

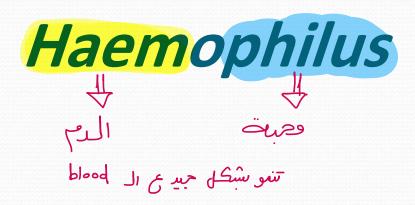
Three Type of bacteria:

9. *Haemophilus, Bordetella* and *Psedomondas*

Faculty of Medicine
Hashemite University
Dr Mohammad Al-Tamimi, MD, Master Biomed, PhD

Objectives

- Understand the morphology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentations and laboratory diagnosis of *Haemophilus*
- Understand the morphology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentations and laboratory diagnosis of *Bordetella*
- Understand the general characteristics, epidemiology, clinical presentation, laboratory diagnosis and treatment of *Psedomondas*



General Characters

- Major pathogens for which humans are natural hosts
- Haemophilus influenzae كونهم كانوا يعتقدوا انها مسببة للانفلونزا سموها هيك
- Haemophilus ducreyi-induce sexually transmitted diseases (chancroid) متحة
- Non motile
- *H. influenza* has a polysaccharide capsule with six different serotypes (a-f) موطره والمراح والم المجاعر والمراح والمراح
- 95% of invasive disease are caused by type b (Hib) which contain polyribose-ribitol phosphate (PRP) ال most common والى بسبب امراض خطيرة هو type b وهاي فيها نوع سكر الرايبوز capsule رىيىتول وفوسفات

Epidemiology

بتنتقل بشكل اساسى عن طريق:

 Transmitted via respiratory droplets, or direct contact with contaminated secretions

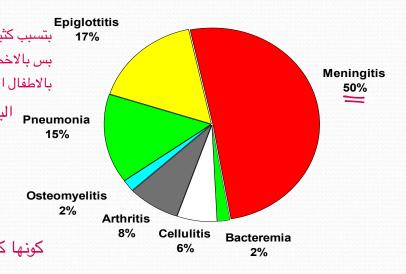
 Normal flora of the human respiratory tract and oral cavity

• Severe bacterial infection, بسبب کثیر امراض بس بالاخص بتکون بالاطفال الي تحت سنة particularly among infants

particularly among infants المحتيريا بتأثر ع الاطفال اكثر ليش ؟ لانو ما بكون عنده اجسام مضادة تتغلب عليها المحتيريا بتأثر ع الاطفال اكثر ليش ؟ لانو ما بكون عنده اجسام مضادة تتغلب عليها Incidence of invasive disease in children <5 years of age has dropped to near zero due to

Vaccination كونها كانت منتشرة وخطيرة فهي مشمولة ببرنامج التطعيم

Incidence of Invasive Hib Disease



Clinical presentations of Hib pre-vaccination

Virulent Factors

- Antiphagocytic polysaccharide capsule is the major pathogenesis factor
- lipid A component from the cell wall (major role in non capsule strains)
- All virulent strains produce neuraminidase and an IgA protease Antibody بعطي حماية
- Pathogenesis: Organism colonizes nasopharynx followed by
- 1. Local invasion: otitis media and sinusitis
- 2. Systemic invasion: ...bacteremia...meningitis

Pre-vaccination: Meningitis

- Accounted for approximately
 50%-65% of cases in the prevaccine era
- Hearing impairment or neurologic sequelae in 15%- 30% الماغ وتعمل damage لبعض الخلايا ولأنو ما عندها قدرة ترجع تكون حالها كان الطفل يفقد السمع او القدرة ع تحريك جزء من جسمه
- Case-fatality rate 2-5% despite of effective antimicrobial therapy حتى باستخدام الاشخاص لمضاد حيوي ممكن يموتوا

Post-vaccination

- Most cases in unvaccinated or incompletely
 بنسأل المريض هل اخذ كل المطاعيم ولا لا؟ اذا كان الجواب نعم بتكون كثير
 vaccinated children.
- Non-encapsulated, non-typeable strains and serotype f are the most common كان الم المعلوم بغطيه بالتالي ت serotype f are the most common كان الم المكن ما يكون نوع من الله المكن ما يكون نوع من الله
- Children Pneumonia and meningitis are less
 common
- Hib are among the commonest causes of bacterial
- Otitis media and sinusitis في مرضين بسيطات ممكن تسببهم هاي البكتيريا

