



Medical Microbiology Gram

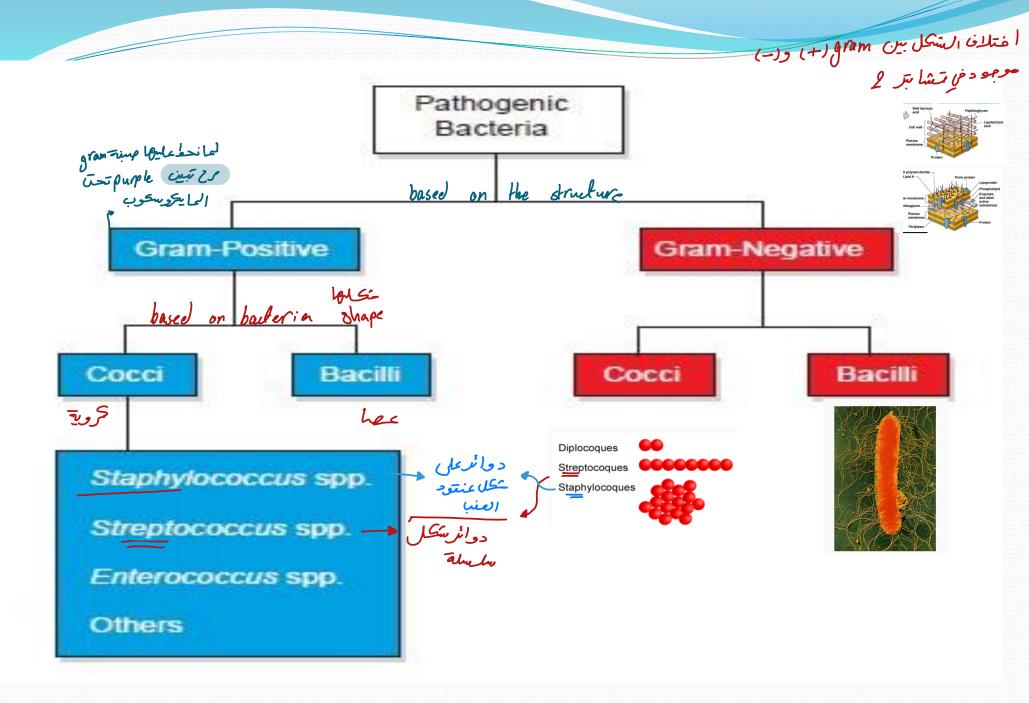








# Medical Microbiology Gram Positive Cocci (Staphylococci, Streptococci)



bubbles) Cletes 1986 (): (mare = man) :

Staph size with the size of the size

(bubbles) TISTES LOPIE POUS (B)

Strep and Line Join (Boin) Che Use 4

Enterococcus

Staph Essent

## Classification



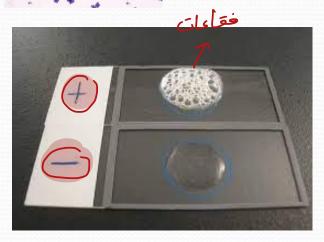
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then the backeria is

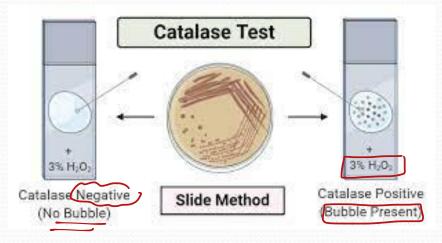
Staph

عنعتو د

Catalase negative

#### Strep Enterococcus







### Staphylococci-Introduction

- Staphylococci are gram-positive cocci
- In Greek; *staphyle* Bunch of grapes

Kokkus - Berry

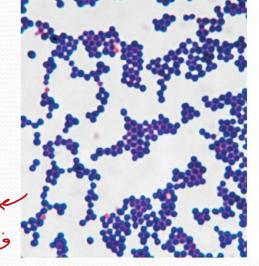
محجوعات

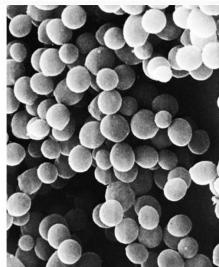
• Spherical cells arranged in irregular clusters (grape like clusters) ممالة مد عليه المالة المالة

