





إعداد الصيدلاني/ـة: ياسمين خليل









اللهم علمنا ما ينفعنا، وانفعنا بما علمتنا، وزدنا علما

### Medical Microbiology

gram - insterde les Gram-Positive Bacilli

he elplin brus

أكيرمش كلهم بعلوا أمراف، بن ابي بنا نح عنهم بعلوا الراف

normal flora los Siocelo

Pathogent - Corynebacterium diphtheria

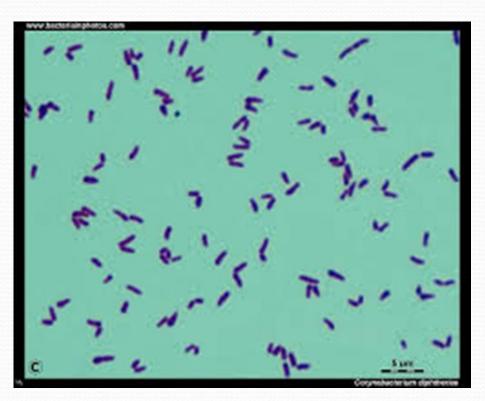


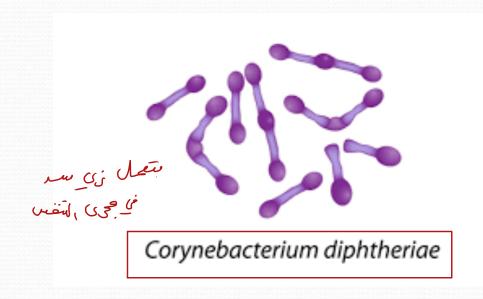


- 2- L. monocytogen: meningitis in newborn and immunicompromised
- 3-B. Anthracis: bioterrosim
- 4-Clostridium

## Corynebacteria Group- wild Leiter

- Pleomorphic Gram-positive Bacilli.
   Diphtheroides: Aerobic, Normal Flora Respiratory-Urinary tract and Skin. Mostly Nonpathogenic.
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae:
- Diphtheria is an acute, serious, highly infectious disease.
  - Gram positive bacilli,





microscope in popies in lor Sin

Producing <u>Chinese-character arrangement</u> (clubbed end to end, remain attached after division) ومانعة حياية وعامة مان الأعن العينية على الأعن العينية على الأعن العينية على الأعن العينية على المانية العينية العينية المانية العينية المانية العينية المانية العينية المانية العينية المانية المانية العينية المانية المانية المانية العينية المانية الماني

## Corynebacterium diphtheriae:

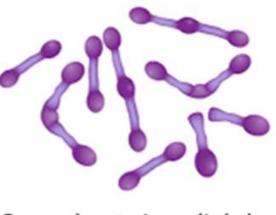
• Pharyngitis, tonsillitis

dis apear in jordan

- Exudate or membrane مثله بعلى بلون کري، لشفني
- Gray-white psudomembrane عشا وعاد عاد بو من الم المنافعة من الرسمة المنافعة من المرسمة المنافعة من المنافعة من المرسمة المنافعة من ا
- Comp: mechanical obstruction, myocarditis (2-3w), cardiac enlargement, arrhythmias, CHF الا تستمان مع المومن العلام تالعلماله على العلما

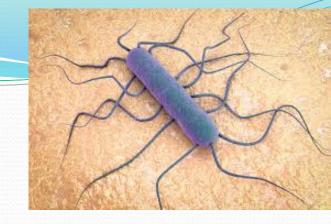


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Corynebacterium diphtheriae

## Listeria monocytogenes: مالمالي الكالي الكالي الكالي الكالي الكالي الكالي الكالي الكالي الكالية المالية المال



- Gram +ve Small Bacilli, flagellated, motile at 37°C, but active tumbling motility at 25°C.
- Grow slowly in cold even below zero
- Foodborn transmission

على الأكل وهو فن إنه الهكية لم يتنو أو يزيد عددها كما تكى م على الأكل وهو فن إلك هة ، إلا هاى الهكية لم يتمو في الحجارة الباردة و تتكائر و يزيد عددها الملكي بقل تسم الأكل والمروع، إي أكله Listeria monocytogenes:

