

The Use of Drug Delivery Technologies to Optimize the Efficacy of Antibiotics Delivery as Personalized Medicine Approach

Farnoosh Honarmand^{1,*}, Seyed Ataollah Sadat Shandiz², Shaghayegh Nasr¹

¹ Department of Biology, Science and culture University, Tehran, Iran.

² Department of Biology, CT.C., Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

Corresponding Author's E-mail: Farnooshhonarmand1999@Gmail.com.

Abstract:

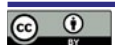
Personalized antibiotic therapy is transforming infectious disease management by tailoring antimicrobial regimens to individual patient and pathogen characteristics. Unlike conventional one-size-fits-all approaches, personalized strategies integrate host genetic profiles, pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics (PK/PD), microbial susceptibility, and biomarker data to optimize therapeutic outcomes while minimizing adverse effects and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Conventional antibiotic administration often relies on empirical prescribing and fixed dosing, resulting in suboptimal exposure, treatment failures, and selection of resistant strains. Advanced drug delivery systems, including nanocarriers, liposomes, polymeric micelles, and stimulus-responsive platforms, enhance site-specific targeting, controlled release, biofilm penetration, and intracellular delivery, improving antibiotic efficacy and safety. Biomarker-guided selection and PK/PD-informed adaptive dosing allow dynamic adjustments based on infection progression and individual patient responses. Clinical studies demonstrate that these approaches reduce hospital stays, lower treatment failures, and minimize systemic toxicity. Future directions focus on integrating smart delivery systems, biosensors, artificial intelligence, and genomic/microbiome analyses to guide individualized therapy, enabling rapid, precise, and responsive antibiotic administration. Gene-targeted strategies, such as CRISPR-based antimicrobial payloads, offer additional potential to directly disrupt resistance mechanisms. Collectively, these innovations represent a shift toward precision antimicrobial therapy, addressing the limitations of conventional regimens, improving patient-centered outcomes, and mitigating the global AMR crisis.

Keywords: Personalized therapy, Antibiotic delivery, Biomarker-guided, Nanocarriers, Antimicrobial resistance.

Introduction to Personalized Antibiotic Therapy

Personalized antibiotic therapy represents a paradigm shift in infectious disease management, focusing on tailoring antimicrobial regimens to individual patient and pathogen characteristics rather than a one-size-fits-all approach. This strategy integrates host genetic profiles, pharmacokinetic

and pharmacodynamic parameters, and real-time microbial susceptibility data to optimize therapeutic outcomes and minimize adverse effects. Traditional empirical prescribing often contributes to suboptimal treatment and the global rise of antimicrobial resistance, underscoring the need for precision medicine frameworks in antibiotic use (1). Advances



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in genomic sequencing, machine learning, and rapid diagnostic platforms enable clinicians to identify resistance mechanisms quickly and adjust therapy accordingly. Personalized therapy also considers patient-specific factors such as immune status, comorbidities, and drug metabolism variability, which influence antibiotic efficacy and toxicity. The implementation of these approaches has demonstrated improved clinical outcomes in complex infections where standard protocols fail. Moreover, this precision model supports antimicrobial stewardship goals by reducing unnecessary broad-spectrum antibiotic exposure. Despite technological and infrastructural challenges, emerging evidence suggests that personalized antibiotic strategies can transform clinical practice. As resistance threats escalate, personalized approaches offer a promising route to sustain antibiotic effectiveness in the 21st century (2).

