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Ways to control harmful biofilms: prevention, inhibition, and eradication

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Beneficial Bacteria and Enzyme Blends

used to prevent, degrade, inhibit and eradicate drain biofilms.

See White paper Abstract at www.healthenvirosolutions.com

Frontiers In Microbiology White Paper:

BioFilms and Their Regulating Approaches May 2020.

To disperse bacterial biofilms, it's essential to destroy the structural components of EPS ([Flemming and Wingender, 2010](#); [Wei and Ma, 2013](#)). Thus, degradation of the EPS matrix can be effective method to interfere with bacterial biofilm formation.

EPS matrix-degrading enzymes, including deoxyribonuclease I (DNase I), restriction endonucleases, glycoside hydrolases, proteases, and dispersin B, can inhibit bacterial biofilm formation and facilitate dispersion of established biofilm colonies ([Kaplan, 2014](#)). As soon as the biofilm matrix is enzymatically degraded, the bacterial cells are then released as planktonic cells which are easily eliminated by various antibacterial agents, disinfectants, phages, or immune systems ([Kaplan, 2014](#); [Parrino et al., 2019](#)).

BIOFILM in DRAINS

- Bodily Fluids and Blood Serious Health Hazards
- Drain Blockages Result in High Cleanup and Repair Cost – Labor, Time and Material Damages

BIOSPORE-EX10 Specialized Blend of Beneficial Bacteria and Enzymes Targeting Drain BioFilm

Degrades, Eradicates and Prevents Drain Biofilms

SureFlo Dosing System:

- Automatically Doses Drains 24/7
- Limited Human Contact with Drain Biofilm
- Keeps Drains Free Flowing

