Dispersin B is an enzyme that can break down biofilms produced by bacteria such as Escherichia coli.By addressing both the biofilm defense mechanism and the underlying infection, this dual approach could lead to more favorable clinical outcomes for patients.The success of this approach relies on selecting antibiotics that synergize effectively with dispersin B. In conclusion, employing dispersin B to disrupt biofilms alongside a carefully tailored, extended antibiotic regimen presents a promising strategy for managing recurrent UTIs caused by biofilm-forming E. coli.These biofilms act as protective layers, .helping bacteria evade the immune system and resist antibiotic treatments