The efficacy of bacteriophage therapy as an alternative treatment for multi-drug resistant bacteria, Acinetobacter Baumannii

**Medical Science Internship Program 2020**

**Conclusion**
- Bacteriophage therapy against A. Baumannii in murine models are more successful than the control groups
- When implemented clinically, A. Baumannii-killing bacteriophages are successful.

**Future directions** include more clinical trials need to be conducted for more knowledge on the human application of bacteriophage therapy.


**Notes:** (A) Numbers of surviving RAW 264.7 cells after infections with KM18 and different MOIs of φkm18p.

(B) Bacterial clearance (CFU/mL) in cells infected with different MOIs of φkm18p.

**Abbreviations:** CFU, colony-forming units; MOIs, multiplicities of infection.

Bioluminescence of the infected wound bed. The luminescence of *A. baumannii* AB5075::lux was measured (in photons/s/cm²/steradian) for each mouse wound by using an IVIS in vivo imaging system. Pictured are exemplar images of wound luminescence of mice from each group on days 1, 3, and 5 infection. Figure S2 in the supplemental material shows all IVIS ages for every mouse used in this study.