



---

# Synergizing Bacteriophage Therapy and Computational Neuroscience: A Ray of Hope in the Fight against Antibiotic Resistance

**Saad Ghani <sup>a\*</sup>, Imaan Ghani <sup>b</sup> and Shazia Naureen <sup>c++</sup>**

<sup>a</sup> Sixth Form, King Edward VI Aston Grammar School, Frederick Rd, Birmingham, B6 6DJ, United Kingdom.

<sup>b</sup> King Edward VI Handsworth Grammar School for Girls, Rose Hill Rd, Handsworth, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham B21 9AR, United Kingdom.

<sup>c</sup> University of South Wales, CF44 0ND, United Kingdom.

## Authors' contributions

*This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author SG designed the study, did shadow the GP surgery in Birmingham and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

## Article Information

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajmah/2024/v22i71054>

### Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/118406>

**Opinion Article**

**Received: 28/03/2024**

**Accepted: 04/06/2024**

**Published: 19/06/2024**

---

## ABSTRACT

Antibiotic resistance presents an urgent and pervasive global health crisis that jeopardises human well-being. This dilemma primarily arises from the inappropriate and excessive use of antibiotics across diverse sectors, leading to the emergence of bacteria that have developed resistance to multiple medications. It is a matter of utmost concern due to its direct link to increased mortality rates and the disconcerting possibility of reverting to an era where antibiotics lose their

---

<sup>++</sup> MBBS, PgDip (Diabetes);

\*Corresponding author: E-mail: sghani2006@gmail.com;

**Cite as:** Ghani, Saad, Imaan Ghani, and Shazia Naureen. 2024. "Synergizing Bacteriophage Therapy and Computational Neuroscience: A Ray of Hope in the Fight Against Antibiotic Resistance". Asian Journal of Medicine and Health 22 (7):140-44. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajmah/2024/v22i71054>.

effectiveness. This student experience paper delves into the potential of bacteriophage therapy as a remedy for antibiotic-resistant infections, a pressing issue emphasized by the National Health Service (NHS) in England. Building upon the recent first-hand experience of the first author while shadowing a General Medical Practitioner in Birmingham, UK, the study delves into critical facets of phage therapy. This exploration encompasses phage selection, formulation, delivery, and safety considerations. It also highlights the convergence with computational neuroscience, emphasizing the pivotal role of computational models in comprehending bacterial infections, antibiotic resistance, and neurological responses. This interdisciplinary approach underscores the necessity for collaborative efforts among microbiologists, healthcare professionals, and computational neuroscientists in addressing global healthcare challenges. Additionally, this experience sheds light on the practice of using antibiotics without a prescription, often for the treatment of infections that do not necessitate antibiotic intervention. This observation underscores the urgent requirement for stricter regulatory controls and an extensive educational program, both at the national and global levels.

**Keywords:** *Bacteriophage; antibiotics; british national health service; computational biology; interdisciplinary study.*

## 1. THE EXPERIENCE

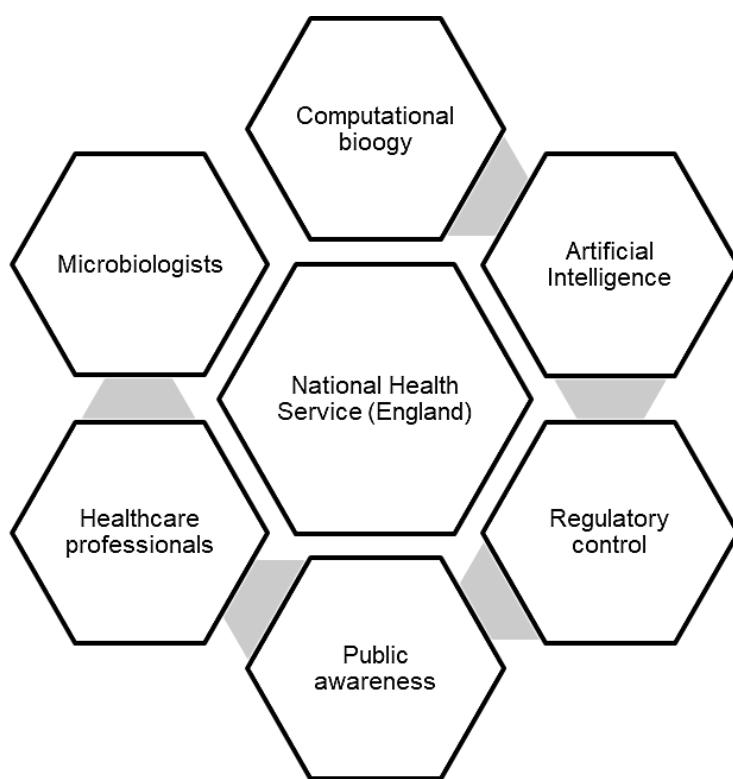
As we progress deeper into the 21st century, the promise of bacteriophages in combatting bacterial infections becomes increasingly evident. Ongoing research and advancements in biotechnology fuel a sense of optimism regarding the potentially pivotal role of bacteriophage therapy in shaping the future of healthcare. Bacteriophages, often referred to as phages, possess a unique adaptability that allows them to evolve alongside bacterial pathogens. This adaptability leads to a continuously tailored approach to treatment, a dynamic feature conspicuously absent in conventional antibiotic therapies. Furthermore, the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning into phage selection processes holds the tantalizing prospect of swiftly identifying the most suitable phages for specific infections, ushering in an era of precision medicine in our ongoing battle against bacterial diseases.

