

# Research could lead to new non-antibiotic drugs to counter hospital infections

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When worms (*Caenorhabditis elegans*) ate the bacteria *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* that were raised on low levels of phosphates, unexpected large red spots appeared in their intestinal tracts. The worms then died, so researchers dubbed the condition "Red Death." They theorized that providing *P. aeruginosa* with phosphate would protect weakened or immunosuppressed hospital patients from this lethal pathogen. Image: John Alverdy

Lack of an adequate amount of the mineral phosphate can turn a common bacterium into a killer, according to research to be published in the April 14, 2009, issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academies of Science*. The findings could lead to new drugs that would disarm the increasingly antibiotic-resistant pathogen rather than attempting to kill it.

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is one of the most serious hospital-acquired

pathogens. A common cause of lung infections, it is also found in the intestinal tract of 20 percent of all Americans and 50 percent of hospitalized patients in the United States.

It is one of the hundreds of bacteria that colonize the human intestinal tract, usually causing no apparent harm. It might even be beneficial to its host. Once the host is weakened by an illness, surgical procedure or immunosuppressive drugs, however, *P. aeruginosa* can cause infection, inflammation, [sepsis](#) and death.

Why *P. aeruginosa* can suddenly turn on its host has eluded researchers—until now. Scientists have long known that after an operation or organ surgery, levels of inorganic phosphate fall. The authors of the *PNAS* paper, led by scientists at the University of Chicago, hypothesized that phosphate depletion in the stressed intestinal tract signals *P. aeruginosa* to become lethal.

To test this theory, they let worms (*Caenorhabditis elegans*) feed on "lawns" of *P. aeruginosa* and [Escherichia coli](#) grown in both low-phosphate and high-phosphate media. Only the worms that ate *P. aeruginosa* with low levels of phosphate died. The researchers dubbed the phenomenon "Red Death" since unexpected large red spots appeared on the worms before they died.

"These findings provide novel insight into the mechanisms by which *P. aeruginosa* is able to shift from indolent colonizer to a lethal pathogen when present in the intestinal tract of a stressed host," said Alexander Zaborin, lead author of the study and a research professional at the University of Chicago's Department of Surgery.

"It's almost as if the [bacterium](#) sense when to strike," said John Alverdy, corresponding author of the study and professor of surgery at the University of Chicago Medical Center. "That should come as no surprise

since the bacteria are smart, having been around for 2 billion years."

Bacteria seek phosphate as an important nutrient, Alverdy explained. And rather than try to look for it in the blood stream of critically ill patients, where they would encounter armies of antibiotics and disease-fighting white blood cells, they find it inside organ tissues. This process damages and sometimes even kills their host.

Experiments with mice showed that the harm caused when *P. aeruginosa* becomes activated to express lethal toxins inside the intestinal tract can be mitigated by providing excess phosphate.

The research findings could lead to a pharmaceutical product that would restore healthy phosphate levels in the intestines of such stressed and compromised patients, Alverdy said.

"Antibiotics attempt to kill harmful bacteria, but in the process they often kill beneficial bacteria," said Olga Zaborina, an associate professor at the University of Chicago's Department of Surgery and another key researcher in this study. "A more sensible approach to fighting infectious diseases may be to try to understand the circumstances that provoke a microbe to cause harm in the first place and then find ways to pacify them without destroying them."

Containment on a case-by-case basis might be a more effective and longer-lasting strategy than a scorched earth policy, Alverdy said. Midway Pharmaceuticals, which Alverdy founded in 2005, is developing a pipeline of non-antibiotic compounds that contain or disarm specific bacteria.

Appreciation of the subtle mechanisms in pathogens that colonize the intestinal tract of critically ill patients has important implications for the design of phosphate-based compounds that might prevent *P. aeruginosa*

and other pathogens from turning lethal, the researchers concluded.

Despite the use of powerful antibiotics, *P. aeruginosa* remains a leading cause of sickness and death among hospitalized patients who have undergone surgery or have reduced immunity. If the bacterium attacks critical body organs such as the lungs, urinary tract and kidneys, it is likely to be fatal. *P. aeruginosa* thrives on moist surfaces, so it is often found on catheters, causing cross-hospital infections. It is also implicated in a common form of dermatitis associated with poor hygiene and inadequate maintenance of hot tubs.

More information: The *PNAS* paper is called "Red Death in *Caenorhabditis elegans* caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PA01."

Source: University of Chicago Medical Center

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