• Facultative anaerobes, catalase, non flagellated, non

motile, non spor-froming

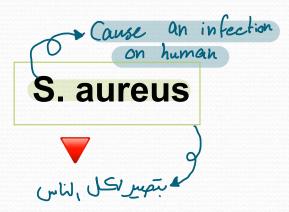
About 40 species





## Classification

Common pathogen





Opportunistic pathogens

S. epidermidis

S. saprophyticus

-slid, Utar un infection dans la

معنون معتدانه لله أوالا وماعمهم منعية

low level of and HIV to vers .....

(عربن سرطان عافانارلله) او عنيره، عم تعمللهم مه infection رويما مع المعلم المعلى المعلم المعلى المعلم المعلى المعلم المعلى المع

Non pathogens

S. homonis

Cause no infection

## Cassification نكرته بنجيب Cassification

ا وبندعها على لهكترا وإداهم رعندي خترة كالمراعدي خترة كالمرادة المرادة المراد

Coagulasepositive

S. aureus

بعد ماعرفنا إن البكيترا مي وهم المناد المنبار المنبار

Coagulasenegative

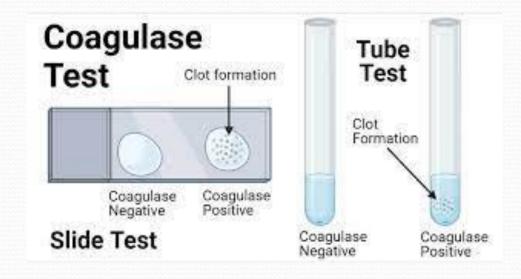
S. epidermidis

S. saprophyticus

عدانه للقا ن النياء • decrease human immunity

خرو

Coagulase negative Staphylococci (CONS)



## Staphylococcus aureus

• تقريبًا بر60 منها موجود على skin وجما يقيل الله الله إذا زاد عددها عن لطبيعي الرطار عنا مرح ...

- Staphylococcus aureus are part of the skin normal flora and can colonize the anterior nares (Auto-infection)
  - Carriage rate for healthy adults is 20-60%,
- Withstands high salt, extremes in pH, and high temperatures
- Produces many virulence factors

عدد كا من المستعنى

• One of the most common causes of **nosocomial infections, or hospital-acquired infections**, which are infections that patients develop as a result of being hospitalized.

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circuli is infection appois

#### **Epidemiology**

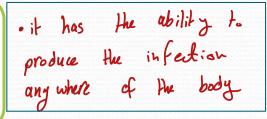
- Source of infection:
  - A) Exogenous: patients or carriers
  - B) Endogenous: from colonized site > دو خلیا فاجهار جرح عشر استخصا ما مکنیا فاجهار جرح عشر استخصا دو د خلی دی دانها دمه ی جهر سن استخصا
- Mode of transmission:
  - A) Contact: direct or indirect or some where
  - B) Inhalation of air borne droplets

اللهم اغفرلي ولوالدي وللمسلمين والمسلمات والكهم اغفرلي والمؤمنات الأجياء والأصوات

#### Virulence factors of S. aureus

إِن وكان بيوَ طِله مَى الحسم بتعل infection و عدد ها مقبول على الله الله الزازاد عدد ها مقبول على Shin infection بنقل المحسم بتعل الموادنة المحسم ال

#### Cell



#### **Enzymes**

- 1. Cell wall polysaccharide
- 2. Teichoic acid
- 3. Capsular polysaccharide
- Protein A (preventing opsonization; antiphagocytic effect)
- Clumping factor (Clf):bind to fibrinogen and fibronectin binding protein

- 1. Coagulase (cleave fibrinogen to fibrin)
- 2. Hyaluronidase -connective tissue
- 3. Staphylokinase –blood clots
- 4. DNase –DNA
- 5. Lipases -oils; enhances colonization on skin
- 6. Penicillinase inactivates penicillin

