

Bacterial Biofilms

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biofilm

polymicrobial infections

nosocomial infections

superhydrophobic

nanomaterials

anti-biofilm surfaces

1. Introduction

Bacterial biofilm is a group of cooperative and coordinated unicellular microbes which are associated with physiological and structural complexity, and they are analogous to multicellular microorganisms. Bacterial biofilms can exist on a vast range of biotic surfaces, such as the skin, connective tissues, bones, airways, vascular endothelium, and intestinal mucosa, resulting in multiple types of tissue-associated chronic infections. Biofilms can also be associated with the development of infections from indwelling medical devices, such as catheters, sutures, orthopaedic implants, heart valves, intrauterine devices, and vascular grafts. Some examples of the biofilm pathogens that commonly result in medical device-associated bacterial infections are *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (Table 1) [1][2][3]. Specifically, the formation of biofilms on medical devices used within the healthcare setting enables pathogens to persist as reservoirs which can be easily spread in patients [4]. The formation of bacterial biofilms can be attributed to the alternative dynamic and multifaceted lifestyle of microbials cells within the biofilm that confers them remarkable capability to survive in diverse environmental niches [4][5]. Generally, a diverse array of microbial cells can form biofilm that often consists of various species under normal conditions, whereby the maintenance of such a biofilm is regulated by intra- and intercellular communications via autoinducers [6]. During the process of biofilm formation, the microbes which are present in the host establish contact with a surface as part of a probabilistic process, driven by hydrodynamic force, gravitational force, as well as Brownian movement. Such surface attachment of microbials can either be reversible or irreversible, which is often dependent on the surrounding biological environment. The adhered microbial cells then proceed to penetrate host tissue for deriving nutrients and to prepare themselves for cellular division, forming a bacterial biofilm [5][7]. In the following sections, we discuss the basic structure and composition of a bacterial biofilm and provide a general overview on the steps and mechanisms leading to biofilm formation.

Table 1. Examples of medical device-associated bacterial infections and their common causative pathogens.

Type of Medical Device-Associated Bacterial Infections	Common Causative Pathogens	Reference(s)
Central line-associated bloodstream infection	Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococci</i> <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <i>Enterococcus</i> spp. <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.	[2][4]
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection	<i>Escherichia coli</i> <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. <i>Enterococcus</i> spp. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococci</i> <i>Enterobacter</i> spp.	[3][8]
Ventilator-associated pneumonia	<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. <i>Klebsiella</i> spp. <i>Enterococcus</i> spp. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	[2][8]
Prosthetic heart valve infection	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> <i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	[2]
Surgical site infection	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <i>Enterococcus</i> spp. <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. <i>Escherichia coli</i>	[8]

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Shrestha, B.; N. Khalsa, R.; Gupta, D.P.; Borthakur, B.; Attri, P.; Prithi, V. *Role of extracellular polymeric substances in microbial conformation*. In *AGS Symposium Series American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, USA, 2019*, with *Volume 1323* pp. 17–57. such as exopolysaccharides (1–2%), proteins (more than 2%), DNA and RNA molecules (less than 1%), as well as ions making up the composition of biofilm (Figure 1) [9][10]. Certain host derived components including platelets, fibrin, as well as immunoglobulins may also be present in biofilms within complex host environments [3]. In terms of its architecture, the layout of biofilm comprises two major components, namely an area of closely packed microbial cells lacking eminent pores, and water channels that act as a simple circulatory system for the efficient transport of nutrients [11]. As biofilm is polymorphic in nature, its structure can also be altered in response to changes in the amount of nutrients, in which microcolonies grow faster in the presence of high glucose concentration, leading to increased biofilm thickness. On the contrary, low glucose concentration leads to reduced biofilm biomass, thereby restoring its former structure. Hydrodynamic condition is another factor that could affect the structure of biofilm, for instance, bacterial microcolonies become round in a laminar flow environment, whereas in a turbulent flow environment, bacterial microcolonies extend in downstream, having various phenotypes [12].

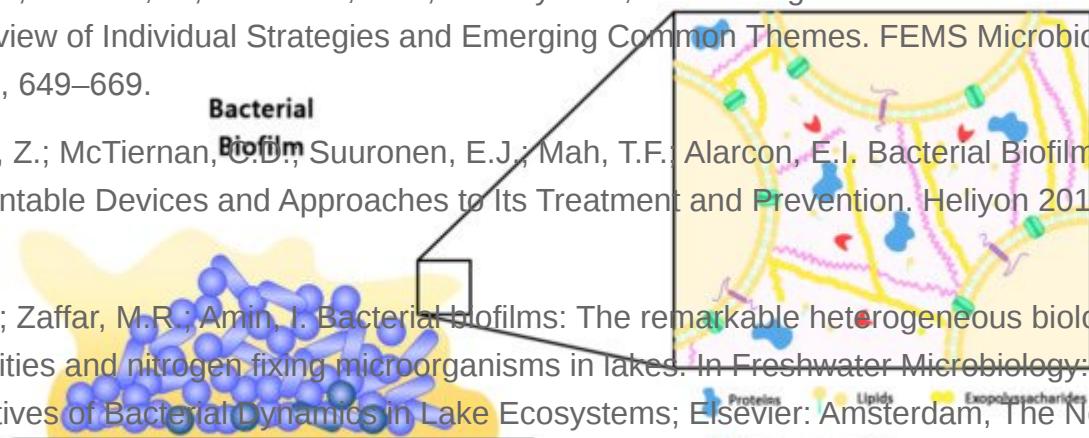
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Figure 1. Schematic representation of a bacterial biofilm and its extracellular polymeric substance (EPS). Microcolonies of a mature biofilm are typically characterized by the presence of an EPS matrix that is composed of exopolysaccharides, proteins, extracellular DNA (eDNA), lipids, and enzymes. The EPS matrix acts as a protective barrier to shield the microbial community from external threats, including those of host defense mechanisms and antimicrobial therapeutics [3].