



Letter to the Editor

Bacteria biofilms: navigating the way forward

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People might not be conversant with the word “biofilm” but have experienced what it is on a daily basis. Considering the selective pressure exerted on microbial life, bacteria have evolved to adapt to several niches suitable for their growth and survival by producing substances such as biofilms, a uniqueness in nature. Their study has increased in recent decades due to its notable impact on animal and human health. The relationship between high tolerance to antimicrobial agents cannot be overemphasized and exploring novel therapeutic options looks promising.

The broad heterogeneity of phenotypes formed in the biofilm architecture allows them to release Quorum-sensing small signalling molecules that allow communication with their environment [1]. High cell density within the biofilm environment can initiate horizontal gene transfer process through conjugation [2].

To date, bacteria biofilm species are almost unculturable at an early stage showing culture-

negative results as some are believed to be activated in the host system rather than on the culture media inducing in-vivo toxicity. Bacteria biofilms are implicated in many hospitals and community-acquired infections [3], the most common associated with carbapenem resistance. Biofilms can also induce or regulate local inflammation, and may also help other pathogens evade attacks by the host immune system [4].

Among all studied animal infections, *Staphylococcus aureus* strains isolated from different animal species produced biofilms with those from rabbits producing the highest percentage, cows and pigs with less biofilm formation [5]. Most biofilm studies on animal infections are not usually documented and poses a major setback to the one-health approach [5]. An association between biofilm formation in animals and antimicrobial resistance needs to be fully established.

In conclusion, understanding how several bacteria species survive and evade antimicrobial agents and host immune system attacks is crucial. Thus, characterization of the chemical composition of the extracellular polymeric substance (EPS) could proffer better solutions in the design and development of bioproducts for biofilm-related infections. A comprehensive understanding of biofilm structure and composition might help researchers elucidate a potent substance that can either degrade or interact with biofilms for a significant impact on human and animal health.

Conflicts of interest

There was no conflict of interest in this work.

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