Phages, specialized viruses exclusively infecting and replicating within bacterial cells [1], form a diverse global array. Nonetheless, they share fundamental characteristics, notably their genetic material housed within an icosahedral capsid [2]. Remarkably, phages exhibit a high degree of species-specificity, typically targeting specific bacterial species or even particular strains within a species [3]. Phage therapy effectively capitalizes on this specificity, outperforming traditional bacterial treatment methods like antibiotics, surgery, or probiotics [4]. A significant advantage of phage therapy lies in its capacity for auto-dosing, where phages replicate during

treatment, ensuring efficacy against both antibiotic-sensitive and antibiotic-resistant bacterial strains. In stark contrast to antibiotics, which have inadvertently fostered drug-resistant bacterial strains [5-6], bacteriophages offer the potential for targeted therapy with minimal harm to healthy human cells.

The application of phage therapy in countries grappling with antibiotic-resistant bacteria, such as Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in the USA and Singapore, and more recently in the UK holds great promise for addressing resistant bacterial strains [7]. A successful case in California demonstrated the efficacy of bacteriophages against antibiotic-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* in a 68-year-old patient [8]. Nevertheless, the journey of phage therapy presents significant challenges to the scientific community. Existing regulations for pharmaceutical products lack specific guidelines for phage manufacturing, giving rise to concerns regarding quality control [9]. Phage delivery methods span a broad spectrum, ranging from oral suspension to advanced nanotechnology-based systems with formulations showing potential for long-term phage stability and efficacy [10].

Despite the immense potential of bacteriophage therapy, it is imperative to acknowledge the obstacles that lie ahead. Collaborative efforts among scientists, clinicians, regulatory bodies, and pharmaceutical companies are essential for overcoming the current challenges associated with phage therapy, as shown in Fig. 1.



**Fig. 1. Six interdisciplinary aspects to address the fight against antibiotic**

Computational neuroscience, a field that merges neuroscience with mathematical models and theoretical analysis, aims to understand the brain's complex workings by simulating neural systems and networks. Recently, there has been an emerging interest in leveraging these computational techniques to optimise bacteriophage therapy, a method that uses viruses to target and destroy bacterial pathogens. This intersection is promising as computational models can predict phage-bacteria interactions, optimize phage selection, and enhance treatment efficacy by accounting for bacterial resistance patterns and phage kinetics [11]. For instance, using machine learning algorithms to model and predict the dynamics of phage therapy can lead to more personalized and effective treatments for bacterial infections [12]. The integration of computational neuroscience and bacteriophage treatment exemplifies the potential of interdisciplinary approaches in advancing medical therapies [13].

Standardizing manufacturing protocols, conducting rigorous safety assessments, and establishing well-defined regulatory frameworks are vital to ensure phage-based therapeutics' reliable production and delivery. International cooperation can facilitate the exchange of

knowledge and resources, fostering a global community dedicated to advancing phage therapy. By collectively addressing these challenges, we can unlock the full potential of bacteriophages and pave the way for a new era in the battle against bacterial infections and antibiotic resistance.

