جامعة الكرخ للعلوم/ كلية العلوم/ قسم الاحياء المجهرية
Inasabd4@gmail.com

The formation of biofilm in Acinetobacter baumani isolate and associated with disease (review)

Inas Sattar Abd
إيناس ستار عبد

Abstract

A. baumannii is nosocomial pathogen and an emerging global for resistance to antibiotic of gram-negative bacteria and related with biofilm formation in many diseases for instance pneumonia related with ventilator and infection due to catheter. Biofilm populaces surface biotic or abiotic of bacteria cover then play a decisive part in pathogenesis. That include Baumani OmpA a member as well as to assembly of pili and biofilm-associated protein production. A. baumannii is solitary of the supreme severe universal concerns owing to the express spread in infection related with medical device and resistance of antibiotic.

Keywords: Acinetobacter baumani, biofilm , disease

Introduction

A. baumannii is coccobacillus, lactose not ferment of, gram-negative, usually be in a natural environment (1). Which is associated with environment that is aquatic, colonize skin, and isolated large numbers secretion through respiratory and oropharynx in infected patients (2).Virulence factors most identified through phenotypic and genomic and investigations, which are capsular, porins, phospholipases,lipopolysaccharides, proteases and secretion of protein systems (3).

Formation of biofilm is a vital trait generality of isolates in Acinetobacter that accumulate on surface cells of microbe, which are surrounded in a matrix (4). In addition, it vibrant sign of epidemiology , biofilms of Acinetobacter expression a part in infection with diseases to able in indwell medical devices for instance cystic fibrosis, periodontitis, in bloodstream and UTI (5). Objective:

to effect formation biofilm by Acinetobacter baumannii and associated in disease.

Literature Review

Clinical Symptoms

There are some clinical symptom related with infection with Acinetobacter remain include pneumonia acquired from hospital as infection with pneumonia related ventilator. There are many elements aggregate the risk of it attributable to extensive periods in hospital, lengthier time in perfunctory ventilation and preceding use of antibiotics are predictable (6).

Pneumonia attained external of hospital and triggered shrill and rapid inception coupled per secondary infection at bloodstream (7).

Infection in bloodstream is third peak basic rate of transience in the ICU,

(8).

Meningitis after neurosurgical is suitable progressively further communal with various bacteria of Gram-negative as well as pretty challenging in caution of postoperative (9).

Mechanism of resistance

Acinetobacter show subsist desiccation stick at environment for voluminous days and in order to endure well from former Gram-negative bacteria for instance E. coli (10)

Resistance of antibiotic of Acinetobacter has enlarged noticeably in the past decade (11). Species of Acinetobacter has ability for broad resistance of antibiotic perhaps consequence as part of organism's reasonably impervious outer membrane and exposure of environmental to huge reservoir of resistance genes (12) .

Acinetobacter species have mechanisms of resistance that comparable to species of Pseudomonas (13) that include three sets inactivation of antimicrobial enzymes, decrease access targets of bacteria , mutations or change in cellular functions (14).

In an inactivation of antimicrobial enzymes, Acinetobacter species hold varied sort of b-lactamases, which are confer resistance and hydrolyze to penicillin's, Cephalosporin's, and Carbapenem. AmpC Cephalosporinases are encode of chromosome besides award resistance to broad-spectrum Cephalosporin's (12) .

In decrease access of bacterial targets, Porin channels and further proteins of outer membrane are essential for transport antibiotic into cells to expansion entrance to target of bacteria. Resistance to Carbapenem in species of Acinetobacter and allied to injury of proteins assumed to be channels of porin than outer membrane (15).

In mutations or change in cellular functions, encompasses point mutations

that modify function or targets or of bacteria, declining the affinity for antibiotic or functions of up-regulating cellular, for instance efflux or production of protein . Resistance of Colistin is assumed to be arbitrated by changes in cell membrane of bacteria, which is restrict with capacity of agent bind to targets of bacteria (16) .that seen in resistance of Acinetobacter to agent of quinolone from mutations in targets of the bacteria gyrA and parC topoisomerase enzymes (12).

Discussions

Biofilm is societies of microorganisms that abide by to surface biotic and abiotic enclosed by extracellular matrix that diverse from physiologic planktonic (17). In biofilms, microbial cells are aggregates and fenced by matrix of self-produced exopolysaccharide on these surfaces. Which reveal grander protection for antibiotics, defense of host immunity, and opposing environmental circumstances than cells of free living (18).

Biofilm-related in infections with A. baumannii, result infection pneumonia related ventilator and infection due to catheter that particularly resistant to antibiotic and offering severe challenge (19).

There are several factors contribute biofilm formation include Baumani OmpA is associate protein of outer membrane that contribute to disease that cause pathogen (20) .That related with improving adhesion, precisely of respiratory tract in the epithelial cells. It confines in nuclei and mitochondria that spur expression of pro-apoptotic molecule cytochrome c, and lead to bereavement of cell (21). A. baumannii prevaricates pathway of alternative complement -mediated killing in neutralizing factor H, with the help OmpA. Then identified as serum resistance of A. baumannii (22). CD4+ Differentiation as well as dendritic cell activation and maturation induces by OmpA that causes their premature apoptosis (23).

OmpA formation of biofilm when most profuse surface on surface protein of pathogen, and encompassed to resistance of complement. In addition to

assembly of pili and protein related with production of biofilm, donate to the instigation production of biofilm and maturation after attachment of this bacterium to certain surfaces (24). Once pili attach to surface of abiotic, they commence micro colonies formation then biofilm structures full development, BAP are existent on the surface cells of bacteria that contribute to development of biofilm plus maturation via constancy biofilm maturation on surface of abiotic or biotic. Signals of environment, for instance metal cations that play a character at control on biofilm formation, excess of ability of A. baumannii to abide by precise surfaces (24).

Biofilm of A. baumannii convert to one of the greatest serious global problems outcome quick spread in infection during medical device and resistance of antibiotic (25).

Vol. , Issue , 2024

Conclusion

A.baumannii is nosocomial pathogen, reveals increase in level of resistance to many antibiotics, and has three mechanisms of resistance that include inactivation of antimicrobial enzymes, decrease access target of bacteria, mutations or cellular functions change. Biofilm formation in A. baumannii, include Baumani OmpA a member as well as to assembly of pili and biofilm-associated protein production.

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