The urgency to refine and personalize antibiotic regimens has accelerated research into biomarkers and computational tools that can predict patient-specific responses to antimicrobial agents. Pharmacogenomics, for instance, identifies genetic variations in drug-metabolizing enzymes and transporters that influence serum antibiotic levels and clinical outcomes. Concurrently, pathogen whole-genome sequencing facilitates detailed resistance profiling, enabling bespoke antibiotic selection within hours rather than days. These innovations not only improve target accuracy but also reduce selective pressure that drives resistant strains in healthcare and community settings. In addition, advances in artificial intelligence have produced predictive algorithms capable of recommending individualized dosing strategies based on large clinical datasets. Pilot clinical trials demonstrate that personalized interventions can shorten hospitalization times, lower treatment costs, and decrease treatment failures. However, widespread adoption is impeded by cost, limited access to rapid diagnostics in low-resource settings, and the need for integrated healthcare infrastructure. Continued interdisciplinary research and robust clinical validation studies are thus essential to realize the full potential of personalized antibiotic therapy. Ultimately, this approach aligns with global health priorities to preserve antibiotic utility and enhance patient-centered care in infectious diseases (3-4).

Limitations of Conventional Antibiotic Administration

Despite decades of clinical use, conventional antibiotic administration faces persistent limitations that undermine its effectiveness in treating bacterial infections. Standard dosing regimens are often based on average population parameters rather than

individualized patient needs, leading to under- or over-exposure in many cases. This one-size-fits-all approach fails to account for crucial factors such as age, organ function, and genetic variations in drug metabolism, which can significantly influence therapeutic outcomes (5). Additionally, conventional administration strategies frequently rely on empirical prescription due to slow culture-based diagnostics, resulting in broad-spectrum antibiotic use that may be unnecessary or suboptimal. Such practices contribute to the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance, a major global public health concern. Moreover, fixed dosing schedules can lead to subtherapeutic drug concentrations in some tissues, reducing bacterial eradication rates. In severely ill or critically unstable patients, fluctuating pharmacokinetics further complicate effective concentration maintenance. The lack of real-time feedback mechanisms in traditional therapy limits clinicians' ability to adapt treatment based on dynamic infection progression. As a result, treatment failures, prolonged hospitalizations, and increased healthcare costs are common outcomes linked with conventional antibiotic use (6).

A further limitation of traditional antibiotic administration is its minimal integration of pathogen-specific and host-specific dynamics that influence drug efficacy. Conventional approaches often overlook the heterogeneity of bacterial populations, including biofilm formation and persister cells, which can evade standard antibiotic concentrations and lead to chronic or recurrent infections. These phenotypic variations necessitate tailored therapeutic strategies that traditional dosing does not provide. Additionally, fixed antibiotic courses may not reflect the actual duration needed for infection resolution, potentially fostering resistance through prolonged selective pressure (7). Conventional delivery systems also fail to optimize pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) targets in complex infections, especially in compartments with restricted drug penetration. For example, antibiotics may achieve adequate serum levels but insufficient target tissue concentrations, diminishing overall effectiveness. Patient adherence to rigid administration schedules is another challenge that can lead to inconsistent drug exposure and treatment failure. The limited adaptability of conventional regimens underscores the need for innovative strategies that more precisely align antibiotic delivery with infection dynamics and patient characteristics. Addressing these shortcomings is essential for improving outcomes and mitigating the accelerating crisis of antimicrobial resistance (8).

Principles of Drug Delivery Systems in Antimicrobial Therapy

Drug delivery systems in antimicrobial therapy are

engineered technologies designed to optimize the delivery, distribution, and release of antimicrobial agents to targeted sites of infection. These systems aim to overcome limitations of traditional antibiotic administration by improving drug solubility, stability, and controlled release profiles, thereby enhancing therapeutic efficacy. A primary principle is achieving sitespecific targeting to maximize drug concentration at the infected tissue while minimizing systemic exposure and associated toxicity (9).

Nanocarriers, liposomes, and polymeric micelles represent common delivery platforms that can encapsulate antibiotics and modulate release kinetics based on environmental triggers such as pH or enzymatic activity. Additionally, optimized drug delivery systems consider pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic relationships to maintain effective drug levels above the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) at the site of infection. By reducing peak-to-trough fluctuations, controlled release systems can sustain therapeutic concentrations and improve patient adherence. The integration of stimuli-responsive materials further enables on-demand drug release in response to infection biomarkers. Collectively, these principles guide the rational design of advanced antimicrobial delivery strategies. Understanding these foundational concepts is crucial for developing next-generation treatments that address antimicrobial resistance and treatment failures (10).