إذا كانت اللم علم وأُمِين بهاى البكيراء عامهام تنقل للجنين stil birth

- Transmitted transplacentaly
- Infect placenta
- Intrauterine infection → کدی دافله
- Still birth دولارته صین
- Tt: Ampicillin, TMP-SMX

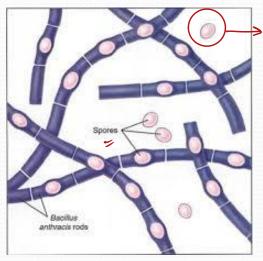
Jes mozali x

## Bacillus anthracis: منبنه البعرة الخبيئة

Gram-positive,

 Large, non-motile, rectangular bacilli, arranged in chains.

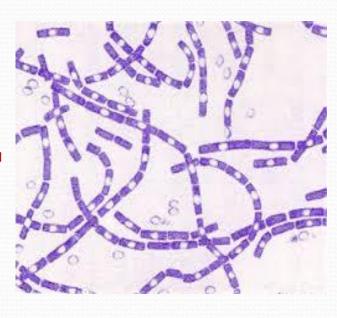
Clayella la inclorus spores la inc



های عموه بتمها خامده فی کل الفر وی کدما یعی الوقت از الفر ی المناسب عاله تکوم سکتریا دسب العره آلیشه (انتشارها مش س علی انجلد بل نی انجها التنس کا م دالههایی)

[موجودة مي التربة]

ما بیکی ن فطیرة علی الحله بل إن عطور تبها إذا تم استنشاعتها دو مهلت الدئش در بها إذا تم استنشاعتها دو مهلت الدئش در بهیرینده نزین عی و بهها و (۱۹۶۰–۹۰) کا فقتله



- Bacillus anthracis:
- Man is infected from animals and its products:

- High Fatality. Biological War Agent.

#### Claccid paralis



#### Clostridia botulinum:

- Food-borne botulism is intoxication block of NUT activity
- Ingestion of food containing preformed Clostridial So there is no motor activity which leads to paralyois Toxin
- which prevents the release of acetylcholine at motor nerve ending),
- Contamination of Canned Food: Meat, Fish, Beans. المعالمة علمات (مام مبك ماى البكيرا



#### ے من حاد , لسم سم عل بوتکس ساتھ

- No change in food
- Home canned, green bean, fish, mushroom
- The most potent toxin in nature
- Metaloprotease act on NM junction
- Block release of NTM Acetyhcoline at presynaptic membrane

  stepped Thaccid Mingres.
- Flaccid paraysis of motor system

115 Clostridium tetani:

Trauma is more

لعني بعد ما يجسور أو مرح عند المريما وموجو در بالتربة عام

- Tetanus is a highly fatal disease with a High Mortality rate,
- Wound: puncture wound with a splinter معنى و عز سواى إبرة/مسما، دفله على الأنسجة
- Release potent <u>neurotoxin</u> (Tetanus toxin / block of inhibitory de sla tetanospasmin)

NUT cres' Stimulation proposition We , LI Tack USV Contraction mps of I 1,0 c and alcilum is equill lust zinis spasmatic paralysis

#### Tetanus toxin

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- Effect inhibitory neuron
- Unopposed firing of active motor neuron
- Spasm, spasmatic paralysis (botulism: flaccid paralysis)
- Dx clinical
- Incubation 4 day
- 1st: masseter muscle : enable to open mout(lock jaw) or trismus



