# Article information:

The Influence of Bacteriophages on the Metabolic Condition of Human Fibroblasts in Light of the Safety of Phage Therapy in Staphylococcal Skin Infections - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10055722/>

# Article summary:

1. Phage therapy has been used as an experimental treatment for multidrug-resistant strains of Staphylococcus aureus (MDRSA)-caused skin infections and is considered a promising alternative to antibiotics. However, recent reports suggest that phages can interact with eukaryotic cells, raising concerns about their safety.

2. The study aimed to evaluate the impact of staphylococcal phages on the metabolic condition and membrane integrity of human fibroblasts. It also examined the effectiveness of phages in reducing the number of MDRSA attached to fibroblasts and their influence on cell viability.

3. The results showed that high concentrations of two tested anti-Staphylococcal phages had a negative impact on the viability of human fibroblasts. However, lower concentrations had no effect on cell metabolism or membrane integrity. Additionally, the addition of phages alleviated the negative effects of MDRSA infection on fibroblast viability by effectively reducing bacterial numbers.

Overall, this study contributes to understanding the influence of phage therapy on human cells and highlights the need for further research in this area to ensure its safety and efficacy.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

这篇文章探讨了噬菌体治疗在金黄色葡萄球菌皮肤感染中的安全性，并分析了噬菌体对人类成纤维细胞代谢状态的影响。然而，文章存在一些潜在的偏见和问题。

首先，文章没有提及可能存在的风险和副作用。尽管噬菌体治疗被认为是抗生素替代品，但仍然存在一些潜在的风险，如免疫反应、过敏反应和噬菌体耐药性的发展。文章没有平等地呈现双方观点，只关注了噬菌体治疗的潜在好处。

其次，文章没有提供足够的证据来支持其主张。虽然作者观察到高浓度的两种噬菌体对人类成纤维细胞有负面影响，但并未提供详细数据或统计分析来支持这一结论。此外，文章也没有探索其他可能解释这些结果的因素。

此外，文章还存在片面报道和缺失考虑点的问题。作者只关注了噬菌体对人类细胞的影响，而忽略了其他可能影响治疗效果的因素，如宿主免疫反应和细菌耐药性的发展。文章也没有提及其他可能的治疗选择或对比。

最后，文章中存在一些宣传内容和偏袒。作者强调噬菌体治疗作为替代抗生素的最有前途的选择，但并未提及其他可能的替代治疗方法或其潜在优势和限制。这种偏袒可能导致读者对噬菌体治疗的实际效果和安全性产生误解。

总之，尽管这篇文章提供了一些关于噬菌体治疗对人类细胞影响的初步结果，但其存在潜在偏见、片面报道、缺失考虑点和不足证据支持等问题。进一步的研究和全面评估是必要的，以更好地理解噬菌体治疗在临床应用中的安全性和有效性。

# Topics for further research:

* 噬菌体治疗的风险和副作用
* 噬菌体治疗的免疫反应和过敏反应
* 噬菌体耐药性的发展
* 文章中关于噬菌体对人类细胞的负面影响的证据不足
* 其他可能影响治疗效果的因素，如宿主免疫反应和细菌耐药性的发展
* 其他可能的治疗选择或对比

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