Fundamental to designing antimicrobial drug delivery systems is the concept of biocompatibility and the ability to navigate biological barriers without eliciting adverse immune responses. Materials used in delivery vehicles must be nontoxic and capable of protecting the encapsulated drug from premature degradation while facilitating absorption at the target site. Another core principle involves modulating release profiles through biochemical cues or external stimuli, such as temperature, light, or magnetic fields, to achieve temporal control over drug availability (11).

This level of precision can reduce the frequency of dosing and limit opportunities for bacterial adaptation and resistance development. Furthermore, delivery strategies increasingly leverage ligand-mediated targeting, where surface modifications guide carriers to specific bacterial strains or infected cells. Such active targeting enhances selectivity and reduces off-target effects on beneficial microbiota. Additionally, the scalability and manufacturability of delivery systems influence their translational potential from bench to bedside. By integrating these principles, researchers aim to develop delivery platforms that are both effective and clinically feasible. Continued innovation in this field holds promise for addressing complex infections and mitigating the global burden

of antimicrobial resistance (12).

Nanotechnology-Based Antibiotic Delivery Platforms

Nanotechnology-based antibiotic delivery platforms have emerged as a transformative strategy to enhance the therapeutic performance of antimicrobial agents by leveraging nanoscale materials for improved targeting and controlled release. These platforms utilize engineered nanoparticles that can encapsulate antibiotics, protect them from premature degradation, and facilitate sustained drug release at infection sites. By modifying particle size, surface charge, and composition, nanocarriers improve drug solubility and bioavailability, overcoming pharmacokinetic limitations of conventional formulations (13). Additionally, nanosystems can penetrate biofilms and cellular barriers more effectively than free antibiotics, thereby enhancing bacterial eradication in challenging infections. Examples include polymeric nanoparticles, lipid-based carriers, and metallic nanostructures, each with distinct advantages in antibiotic delivery. The high surface-to-volume ratio of nanomaterials also enables functionalization with targeting ligands to recognize bacterial markers and infected tissues. This targeted approach limits off-target effects and preserves beneficial microbiota. Moreover, stimulus-responsive nanocarriers can initiate drug release in response to microenvironmental cues like pH shifts or bacterial enzymes. As a result, nanotechnology offers a multifaceted toolkit to address antimicrobial resistance and improve clinical outcomes in infectious disease therapy (14).

Among the diverse nanotechnology-based platforms, lipid-based nanoparticles such as liposomes and solid lipid nanoparticles have garnered particular attention due to their biocompatibility and ability to encapsulate both hydrophilic and hydrophobic antibiotics. These carriers improve pharmacodynamic profiles by maintaining therapeutic drug concentrations for extended periods, reducing dosing frequency and side effects. Similarly, polymeric nanoparticles composed of biodegradable polymers like PLGA offer tunable release kinetics and have demonstrated enhanced antimicrobial efficacy in preclinical models (15). Metallic nanoparticles, including silver and gold nanostructures, exhibit inherent antimicrobial properties that can synergize with loaded antibiotics to disrupt bacterial cell membranes. However, challenges such as potential cytotoxicity, large-scale manufacturing, and regulatory concerns remain barriers to clinical translation. To address these issues, research focuses on optimizing nanoparticle formulations for safety, stability, and cost-effective production. Integrating advanced characterization techniques and rigorous *in vivo* evaluations is essential for translating

nanotechnologybased antibiotic delivery into clinical practice. Overall, nanoenabled platforms hold significant promise for tackling resistant infections and revolutionizing antimicrobial therapy (16).