### Medical Microbiology Gram Negative Cocci

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#### Introduction

Gram -ve cooci

- Neisseria gonorrhoeae ->
   Neisseria meningitidis

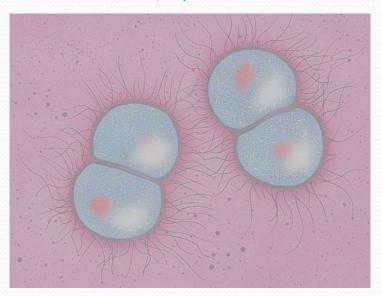
gono Collus

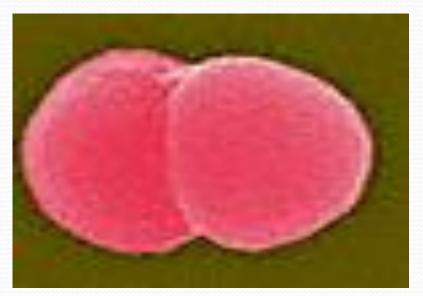
gono coccus lahai, ten

meningo Coccus

# Neisseria gonorrhoeae(gonococcus) General Characteristics

Diplococcus - oue go visis





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#### **GONORRHEA**

Sexual transmitted infection

کدوی و معوله إسال می الما فعم الما الله و الا تشی

#### What Is Gonorrhea

- Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI). It's caused by infection with the bacterium Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
- It tends to infect warm, moist areas of the body, including the:
  - Urethra of male + female
  - Eyes especially in pregnant women

     There -
  - Throat
  - Vagina
  - Anus
  - Female reproductive tract (the fallopian tubes, cervix, and uterus)

#### Gonorrhea

STI

STIs Jumoun jesi jeli Chlamydia trachomatis se

- Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> most common STIs
- Chlamydial is the most common STIs
  - Chlamydia trachomatis | st comm on STIs
- Highest rate in Female 15-19 and male 20-24
- <u>50% of infected women</u> are asymptomatic > انعرافها در کالان تو الأنتی خود منافعات می الانتی خود منافعات می الانتیان می الانت
- 95% of infected men have symptoms

اط الذيحر عالبًا سبة على عدم لوافي

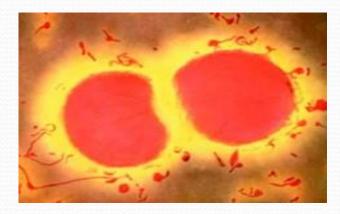
#### Properties

• Neisseriae are gram-negative diplococci (Bean or kidney shaped).

Non motile, non spor forming

Pathogenic lei, chilosis, cecality

• Humans are only reservoir, not part of normal flora



- Gonococci are very sensitive to heating or drying. Cultures must be plated rapidly.
- Causes disease only in humans.
- Killed by drying that's why transmitted sexually.
- Non-sexual transimission is extremely rare

علی سب لی ابها ماحه الحرارة و الرطوبة! عامیم عادی تحسیما ونالغری

# Neisseria meningitidis (meningococcus)

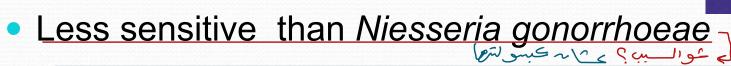
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## Neisseria meningitidis (meningococcus) Characteristics (ought sheeze rectains)

**General Characteristics** 

Encapsulated small, gram-negative diplococci

- Can be a member of the normal flora of the upper respiratory tract
- Causes life-threatening disease when the bacteria invade the blood or cerebrospinal fluid



Have a well developed highly antigenic capsule

#### **Clinical Presentation**

Llow

Meningitis: Sever infection

• Fever, fatigue, weakness

نقالي وكي

CNS: convulsion, motor disability, loss of consciousness

Thrombocytopenia results in bleeding and skin petchiae

Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)

Fatal if not treated early (death within 6 hours of initial

presentation)

Can't die easily





#### Enterobacteraceae

gram - ve Bacilli/rod shaped

- Enterobacteraceae or enteric bacteria are a group of bacteria that commonly colonize and infect the alimentary tract (intestine) هما الم المعالمة ا
- Genera/species some of them are pathogenic to human including:
- 1. Shigella
- 2. Esherishia
- 3. Klebsiella
- 4. Proteus

gram -ve rod/Bacilli

E. coli and part of our

GIT normal flora



-: vivil s LC / Ver

## Diarrhea-causing E coli

- 1. enterotoxigenic (ETEC),
- enteropathogenic (EPEC),
- 3. enteroinvasive (EIEC),
- 4. enterohemorrhagic (EHEC)
- 5. enteroaggregative (EAEC).
- Food and water contaminated with human waste and person-to-person contact are the principal means of infection.

عدمل/سماد الأحياء إلى صلف

## Uropathogenic E coli

هوالسببالأكثر شوعًا لأنهاب المسالل (UPEC) في الحبها ذا لبولي البولية

- Minor trauma or mechanical disruptions can allow bacteria colonizing the periurethral area brief access to coso the an Cup: 20 Cap normal of flora the urinary bladder.
- E coli is the prototype UTI pathogen.