#### Virulence factors of S. aureus

it has the ability to secrete
some toxic

#### **Toxin**

تحال)

- 1. Hemolysins  $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$  lyse red blood cells
  - pore forming cytotoxin, lyse cytoplasmic membrane
- 2. Leukocidin lyses neutrophils and macrophages
- 3. Enterotoxin induce gastrointestinal distress
- 4. Exfoliative toxin separates the epidermis from the dermis:
- 5. Toxic shock syndrome toxin (TSST) induces fever, vomiting, shock, systemic organ damage

نعمل طبعات الحلد

#### **Clinical Presentations**

#### **Infections:**

- 1) <u>Skin and soft tissue</u>
  من الطبيعير
  2) <u>Musculoskeletal</u>: Osteomyelitis, arthritis, bursitis
- 3) Respiratory: Tonsillitis, pharyngitis, sinusitis, otitis, bronchopneumonia, lung abscess, empyema
- 4) Central nervous system: Abscess, meningitis
- 5) Endovascular: Bacteremia, septicemia, endocarditis
- 6) Urinary: Urinary tract infection

**Bacterial skin infection** 

#### **Clinical Presentations**

#### **Into**xications:

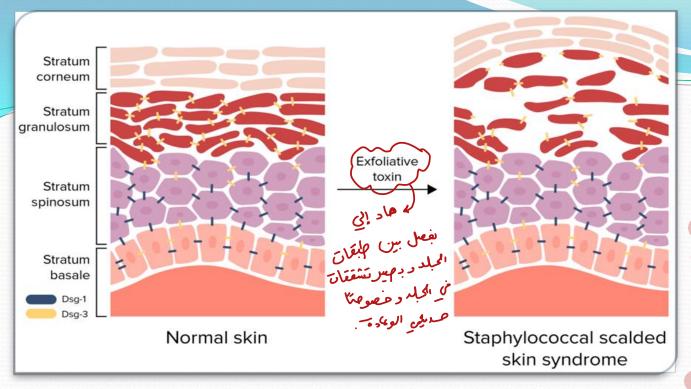
های الهجیزی تعتد و بحل کان أشاء ثانیة منه :

- 1) Food poisoning
- Toxic shock syndrome (TSS): N,V, Fever, liver failure, renal failure, shock, rash
- 3) Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome (SSSS) :dermal desquamation

فياله إلا إلى سيمانل في كن من نظلين

## Staphylococcal food poisoning

- Once enterotoxins are formed, they are quite stable, retaining activity even after boiling or exposure to gastric and jejunal enzymes.
- Ingestion of preformed staphylococcal enterotoxincontaminated food results in acute vomiting and diarrhea within 1 to 5 hours, but usually no fever.
- Recovery is <u>rapid</u>, except sometimes in the elderly and in those with another disease.



produced by a small proportion of S. aureus strains. It causes intercellular splitting of the epidermis between the stratum spinosum and stratum granulosum, presumably by disruption of intercellular junctions. This is known as Scalded Skin Syndrome.

Syndrome.
555: separating between epidermis and dermis

superficial fragile blisters that burst, leaving a tender base; often accompanied by fever and occasionally by mucopurulent eye discharge.

#### اخطرواهد

## Toxic shock syndrome (TSS)

من الشخص ميون منه

• It is a **toxin-mediated** acute life-threatening illness, usually precipitated by infection with either *S. aureus* or *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

- It is characterized by high fever, rash, hypotension, multiorgan failure (involving at least 3 or more organ systems), and desquamation, typically of the palms and soles, 12 weeks after the onset of acute illness.
  - *S. aureus* is by far the most common cause of toxic shock syndrome.