Targeted and Site-Specific Antibiotic Delivery Strategies

Targeted and sitespecific antibiotic delivery strategies aim to concentrate antimicrobial agents precisely at the site of infection while minimizing systemic exposure and offtarget effects. These strategies often utilize carrier systems functionalized with specific ligands such as antibodies, peptides, or aptamers that recognize bacterial surface markers or infected tissue receptors, thereby enhancing binding and uptake at the intended site. By directing antibiotics to diseased tissues, targeted delivery can achieve higher local drug concentrations, reduce required doses, and mitigate toxicity to healthy cells (17). Infections involving intracellular pathogens pose additional challenges, which targeted delivery systems address by facilitating cellular internalization through receptor-mediated endocytosis. Moreover, exploiting infection microenvironment cues like acidic pH or elevated enzyme levels enables stimulusresponsive drug release exclusively at the pathological site. Nanocarriers such as liposomes, polymeric micelles, and nanoemulsions are commonly engineered for such specificity. These systems can also be designed to penetrate complex biofilms and reach bacteria entrenched within protective extracellular matrices. As a result, targeted delivery enhances antibiotic efficacy against resistant and difficulttotreat infections. Collectively, these advances represent a major shift beyond traditional systemic antibiotic administration toward precision antimicrobial therapy (18).

Sitespecific antibiotic delivery also incorporates physical targeting modalities that exploit external triggers to further refine localization and release. For example, magnetic nanoparticles guided by external magnetic fields can accumulate at targeted sites, enabling focused antibiotic delivery in deep tissues inaccessible by conventional methods. Similarly, ultrasoundactivated carriers or lightriggered systems have been explored to induce controlled drug release upon external stimulation, enhancing spatial and temporal precision of therapy (19). These advanced platforms help overcome physiological barriers including poor vascularization and dense biofilms that often limit antibiotic penetration. In addition to physical targeting cues, pHsensitive and enzymeresponsive systems are designed to exploit unique biochemical features of infection microenvironments, ensuring minimal premature release and maximal therapeutic activity where needed. By integrating multiple targeting mechanisms,

researchers are developing multifunctional carriers capable of active pathogen recognition, environmental responsiveness, and realtime drug delivery monitoring. Such approaches hold promise for treating localized infections, reducing resistance selection pressures, and improving patient outcomes. Continued innovation and translational studies are essential for clinical adoption of these sophisticated targeted delivery strategies in antimicrobial therapy (20).

Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics in Personalized Drug Delivery

Understanding pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD) is fundamental to the optimization of personalized drug delivery, particularly in antimicrobial therapy where drug concentration dynamics and biological response directly influence treatment success. Pharmacokinetics describes how a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and eliminated in the body, while pharmacodynamics defines the relationship between drug concentration at the site of action and its antimicrobial effect. Traditional antibiotic regimens often overlook individual variability in PK profiles, leading to suboptimal exposure in some patients and toxicity in others (21). Personalized drug delivery systems integrate PK/PD principles to tailor dosing strategies that maintain drug concentrations above the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for effective durations while minimizing adverse effects. Advances in modeling and simulation tools enable clinicians to predict individual drug behavior based on physiological parameters, genetic variations, and disease state. By leveraging realtime monitoring and adaptive dosing, personalized approaches can dynamically adjust therapy in response to changing infection dynamics. Moreover, the interplay between PK/PD and delivery platform design ensures that antibiotics reach target sites in appropriate concentrations. As a result, personalized drug delivery guided by robust PK/PD understanding can improve therapeutic outcomes and reduce resistance development in antimicrobial therapies (22).