## 2. CONCLUSION

The first authors' first-hand experience shadowing the General Practitioner Surgery within the National Health Service in England, coupled with extensive discussions with healthcare practitioners and managers, has demonstrated the indispensable role of bacteriophage therapy. This experience has firmly established the significance of this therapy. It shines as a beacon of hope, offering precision-targeted treatment against specific bacterial strains and demonstrating remarkable efficacy against both antibiotic-sensitive and antibiotic-resistant bacteria. To fully unlock this potential, it's paramount that we foster a collaborative synergy between the realms of microbiology and computational neuroscience. While phage therapy holds immense promise, it calls for further research as an unwavering imperative. This research is expected to not only refine

phage selection processes but also enhance our understanding of diseases from both microbial and neurological perspectives. This interdisciplinary journey extends its reach into the convergence of drug-delivery nanosystems and computational neuroscience. It presents a pathway towards bolstering the long-term stability and overall effectiveness of phage therapy. Moreover, by incorporating principles from computational neuroscience into phage therapy, we envision a future where precise, personalized interventions against antibiotic resistance are not only envisioned but also guided by computational insights. Furthermore, this integration opens the door to harnessing the potential of artificial intelligence within the realm of computational neuroscience. The power of AI, combined with our evolving understanding of the human brain, holds tremendous promise for advancing phage therapy and our capacity to combat antibiotic-resistant infections. In light of certain misuse of antibiotics, tighter regulatory controls are urgently needed to curb unrestricted access to these medications. Simultaneously, a far-reaching educational program is imperative to raise awareness among the public, not only within the country but also globally. This collective effort brings us one step closer to a brighter healthcare future, where the convergence of biology, technology, and computational prowess propels us towards overcoming this looming medical threat of recent times.

#### **DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)**

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts.

#### **CONSENT AND ETHICAL APPROVAL**

It is not applicable.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

GP Surgery, NHS, Birmingham, UK.

#### **COMPETING INTERESTS**

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

#### **REFERENCES**

1. Abedon ST, García P, Mullany P, Aminov R. Editorial: Phage Therapy: Past, present and future. *Front Microbiol.* 2017;15:8:981.
2. Carmody CM, Goddard JM, Nugen SR. Bacteriophage capsid modification by genetic and chemical methods. *Bioconjugate Chemistry.* 2021;32(3):466–481.
3. Kasman LM, Porter LD. Bacteriophages. 2022 Sep 26. In: StatPearls. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2023.
4. Principi N, Silvestri E, Esposito S. Advantages and limitations of bacteriophages for the treatment of bacterial infections. *Front Pharmacol.* 2019;8:10:513.
5. Loc-Carrillo C, Abedon ST. Pros and cons of phage therapy. *Bacteriophage.* 2011; 1(2):111-114.
6. Nasser A, Azizian R, Tabasi M, et al. Specification of bacteriophage isolated against clinical methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus*. *Osong Public Health Res Perspect.* 2019;0(1):20-24.
7. Suda T, Hanawa T, Tanaka M, et al. Modification of the immune response by bacteriophages alters methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection. *Sci Rep.* 2022;12:15656.
8. Schooley RT, Biswas B, Gill JJ, Hernandez-Morales A, et al. Development and use of personalized bacteriophage-based therapeutic cocktails to treat a patient with a disseminated resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* infection. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2017; 61(10).
9. Pires DP, Costa AR, Pinto G, Meneses L, Azeredo J. Current challenges and future opportunities of phage therapy. *FEMS Microbiol Rev.* 2020;44(6).
10. National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering. Drug Delivery Systems. Available:[<https://www.nibib.nih.gov/science-education/science-topics/drug-delivery-systems-getting-drugs-their-targets-controlled-manner>]; updated [2022 July]; cited [2023 Oct 10].
11. FL Ferreira et al. Computational models in bacteriophage therapy. *Frontiers in Microbiology.* 2020;11:2338.

12. Brüssow C. Phage therapy: The rediscovery of viruses as antimicrobials. Clinical Microbiology Reviews. 2005;18(3): 437-475.
13. Abedon M. Phage therapy pharmacology: Phage cocktails and the future of bacteriophage therapy. Future Microbiology. 2015;10(4):487-490.

© Copyright (2024): Author(s). The licensee is the journal publisher. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**Peer-review history:**

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:

<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/118406>