## [ID: 383] Synergetic efect between phage and antibiotics as an alternative strategy to control Pseudomonas aeruginosa biofilm associated infections

Ergun Akturk, Hugo Oliveira, Luis D.R. Melo, Joana Azeredo

CEB-Center of Biological Engineering, LIBRO-Laboratório de Investigação em Biofilmes Rosário Oliveira, University of Minho, Campus de Gualtar, Braga, Portugal

Bacterial biofilms are sessile microbial aggregates with unique community properties, showing a high degree of tolerance/resistance to disinfection by chemicals, antibiotics, and to the human immune system. The opportunistic pathogen Pseudomonas aeruginosa is one of the most frequent causes of biofilm-associated infections, causing infections extremely difficult to treat. Currently, bacteriophages (phages) are becoming a potential solution for the treatment of such infections. In this study, we aimed at assessing the combined effect of a P. aeruginosa phage vB\_PaM\_EPA1 (myoviridae) and antibiotics to control P. aeruginosa biofilms. Phage and antibiotics were simultaneously or sequentially (antibiotics were added after of 6 hours of phage action) added to biofilms. After 24-hour treatment, bacterial survival was measured. Results showed that some phage-drug combinations greatly reduced bacterial densities, ranging from 2.6 to 3.7 orders of magnitude. Furthermore, we observed a biofilm eradication with sequential treatment by phage and gentamicin. Overall, our results show that combination of phages and antibiotics are very effective against P. aeruginosa biofilms when applied sequentially, and this constitutes a good strategy to control biofilm-associated infections.

1. Chaudhry, W. N., Concepción-Acevedo, J., Park, T., Andleeb, S., Bull, J. J., Levin, B. R., ... Gupta, S. (2017). Synergy and Order Effects of Antibiotics and Phages in Killing Pseudomonas aeruginosa Biofilms. Plos One, 12(1), e0168615.

2. Pires, D. P., Vilas Boas, D., Sillankorva, S., & Azeredo, J. (2015). Phage Therapy: a Step Forward in the Treatment of Pseudomonas aeruginosa Infections. Journal of Virology, 89(15), 7449–7456.