In personalized drug delivery, integrating pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic insights enables the development of systems that optimize both drug exposure and effect at the site of infection. For example, controlled release formulations can be tailored to maintain drug concentrations within a targeted therapeutic window, accounting for individual elimination rates and tissue distribution differences. This approach contrasts with conventional fixed dosing by recognizing that the same nominal dose may produce vastly different PK/PD outcomes in different patients due to variability in body composition, organ function, and pathogen susceptibility (23). Personalized delivery systems can also incorporate

responsive mechanisms that alter drug release in reaction to biomarkers indicative of infection severity or therapeutic response. The incorporation of PK/PD modeling into clinical decision support tools allows for individualized prediction of dose–response relationships and optimization of treatment regimens. Additionally, advancements in sensor technologies permit continuous monitoring of drug levels, enabling realtime adjustment of personalized dosing schedules. By unifying PK/PD principles with innovative delivery strategies, clinicians can achieve a more precise balance between efficacy and safety. This integration is crucial for advancing personalized antimicrobial therapy and combating the growing threat of resistant infections (24).

Biomarker-Guided Antibiotic Selection and Dosing

Biomarkerguided antibiotic selection and dosing represents a precision medicine approach that leverages measurable biological indicators to tailor antimicrobial therapy for individual patients. Biomarkers such as pathogen genomic signatures, host inflammatory profiles, and drug metabolism markers can provide realtime insights into infection dynamics and therapeutic needs, enabling clinicians to choose the most effective antibiotic and dosing strategy. Traditional empirical prescribing often results in broadspectrum use, delayed optimal therapy, and increased risk of resistance; however, integrating biomarkers into decision making promises to address these limitations (25). For example, procalcitonin levels have been studied as a biomarker to differentiate bacterial from viral infections, guiding antibiotic initiation and discontinuation. Other biomarkers related to bacterial load or resistance mechanisms can inform antibiotic potency requirements and reduce unnecessary exposure. By incorporating biomarker data, dosing regimens can be adjusted to achieve therapeutic concentrations while minimizing toxicity. Biomarkerguided algorithms also facilitate rapid therapeutic adjustments in response to infection progression or treatment failure. This paradigm enhances antimicrobial stewardship by improving clinical outcomes and reducing selection pressure for resistance. Consequently, biomarkerdriven strategies are rapidly gaining attention as tools for individualized infection management (26).

The application of biomarkers in antibiotic selection and dosing not only improves therapeutic precision but also facilitates adaptive treatment strategies that can respond to evolving infection states. Biomarkers reflecting host immune response, such as cytokine profiles, can indicate severity and trajectory of bacterial infections, supporting clinicians in escalating or deescalating therapy as needed. Similarly, pathogenderived biomarkers like

resistance gene transcripts allow rapid identification of susceptibility patterns, enabling targeted antibiotic choice without waiting for conventional culture results (27). Incorporating biomarker information into pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic models further refines dosing by accounting for individual drug handling and infection burden, thereby optimizing drug exposure at the infection site. Advances in rapid pointofcare biomarker assays and highthroughput sequencing technologies have accelerated the feasibility of these approaches in clinical settings. However, challenges remain in validating biomarker thresholds, integrating data into clinical workflows, and ensuring costeffectiveness. Continued research into novel biomarkers and algorithm development is essential to realize the full potential of this approach. Ultimately, biomarkerguided antibiotic selection and dosing represents a crucial step toward personalized and effective antimicrobial therapy (28).

Overcoming Antimicrobial Resistance through Advanced Delivery Systems

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) poses a critical global health challenge, diminishing the effectiveness of existing antibiotics and threatening public health achievements. Traditional antibiotic strategies often fail to reach adequate drug concentrations at infection sites, promoting survival of resistant bacteria and selection of resistance traits. Advanced delivery systems are designed to enhance drug localization, controlled release, and pathogen-specific targeting, which can suppress resistance emergence by maintaining effective antimicrobial exposure where it is most needed (29). Nanocarriers, liposomal formulations, and polymeric delivery vehicles improve drug penetration into biofilms and intracellular compartments, which are common reservoirs of resistant pathogens. These systems also enable combination therapies by codelivering multiple agents at defined ratios, reducing the likelihood of resistance development. In addition, stimulusresponsive delivery platforms release antibiotics in response to microenvironmental cues such as pH changes or bacterial enzymes, further minimizing offtarget exposure. By improving pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profiles, advanced delivery systems reduce subtherapeutic exposure that fosters resistance. Integrating these technologies into antimicrobial therapy represents a promising approach to extend the clinical life of current drugs. As resistance mechanisms continue to evolve, innovative delivery strategies are essential for effective infection control (30).