المذهاب الحيوب

المتصاب الاذن

Laboratory Diagnosis

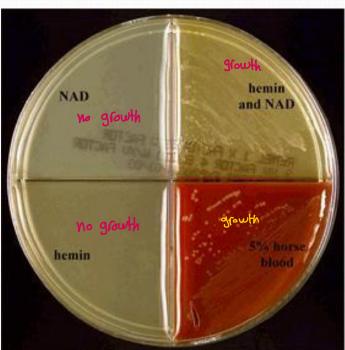
* اذا شكنا بهاي البكيريل العيام المناسبة بتكون (CSF)

- Gram stain: Gram-negative bacilli/coccobacilli
- Requires 2 erythrocyte factors for growth: X (hemin) and V (NAD). X & V factors are released following lysis of RBCs
 Culture: مینعوا محافی دیمی کی موجود دین مافل یینمل فیل کی موجود دین مافل دیمی کی موجود دین مافل کی موجود دین موجود دین مافل کی موجود دین موجود د
 - IsoVitaleX-enriched chocolate agar

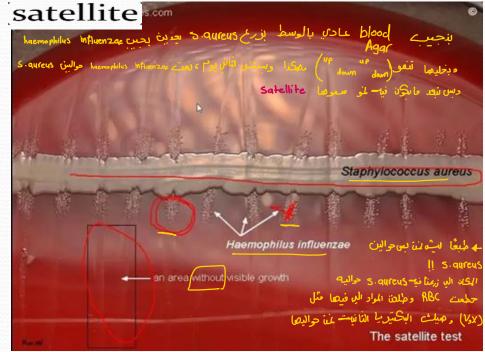
 المعادية والمعاد الدم العماد العماد
- Biochemical tests:
 - Catalase, oxidase, nitrate reduction, and glucose fermentation are all positive
- Serological tests for serotyping (anti-a, b..)

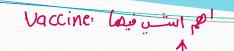
عشان اعرف اي نوعم من صنف الـ ٦ انواع











Treatment and Prevention

- Hospitalization required
- Treatment with an effective 3rd generation cephalosporin
- Ampicillin-resistant strains now common
- Prevention by vaccination

haemophilus influenze متازة مناح ملك

شعار المرحلة: سنمضي قُدمًا بنفس الحب والعزيمة مهما كان الوضع متعب 📆 💚

Bordetella

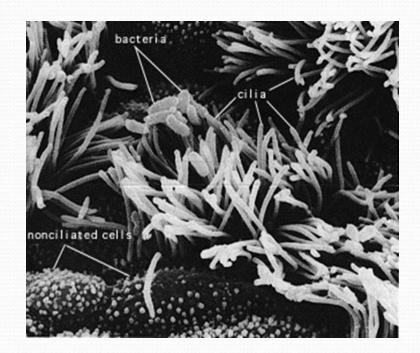
General Characteristics

متكون عمورية بس معضرة زي كأذها سن الحموي والكروي

- Gram-negative coccobaccili (rod-shaped) single or
- paired Obligate aerobe, Optimum growth 35-37 °C, grow better on media with a slightly acidic reaction
- Colonizes the respiratory tract
- Incidence dropped significantly after vaccination
- Specific to human hosts
- The main species السعل الديكي
 B. pertussis: whooping Cough (Pertussis)→
- 2. B. parapertussis
- B. bronchiseptica

Route of Transmission

- Spread through direct contact of respiratory secretions
- Most contagious during first few days of infection
- Resides in upper airway pathways, mostly the trachea and bronchi.
- Very contagious





Clinical Presentation: Whooping

Cough

معاه قحة ونقص اكسجين قاعد بستخدم اقصى طاقة للعضلات اشان يدخل شوية اكسجين





- Incubation period 4-21 days
- 3 Stages:
- سيلان بالاتف 1. Catarrhal Stage 1-2 weeks: runny nose, sneezing, low fever, and a mild cough (common mistaken for cold)
- 2. Paroxysmal Stage 1-6 weeks: whooping cough, which consists of bursts or paroxysms of numerous, rapid coughs, that end with a long inspiratory effort with high pitched whoop, severity of the infection is at its greatest اكثر من متحات درا بعمن
- Convalescent Stage: weeks-months, gradual recovery starts

Laboratory Diagnosis

- 1. **Specimen:** posterior nasopharynex
- 2. Gram stain: Grame-negative coccobacilli
- 3. Culture:
 Cultur sensetive to bordetella