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## URINARY TRACT INFECTION

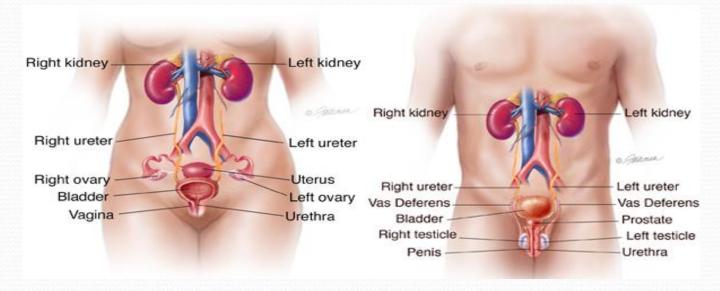
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uncomplicated UTI chillos

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Staphylococcy Saprophyticus jul 2

#### **URINARY TRACT INFECTION**



Urinary tract is normally sterile due to the fact that bacteria moving upwards are regularly washed out by urination

Normal flora found in the urethra consist of lactobacillus and staphylococcus

by urination > washing of the bosteria

#### Background

- 1. Bacterial infections of urinary tract are a very common reason to seek health services
- 2. Common in young females and uncommon in males under age 50
- 3. Common causative organisms
- Escherichia coli (gram-negative enteral bacteria) causes most community acquired infections
- *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, gram-positive organism causes 10 15%
- Catheter-associated UTI's caused by gram-negative bacteria: *Proteus, Klebsiella, Seratia, Pseudomonas*

اللهم الشف مرحني المسلمين

#### **URINARY TRACT INFECTION**

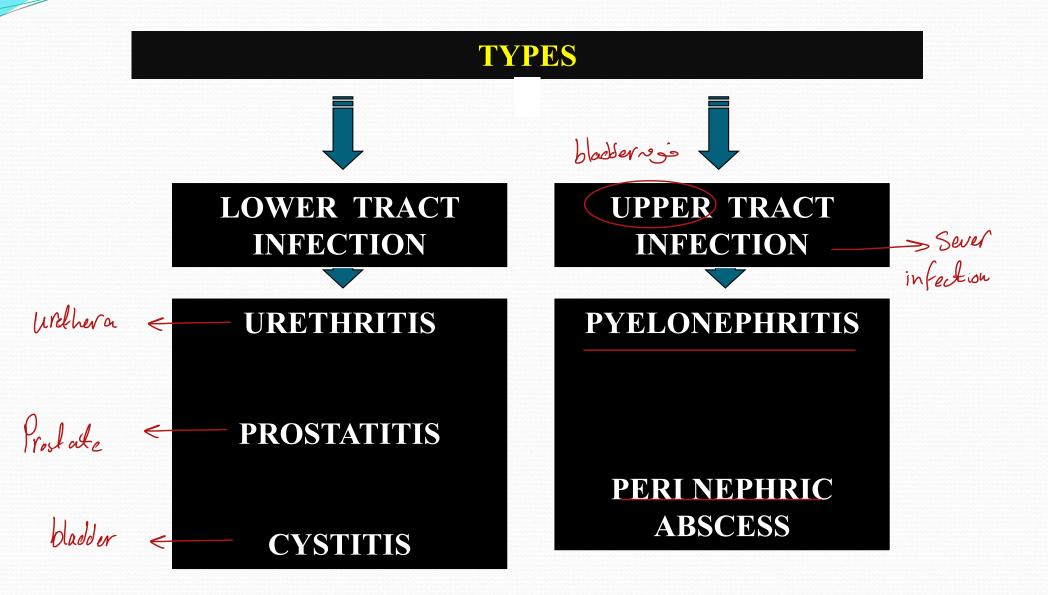
- Second most common infection following respiratory infections
- 20% of women between ages 20-65 suffer one attack per year.
- Approximately 40% of women develop a UTI during their lives

#### UTIs are named according the place of infection

- -In the urethra = Urethritis
- In the bladder = Cystitis The most common
- -In the kidneys = Nephritis
- -In the prostate (men) = prostatitis uncommon