Laboratory Diagnosis

- Specimens collected: Pus, sputum, blood, stool, and For the detection of carriers- Nasal swab

عندا عن بالزراعة عنان يمس عدد المجتريا . Culture: عير دندر نتوى عليها

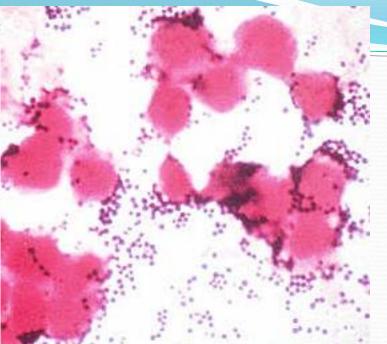
Nonselective: Blood agar, MacConkey's agar-only for gram negative

Selective media: Mannitol Salt Agar

high salt concentration





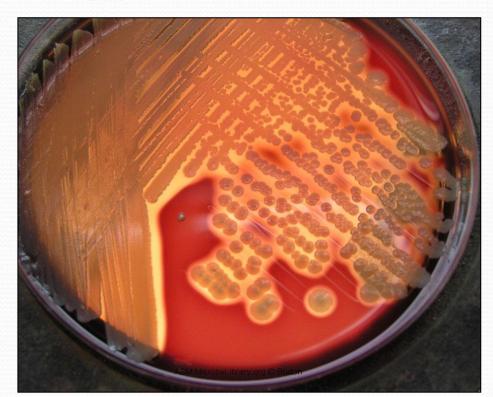


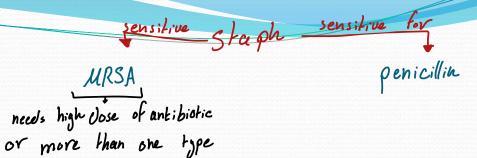
## إذاً التشمين من عن عليه في الأنها

- 1) Collection
- @ gram stain "
- 3 Culture

سواد به أو بَهَا الزراعة عادي والأ فيل به لانه بكون عندي العدد تكبر ف الموجوع أسهل للترف عليها.







#### **Treatment**

- Drug resistance is common
- Benzyl penicillin is effective antibiotic, if the strain is sensitive
- Cloxacillin or Methicillin is used against β-lactamase producing strains اد اکرنانی معناد ترهی هیمته میدا (عاقی معناد انکرنانی معناد ترهی هیمته میدا (عاقی معناد انکرنانی معناد ترهی هیمته میدا (عاقی میدا میدا میدا انکرنانی معناد ترهی هیمته میدا (Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- strains have become common
- Vancomycin is used in treatment of infections with MRSA strains (clindamycin, erythromycin) penicillin والمرتب على المرتب على المرتب على المرتب على المرتب على المرتب على المرتب المطورة:-



ر ما بتمل خثرة كمانحط و عليها بلازما

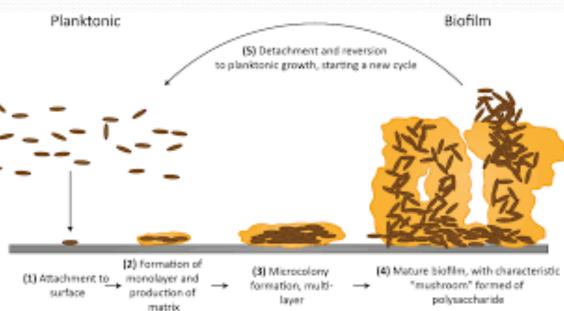
### Coagulase negative Staphylococci (CONS)

- Do not produce α-toxin, exfoliatin, or any of the Staph-toxins.

  extracellular بتجمعوامع بعن وبتغلفوا بر المهام المها
- They have been shown to have surface adhesins and the ability to produce extracellular polysaccharide biofilms.

Community of bacteria Coated with extracellular polysaccharides

These bacteria don't cause in fection or any toxin



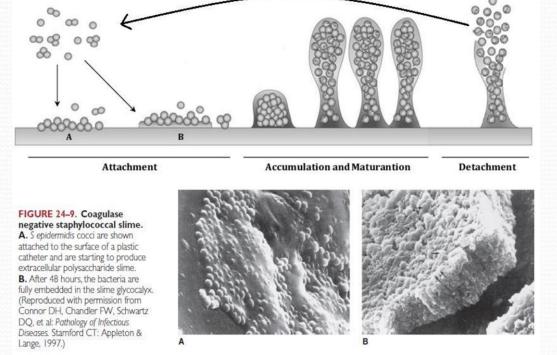
## Staph. epidermidis

نعني موجودة على الجلد، لى المتخص كان عنده من أوتم إدفال إبرة ني عبده او تغيير جمعامات العكب وننيره ما نها مته فل دمه وستجل الها أه من وتلتجم ني إيمكان • Common habitat of skin, ant nares, ear canal

