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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Biomolecular mechanisms of Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Escherichia coli biofilm formation -- Iron and Acinetobacter baumannii biofilm formation -- Pseudomonas aeruginosa diversification during infection development in Cystic Fibrosis lungs—a review -- Antibiotic resistance related to biofilm formation in Klebsiella pneumonia -- Exploring dangerous connections between Klebsiella pneumoniae biofilms and healthcare-associated infections – Biofilms in infections of the eye -- Role of Daptomycin in the induction and persistence of the viable but non-culturable state of Staphylococcus aureus biofilms -- Evolution of antimicrobial peptides to self-assembled peptides for biomaterial applications -- Antimicrobial activity of selected phytochemicals against Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus and their biofilms -- Antibiofilm effect of Octenidine Hydrochloride on Staphylococcus

aureus, MRSA and VRSA -- Antimicrobial and antibiofilm activity of Chitosan on the oral pathogen *Candida albicans*

Sommario/riassunto

"The well-known persistence in the nosocomial environment of multidrug resistant bacterial and fungal species, today responsible for a wide variety of healthcare-associated infections, is believed to be greatly promoted by the ability of most of them to adhere and to grow in sessile mode on mucosal and soft tissues of hospitalized patients, as well as on the inner and outer surfaces of indwelling medical devices, including intravenous catheters, orthopaedic, cardiac valves, intrauterine devices, and contact lenses... The aim of this Special Issue is to report on the state-of-art of the basic and applied research in the field of biofilm-based nosocomial infections that can be acquired by patients in both general hospitals and long-term care settings. Particularly, the involvement of microbial biofilms in medical device-related infections and other healthcare-associated infections, so far underestimated and/or scarcely investigated, has been considered, reviewed, and discussed." -- Preface.