فيها فحم فبكون اللون اسود

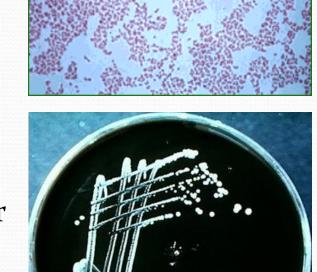
Media: Bordet-Gengou, or charcoal agar

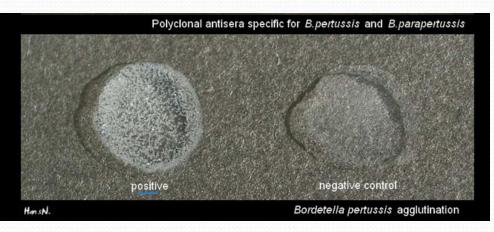
- 4. Polymerase Chain Reaction: rapid, بالعادة بستخدم ال PCR بالفيروسات بس هون استخدمتها ليش ؟ لأتو sensitive, specific المرض قوي وبحاجة الى مطعوم بحاول استخدم هاي الطريقة كونها سريعة
- 5. Bordettela antibodies detection by

ELISA Antibody اعرف ال

6. Slide agglutination

اذا اجت حالة مرضية وانت شكيت بأي مرض موجود من ضمن لوائح الامراض المشمولة بالمطاعيم وكان ماخذ المطعوم فهو نادر ما يكون السبب وما ببلش بالعلاج الالما اتأكد

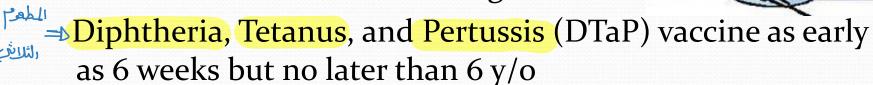




Treatment and Prevention

مضاد حيوي ،احط للمريض اكسجين ،مطعوم

- Antibiotic Therapy
 - Erythromycin
 - Azithromycin
 - Clarithromycin
- Pertussis vaccine
 - 1st Pertussis vaccine- whole cell
 - Acellular vaccine now used
 - Combination vaccines
- CDC recoomends children be given the







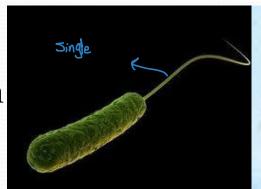
Pseudomonads

من اصعب انفاع المكسيّباً بتعيش جوا موا دالتعقيم.

> ﴿ **وِلَا تَيْأُسُوا مِنْ رَوْحِ اللَّه** ﴾ مهما كُنت في هَم وغم وضيق .. ثق بالله واستبشر خيراً.

General Characters

- *P. aeruginosa* is the most common pseudomonad
- Gram-ve rods arranged in pairs
- Motile by single or multiple polar flagella
- Non-fermentative (کارهه اللسکر) استنخدم ولد نوع سکر (کارهه اللسکر)
- Oxidase-positive
- An obligate aerobes
- Some strains are mucoid contain (polysaccharide capsule)
- Pseudomonads produce diffusible pigments, as:
- 1. Blue pyocyanin
- 2. Yellow fluorescein
- 3. Reddish-brown pyorubin
- 4. Black pyomelanin

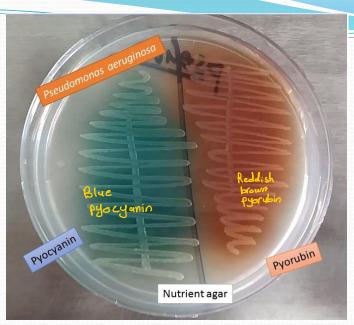




Pyomelanin



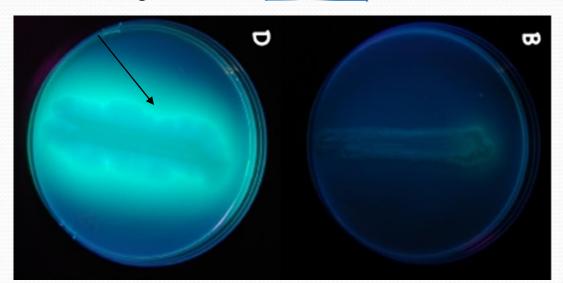
اغلب انواع البكتيريا بتعطي لون ابيض لما نزرعها pseudomonad الالوان هاي المميزة بتعملها



Fluorescein



مشع UV light causes f<u>luorescen</u>ce of colonies.