Majority of infections are caused by bacteria, though some are fungal

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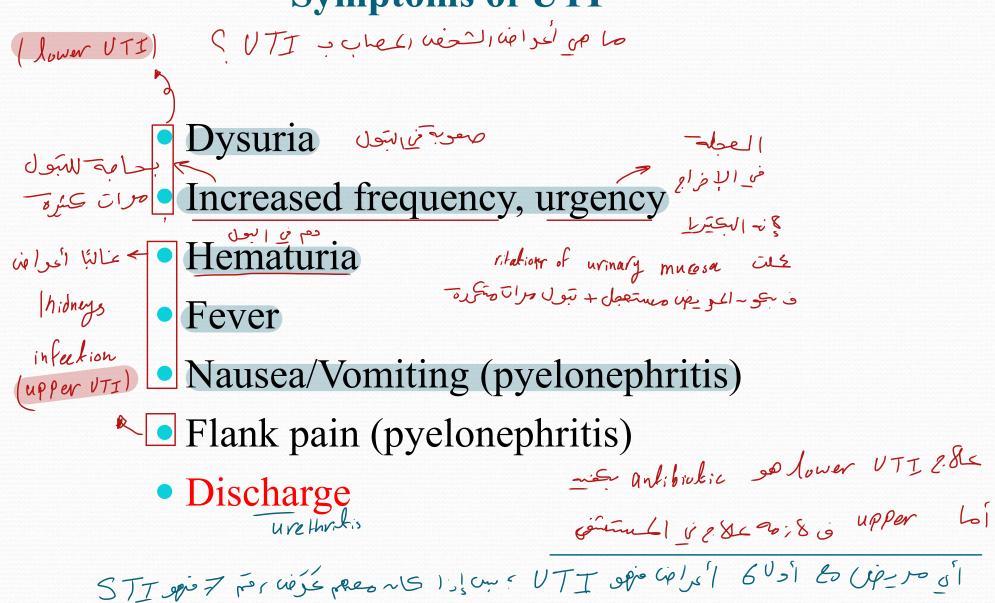
#### Female are more prone to UTI wand far away with long walker price soil

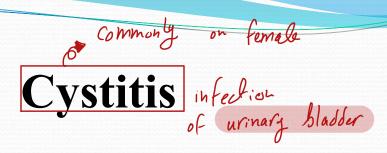
- · Small urethra > but male has long one, so it's difficult to reach there.
- Gram negative organism radiate from perianal area to urethra
- Sexual intercourse
- Susceptibility of epithelium
- Pregnancy: ureteral tone and urethral peristalses كاندالها ذى الضفط على الحبطا ذابولى

decrease

وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ إِحْسَانًا ﴿ حَمَلَتُهُ أُمُّهُ كُرْهًا وَوَضَعَتُهُ كُرُها ۖ

#### **Symptoms of UTI**





- 1. Most common UTI
- 2. Remains superficial, involving bladder mucosa, which becomes hyperemic and may hemorrhage
- 3. General manifestations of cystitis
  - Dysuria
    - Frequency and urgency
    - Nocturia (excessive urination at night)
    - Urine has foul odor, cloudy (pyuria), bloody (hematuria)
    - Suprapubic pain and tenderness

I'ts eger seladder of inel 14gh

upper brack infection

#### PYELONEPHRITIS

Ellis Goid infection + urin rie elp.

possete joso

## Pathophysiology

- Pyelonephritis, an upper urinary tract infection, is a bacterial infection of the renal pelvis, tubules, and interstitial tissue in one or both kidneys.
- Bacteria reach the bladder through the urethra and ascend to the kidney.
- It is frequently secondary to urine backup into the ureters usually at the time of voiding.
- Urinary tract obstruction (e.g. Urinary stones, tumors, and prostatic hypertrophy) is another cause.
- Pyelonephritis may be acute or chronic.

### Clinical Manifestations

- Acute Pyelonephritis may be unilateral or bilateral, causing :
- · Chills = well-stalingies
- Fever,
  - Flank pain الم من الحفاجر
  - Leukocyosis ارتفاع مي عدد فلكل المعاد ي was
  - Bacteriuria .