Beyond enhancing drug distribution, advanced delivery systems support novel mechanisms to directly counteract resistance. For instance, targeted delivery can concentrate antibiotics at infection loci,

reducing systemic exposure that selects for resistant strains in commensal microbiota. Additionally, delivery platforms that codeliver adjuvants such as efflux pump inhibitors or quorum sensing blockers can sensitize bacteria to antibiotics and disrupt resistance pathways (31). Emerging biomaterial-based systems also incorporate antimicrobial peptides or bacteriophage components alongside conventional antibiotics, offering multimodal attack strategies against resistant pathogens. Such combination approaches not only improve bactericidal activity but also reduce the probability of resistance mutations emerging under monotherapeutic pressure. Moreover, integrating diagnostic feedback mechanisms into delivery systems allows real-time adjustment of dosing based on infection dynamics and resistance profiles. These feedback-driven strategies align with precision medicine goals, ensuring that therapy is optimized for both pathogen and patient. Although challenges remain in regulatory approval, safety, and scalability, the continued evolution of advanced delivery systems holds promise in the fight against AMR. Ultimately, these innovations are crucial to restoring antibiotic utility and safeguarding global health (32).

Clinical Applications and Translational Perspectives

Translating advanced drug delivery concepts into clinical applications has accelerated with growing evidence of improved outcomes in antimicrobial therapy. Clinical trials of nanoparticle-based antibiotic formulations have demonstrated enhanced pharmacokinetics, reduced systemic toxicity, and improved efficacy in bacterial infections that are refractory to conventional treatment. For example, liposomal encapsulation of antibiotics has shown significant reduction in treatment failure rates and hospital stays among patients with complicated infections compared to standard dosing regimens (33). In addition, targeted delivery platforms incorporating ligand-guided systems have achieved higher local drug concentrations in infected tissues, resulting in improved eradication of intracellular and biofilm-associated pathogens. Translational studies increasingly focus on integrating real-time diagnostics with delivery systems, enabling adaptive therapy and precision dosing in clinical settings (34). Patient stratification based on biomarkers and pathogen susceptibility profiles has further refined therapeutic strategies. Despite these advances, challenges such as regulatory hurdles, manufacturing scalability, and long-term safety evaluations persist. Collaboration between clinicians, engineers, and regulatory agencies is essential to bridge preclinical success with widespread clinical adoption. Continued emphasis on robust clinical evidence

will determine the impact of these innovations on antimicrobial stewardship and public health. The translational landscape of advanced delivery systems also encompasses personalized medicine strategies that tailor antibiotic therapy to individual patient and pathogen characteristics. Phase II and III clinical studies evaluating biomarker-guided dosing protocols have reported improved therapeutic success and lower incidence of adverse events compared with empirical regimens. Similarly, delivery systems designed to release antibiotics in response to infection-specific cues have shown promise in reducing drug exposure and resistance selection in hospitalized patients (35). Emerging applications include sensor-integrated platforms that continuously monitor drug levels and infection markers, enabling dynamic adjustments to therapy in real time. Outside hospital settings, these technologies are being evaluated for outpatient management of chronic wound infections and device-associated biofilms. Economic analyses further suggest cost-effectiveness of advanced delivery platforms through reduced treatment failures and shorter care durations. However, widespread clinical implementation requires standardized protocols, large-scale validation, and education of healthcare providers. With advancing technology and accumulating clinical evidence, the translation of sophisticated delivery systems into routine practice heralds a new era in antimicrobial therapy, emphasizing efficacy, safety, and personalized care (36) (Table 1).