Epidemiology

- Habitats in soil, water and plants موجودة بالبيئة حوالينا
- Survive well in domestic environments like contact lenses العدسات and solutions, and in hospital (food, sinks, toilets, floor mops, respiratory therapy and dialysis equip, and even in some disinfectant solutions)
- Rarely it can be a part of normal flora in healthy individuals
- Transmission by:
- 1. Ingestion of contaminated food or water اذا وصلت البكتيريا للاكل بتنتقل
- 2. Exposure to contaminated medical devices and solutions اذا استخدمنا اي اداة طبية عليها البكتيريا رح تنقل للشخص ويصير المرض
- 3. Penetrating wounds اذا فيه جرح ودخلت فيها هاي البكتيريا
- 4. Rarely might be transmitted by person to person

Virulence Factors

- Polysaccharide capsule: Mediated bacteria adhesion to epithelial cells, prevent phagocytosis and inhibits antibiotics
- Endotoxin (lipid A)
- Exotoxin A: Disrupts protein synthesis by blocking peptide chain elongation leading to necrosis, ulceration and tissue damage. The toxin is also immunosuppressive blocking to peptid elongation and damage blocking to peptid elongation and damage
- Pyocyanin : Can mediate tissue damage damage مش بس بتعطي صبغة وبتعمل
- Exoenzymes S and T: Cause epithelial cell damage
- **Elastases**: Cause damage to elastin-containing tissues and lung parenchymal 45
- **Alkaline Protease:** Causes tissue destruction and interferes with host immune response
- Phospholipase C: Heat-labile hemolysin
- Rhamnolipid: Heat-stable hemolysin. بتتحمل درجة الحرارة

- **Resistance to antibiotics**: *P. aeruginosa* is one of the most resistant bacteria to many groups of antibiotics
- Mechanism of resistance:
- Mainly due to outer membrane porin proteins mutation.
- 2. Production of many β -lactamases and carbapenemase

لدكتور حكا هاي المعلومة وبس 🏩

لازم نكون حذرين باختيار مضاد حيوي مناسب

Clinical Presentation

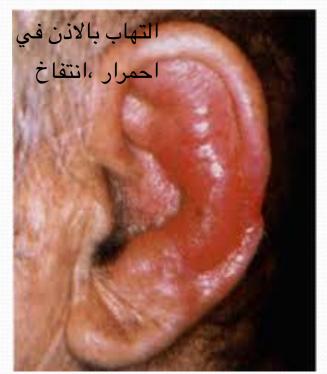
- Pulmonary infections, common in cystic fibrosis
 patients
 pnomounia تروح ع الرئة وتعمل
- Primary skin infections: Opportunistic infections of existing wounds (e.g., burns) to localized infections of hair follicles

 hair follicles

 infection عضرة بالطبقة الخارجية ف بتروح ع الطبقة الاكثر عنق وبتعيش فيها عشان تبلش تعمل infection
- Urinary tract infection
 UTI infections: Opportunistic infections in patients
 with indwelling urinary catheters بتدخل معاه البكتيريا (atheters بتدخل معاه البكتيريا)
- Ear infections: range from mild irritation of external ear "swimmer's ear" to invasive destruction of cranial bones
- Eye infections: Opportunistic infections of exposed, mildly damaged corneas e.g., contact lens wearer
- Bacteremia: Dissemination of bacteria from primary infection to other organs and tissues Blood infection









Laboratory Diagnosis

العينة هون حسب وين صار الالتهاب

- **Specimens:** according to infection
- Gram stain: Gram-negative bacilli
- Culture: nutrient or blood

can grow at 42 °C

الميز بهاي البكتيريا انه رح تعطيني لون اخضر Green color and fruity smell ورائحة فواكه

• Biochemical tests: Oxidase, Catalase,

and Nitrate reduction-positive

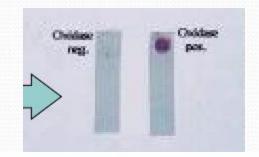
ما بتحب السكر None fermenters

Antibiotics sensitivity tests:



• Biochemical tests:

- ➤ Oxidase-positive
- Catalse-positive
- None fermenters
- Nitrate reduction-positive
- Pyocyanin green pigment production
- Serological test: not usually used
- **Antibiotics sensitivity tests:** important for guiding therapy to prevent using resistant antibiotics commonly associated with *P. aeruginosa*







Vaccine الما الما الما الما الما



فِي بدايَة كلِّ يَوم:

استبشِروا وتفاءَلوا، وأحسِنوا الظنّ باللَّه، وثِقوا بِما عندَه، وتَوكلوا عَليه، ثُم انطلِقوا في ميادِين الحيَاة

صباحكم خيرويُسر:)