 It has predilection for growth on implanted foreign bodies such as artificial valves, shunts, intravascular catheters and prosthetic appliances leading to bacteraemia

Endocarditis may be caused, particularly in drug

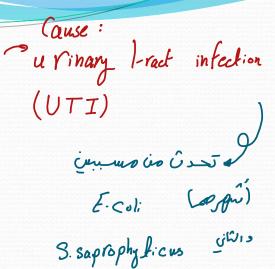
addicts

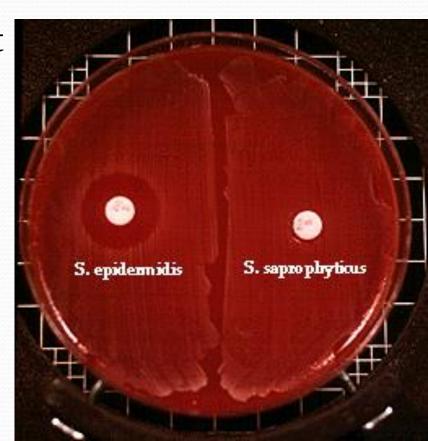


## S. saprophyticus

- It causes urinary tract infections, mostly in sexually active young women (2<sup>nd</sup> to E. coli)
- The infection is symptomatic and may involve the upper urinary tract
- It is one of the few frequently isolated that is resistant to Novobiocin

Sensitive) عمل بيت المحالة على المحالة على المحالة ال







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S. epidermidis of S. saprophyticus bo! usice

S. epidermidis si S. saprophyticus piu moi un ces culp

novo biocin

عن عرص میں منبھم مقاوم ک

S. epidermids : sp wheel

والحقا وم م هو: مينالهم هم معمود الحقا

## Distinguishing features of the major species of staphylococcus

Characters	S.aureus	S.epidermididis	S.saprophyticus
Coagulase	+	_	-
Novobiocin sensitivity	Sensitive	Sensitive	Resistant
<b>Mannitol fermentation</b>	+	_	-

اللهم كا تكلي إلى نفسي المعة عين

## Classification

Mannitolpositive

Fermentation Jei lei le:
media Ji pH vietri is mannital

pinth amilia yellow land is significant of the sign

Mannitolnegative

S. epidermidis
S. saprophyticus

مل بتفيرون اللون

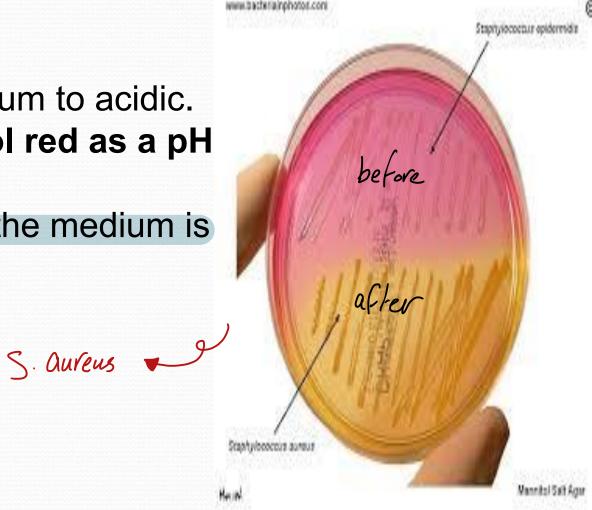
Ferments Mannitol

Acid is produced

changes the pH of medium to acidic.

 As MSA contains phenol red as a pH indicator,

 At pH levels below 6.9, the medium is a yellow color.



But if Coagulase negative staphylococcus (CONS) grow, they cant ferment Mannitol, so the color of the media around the bacterial colony does not change to yellow, it appear pink.

