**Commentary**
Volume 8:7, 2022

Journal of Antimicrobial Agents

ISSN: 2472-1212 Open Access

# The Test of Antimicrobial Coated Fired Surfaces

**Bongyoung Kim***

*Department of Internal Medicine, Hanyang University, Seongdong, South Korea*

## Description

The obstruction that microorganisms create to anti-infection agents is an overall test. The antimicrobial specialists as sanitizers for surface medicines are wide spreadly used to forestall the multiplication of micro organisms, however their utilization ought to be rehashed over the long run to guarantee a total organism free surface. Surfaces with extremely durable antimicrobial properties guess a new interest in materials science for utilitarian polymeric coatings, metals, treated wood or fired coated tiles. While polymeric covering has been widely contemplated, the antimicrobial usefulness on earthenware coated surfaces isn't totally accomplished. This work audits coated fired tiles improvements in antimicrobial and virucidal surfaces. The fundamental antimicrobial physical or substance systems have been depicted as the base to foster dynamic coated surfaces. The fundamental tests expected to assess the antimicrobial reaction in coated fired tiles are additionally summed up. The high temperature expected in the ceramic handling is the central issue to accomplish a miniature/nanostructure that potentiates the antimicrobial and virucidal reaction of the coated surfaces. A conversation on late improvements as well as the primary courses and difficulties to get super durable surfaces with antimicrobial and virucidal reaction is given [1].

One of the main dangers to human wellbeing compares to microorganisms (microbes, organisms, infections and parasites. Microscopic organisms are prokaryotic (cell living being without an envelope-encased core) microorganisms of few miniature meters with different shapes, going from circles to bars and twistings, that recreate ceaselessly by twofold parting. An infection is a sub tiny irresistible specialist that isn't viewed as a live creature and just reproduces inside the living cells. The lethality of microorganism infections and microscopic organisms comprise areas of strength for a to wellbeing. Parasites are creatures which are delegated a realm that incorporates microorganisms like yeasts and molds, as well as the more natural mushrooms. Pathogenic parasites are for the most part intracellular microorganisms and recreate through sporulation. With respect to (creature that lives in or on an organic entity of another species) are not totally included as microorganisms however the philosophies for their review are like the ones of organisms. The fundamental distinctions which help to recognize the microorganisms are summed up. Size, contrasts in cell wall piece, their method of replication or how they contaminate the host are the principal factors that assistance to separate the microorganisms. Moreover, paying attention to different characteristics in each pathogen, a classification of each one For instance, the composition of the cell wall of bacteria indicates differences in susceptibility to antibiotics. In the case of fungi, the classification is done regarding their activity; and viruses are classified as they transform genetic material. There are indicated the most usual pathogen microbes, their classifications and the most common examples in daily life [2,3].

In daily life, the periodic cleaning of surfaces with ethanol, hydrogen peroxide, peracetic acid, bleach or specific antimicrobial disinfectants is a practice to prevent the spread of pathogens. However, clean surfaces are short-lived and can be easily recontamined. To combat microorganisms, it is necessary to know their spreading and infection mechanisms. The concerns regarding bacteria is their current increase in antimicrobial resistance that cannot be effectively treated with conventional antibiotic methods. For this reason, the formulation of new antibiotics, antimicrobial coatings and materials is one of the societal challenges. An effective antimicrobial is intended to kill microorganisms or stop their growth. For such a purpose, it is relevant to determine the main way to stop their replication strategy. In the case of bacteria, it is worth to consider both the bacteria membrane type and the biofilm formation that promotes microbial adhesion. The bacteria produce extracellular polymeric substances (EPS) in the biofilm and adapt, by regulating gene transcription, to exhibit more favourable phenotypes for the host environment In fact, the structure of each biofilm differs according to the type of bacteria and the host environment. In the case of virus, the mode of infecting consists of replicating their genetic material inside the infected cell. For this, viruses attach themselves to the host cell membrane thanks to specific glycoproteins in capsid or enveloped and break it down by hydrolytic enzymes. Then, through different mechanisms depending on the type of virus, they incorporate their viral genetic material into the cytoplasm of the host cell [4,5].

There, two ways of replication are commonly accepted the viral nucleic acid proceeds to the transcription of its genetic message into the RNAs necessary for its multiplication, and the life cycle continues rapidly; b) the viral genetic material inserts into bacterial DNA at a specific location where the bacterial nucleotide sequence is similar to some region of viral DNA. In both cases, the cell duplicates the genetic material including the viral one. Finally, viruses go out from the replicating cell to attach other host cells. The virus can be inactivated by disrupting one or a combination of essential structures. Fungi can reproduce asexually by spreading microscopic spores. A new fungus grows from spores throughout the fragmentation of hyphae (long filamentous branches) and fragments forms mycelium. The mycelium grows and the sporangium (structure in fungi that produces and stores spores) is formed. Fungi reproduce also sexually (common in yeast). In this case, the fusion of hyphae takes place. The principal mechanism for fungi control spreading consists of cell wall and cell membrane damage in fungal spores, causing the leakage of intracellular substances and death of a fungal spore.

## Acknowledgement

None.

## Conflict of Interest

None.

## References

1. Britton, Joshua and Colin L Raston. "Multi-step continuous-flow synthesis." *J Appl Microboil* 46 (2017): 1250-1271.
2. Plutschack, Matthew B, Bartholomaus Pieber, Kerry Gilmore and Peter H Seeberger. "The hitchhiker's guide to flow chemistry." *Chem Rev* 117 (2017): 11796-11893.
3. Yoshida, Jun ichi, Yusuke Takahashi and Aiichiro Nagaki. "Flash chemistry: flow chemistry that cannot be done in batch." 49 (2013): 9896-9904.
4. Cambie, Dario, Cecilia Bottecchia, Natan JW Straathof and Volker Hessel, et al. "Applications of continuous-flow photochemistry in organic synthesis, material science, and water treatment." *Int J Pure Appl Sci* 116 (2016): 10276-10341.

***Address for Correspondence:** Bongyoung Kim, Department of Internal Medicine, Hanyang University, Seongdong, South Korea, E-mail: sobakas@hanyang.ac.kr*



**Date of Submission:** 02 July 2022, Manuscript No. antimicro-22-80631; **Editor assigned:** 04 July 2022, PreQC No. P-80631; **Reviewed:** 16 July 2022, QC No. Q-80631; **Revised:** 21 July 2022, Manuscript No. R-80631; **Published:** 28 July 2022, DOI: 10.37421/2472-1212.2022.08.279

5. Williams, Jason D., and C Oliver Kappe. "Recent advances toward sustainable flow photochemistry." *J Sci Ind Res* 25 (2020): 100351.

**How to cite this article:** Kim, Bongyoung. "The Test of Antimicrobial Coated Fired Surfaces." J Antimicrob Agents 08 (2022): 279.