

# Investigators identify optimal conditions for growth of *Legionella* bacteria

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The bacteria that cause Legionnaire's disease grow well in warm tap water installations with ample dissolved organic matter—conditions that support the growth of biofilms. The research is published January 6th in *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, a journal of the American Society for Microbiology.

The team of Dutch scientists conducting the research was motivated by large outbreaks of Legionnaires' disease to find out what conditions favored growth of the responsible bacterium, *Legionella pneumophila*, on surfaces exposed to [drinking water](#), said first author Dick van der Kooij, PhD, recently retired as Principal Microbiologist at KWR Watercycle Research Institute, Nieuwegein, the Netherlands, where this research was conducted.

In the study, the investigators developed a model system that enabled measurement of [biofilm formation](#) and growth of *Legionella* exposed to drinking water without disinfectant, under controlled hydraulic conditions. They used this system to compare a water supply system with a very low concentration of dissolved [organic matter](#) with a water supply with a high concentration.

"Drinking water prepared from aerobic groundwater with a low concentration of dissolved natural organic matter induced a very low biofilm concentration that did not support growth of *L. pneumophila*," said van der Kooij. "Drinking water from two other sources with higher concentrations of organic matter induced higher biofilm concentrations

that supported *Legionella* growth." *Legionella* bacteria grew exponentially in relation to biofilm concentration, said van der Kooij. Below a threshold concentration of biofilm, *Legionella* did not multiply.

"Our research demonstrated that microgram-per-liter concentrations of biodegradable compounds in warm drinking water can induce sufficient bacterial growth on surfaces for proliferation of the amoebae that support growth of *Legionella*," said van der Kooij. "Heating the water increases the concentration of biodegradable compounds, thereby promoting biofilm formation."

Young biofilms support a high [concentration](#) of bacterial species that serve as prey for amoebae, and the latter, in turn, serve as hosts for *L. pneumophila*, said van der Kooij. The amoebae are important because they supply amino acids required by the *Legionella*.

*Legionella pneumophila* cause more than 10,000 cases of Legionnaires' disease annually, worldwide, including most of the drinking water associated outbreaks in the US. Legionnaires' disease is a life-threatening form of pneumonia that was first identified in an outbreak at a convention of members of the American Legion, in Philadelphia, in 1976. The organism is common in drinking water systems in hotels, hospitals, and homes.

Provided by American Society for Microbiology

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