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not part of human normal Flora

## Salmonella

but part of Chilhens normal flora



مع العامع والحوارة ستوح بس محت سكوم في أكل البيعا منها مسامعلى الى معالى المال منها مسامعلى الى معالى المال الم

- Salmonellae
- Jess Typhi: Cause fever
  - Non-Typhi: S enterica: Cause GTI
  - Most strains are motile through the action of their flagella.
  - Salmonella Typhi has a surface polysaccharide called the Vi antigen, ماد التقالين هو الي بعلها التق و بنطها النط

non-Typhi: doesn't have a surface polysaciaride (localized)

- Salmonella gastroenteritis is predominantly a disease of industrialized societies
  - improper food handling, which allows the transmission from the animal reservoir to humans.

## Non-Typhi: S enterica

Cause vorniting + Siarrhea

- induce a profound inflammatory response
- Persistence in the lamina propria
- remains localized to the mucosa and submucosa with most S enterica strains,

20 Jos

# Enteric (Typhoid) Fever (Salmoella Typhi)

- Typhoid fever is a strictly human disease.
- Chronic carriers of serotype Typhi are the primary reservoir.
- Some patients become chronic carriers for years (hence the infamous "Typhoid Mary" Mallon), usua because of chronic infection of the biliary tract when gallstones are present.
- Mary Mallon, known commonly as Typhoid Mary, was an Irish-born American cook believed to have infected between 51 and 122 people with typhoid fever

#### \_ o sie rest ic v hil teit on 26, le reo

- All cases can and should be traced back to their human source.
  - fecal-oral route.

replicate on immune cells and sistribute into the blood and fissnes to cause sal monella multiorgan securificia

### Manifistation

- The clinical patterns of salmonellosis can be divided into
  - Gastroenteritis,
  - Bacteremia with and without focal extraintestinal infection,
  - Enteric fever ( multiorgan)
  - The asymptomatic carrier state.

### **Enteric Fever**

- Enteric fever is a multiorgan
- prolonged fever, sustained bacteremia, and profound involvement of the mesenteric lymph nodes, liver, and spleen.

 Antimicrobial therapy is clearly indicated in typhoid fever.

Chronic coupied cité 2 locus considér la les cises stage

not part of our

## Shigella

normal flora

-> infection on large intestin

small intestine

is Salmonella ves

#### out) orgen un le med loud som al visel so

- Shigella dysenteriae (serogroup A),
- Shigella flexneri (serogroup B),
- Shigella boydii (serogroup C),
- Shigella sonei (serogroup D).

Cause damage + obstruction of gut

Shigella is the prototype invasive bacterial pathogen.

which leads to bleeding

دي عام جار بي عام الإسهال مع دم و فرد من sound

- The fecal-oral route. ( in the land is a land in the land in the

  - person-to-person contact is so effective
     the infecting dose is extremely low, as few as 10 organisms in some studies.
- The secondary attack rates among family members are as high as 40%.
- Shigella is also spread by food or water contaminated by humans.

## Pathogenesis

- **Acid-resistant** and survives passage through the stomach to reach the intestine **invasion** and destruction of the human **colonic mucosa**.
- This triggers an intense acute **inflammatory** response with mucosal **ulceration** and **abscess** formation.

in Clammation contracts

- The diarrhea created by this process is almost purely inflammatory, consisting of small-volume stools containing WBCs, RBCs, bacteria, and little else. This is classic dysentery. Shegila Wie Man Ji in special & is
- The disease remains localized to the colonic mucosa. Spread to the bloodstream is uncommon.

### Manifestation

 acute inflammatory colitis and bloody diarrhea, which in the most characteristic state presents as a dysentery syndrome—a clinical triad بى مع ( كويم) consisting of

1. cramps

- الم من حمد الإواع 2. painful straining to pass stools (tenesmus),
- 3. a frequent, small-volume, bloody, mucoid fecal discharge. Clep los Voras

و الله سمال بيع المويض إلى تخلف ما الله سمال العادي

### **Treatment**

 Usually self-limiting, the beneficial effect of treatment is in shortening the duration of the illness and the period of excretion of organisms.