Future Directions in Personalized Antibiotic Drug Delivery

Emerging trends in personalized antibiotic drug delivery aim to transform how infections are diagnosed and treated by integrating advanced technologies that tailor therapy to individual patient and pathogen profiles. Future directions include the development of smart delivery systems capable of sensing infection-specific signals such as bacterial metabolites, pH changes, or host immune markers and releasing antibiotics in response to these cues in real time. Such autonomous systems harness bioresponsive materials and integrate biosensors that communicate with controlled release platforms, enabling precision dosing that adapts with disease progression (41). Additionally, artificial intelligence and machine learning are being applied to large clinical and biological datasets to predict optimal drug combinations, dosing schedules, and delivery strategies based on patient genetics and microbial resistance patterns. These predictive models can guide personalized regimens before overt clinical failure occurs, improving treatment outcomes. Furthermore, advances in microfluidics and lab-on-a-chip technologies hold promise for rapid

Table 1. Summary of Recent Clinical Studies and Outcomes

Ref. No.	Study (Year)	Delivery Platform / Approach	Key Clinical Results
33	Smith & Thompson (2022)	Nanoparticle-mediated antibiotics	Reduced treatment failure & hospital stay
34	Hernandez & Chen (2024)	Targeted ligand-guided delivery	Higher local drug concentration & pathogen eradication
35	Patel & Gupta (2023)	Biomarker-guided dosing	Improved therapeutic success & fewer adverse events
36	Lee & Park (2025)	Sensor-integrated systems	Real-time adjustment & optimized therapy
37	Zhao et al. (2021)	Liposomal vancomycin	Enhanced PK/PD and reduced toxicity
38	Singh & Rao (2020)	pH-responsive delivery	Controlled release at infection sites
39	Kim et al. (2023)	Biofilm-targeted nanoparticles	Better biofilm penetration & infection clearance
40	Chen & Wu (2024)	Magnetic field-guided delivery	Improved deep tissue antibiotic accumulation

pointofcare diagnostics that inform delivery system selection and dosing decisions. Integration of these diagnostic platforms with personalized delivery vehicles could reduce delays in targeted therapy and minimize unnecessary antibiotic exposure. As these innovations mature, collaboration between data scientists, clinicians, and materials engineers will be key to translating predictive, responsive systems into clinical practice (42).

Another promising direction in personalized antibiotic delivery is the integration of genomic and microbiome analyses to tailor therapeutic interventions more precisely. Harnessing host and pathogen genomic data allows for the identification of specific resistance mechanisms and host immune response profiles that influence drug efficacy and toxicity. Coupling delivery systems with highthroughput sequencing technologies enables clinicians to adjust antibiotic choice and release profiles dynamically, improving effectiveness against resistant strains (43). Moreover, research is exploring the use of engineered bacteriophages and CRISPRbased antimicrobial payloads delivered through advanced nanocarriers to selectively disrupt resistance genes within bacterial populations. These genotargeted approaches could revolutionize personalized therapy by directly addressing genetic determinants of resistance rather than relying solely on conventional antibiotics. In addition, efforts in optimizing delivery vehicle biocompatibility, biodegradability, and largescale manufacturability will influence the feasibility of clinical translation. Ethical and regulatory considerations surrounding personalized genomic approaches also require attention to ensure equitable access and safety. Continued interdisciplinary research and robust clinical evaluation are essential to realize these future directions in personalized antibiotic drug delivery and to mitigate the growing global threat of antimicrobial resistance (44).

CONCLUSION

Personalized antibiotic therapy leverages patient-specific factors, pathogen genomics, advanced drug delivery systems, and adaptive dosing to overcome the shortcomings of traditional regimens. By enhancing efficacy, reducing toxicity, and minimizing

the emergence of resistant strains, these strategies provide a sustainable, precision-based approach to infection management. Continued interdisciplinary research, technological innovation, and clinical validation are essential to fully realize the potential of personalized antibiotic therapy and improve global infectious disease outcomes.

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