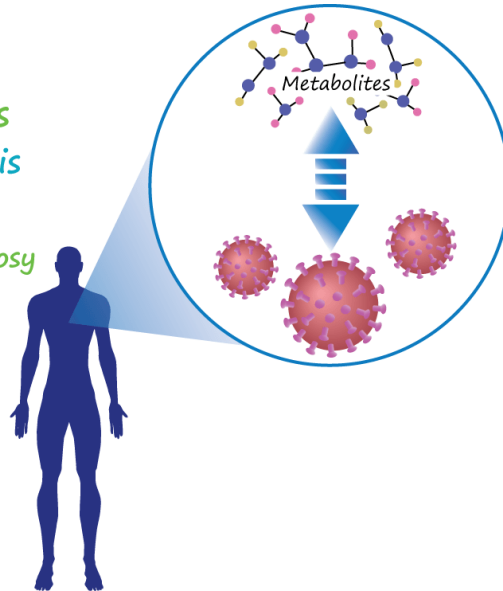


Bacterial Diseases in Humans

Yellow fever
Dengue Meningitis
Zika Influenza Sepsis
COVID-19
AIDS/HIV Herpes Leprosy
Encephalitis SARS
MRSA Hepatitis
Tuberculosis



Dr. Roongtawan Muangmoon

Infectious diseases

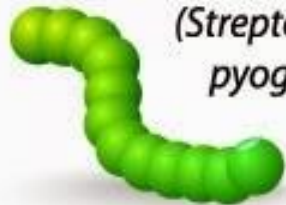
- **1. Bacteria**
- **2. Viruses**
- **3. Mycetes**
- **4. Parasites**

BACTERIA SHAPES

SPHERES (COCCI)



Diplococci
(*Streptococcus pneumoniae*)



Streptococci
(*Streptococcus pyogenes*)

Tetrad



Staphylococci
(*Staphylococcus aureus*)

Sarcina
(*Sarcina ventriculi*)

RODS (BACILLI)



Chain of bacilli
(*Bacillus anthracis*)



Flagellate rods
(*Salmonella typhi*)



Spore-former
(*Clostridium botulinum*)

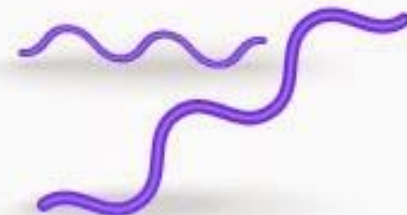
SPIRALS



Vibrios
(*Vibrio cholerae*)



Spirilla
(*Helicobacter pylori*)



Spirochaetes
(*Treponema pallidum*)

Bacterial infections

- **Toxemia = toxins in blood circulation**
- **Alimentary tract**
 - **Botulotoxin (*Clostridium botulinum*)**

Clostridium botulinum



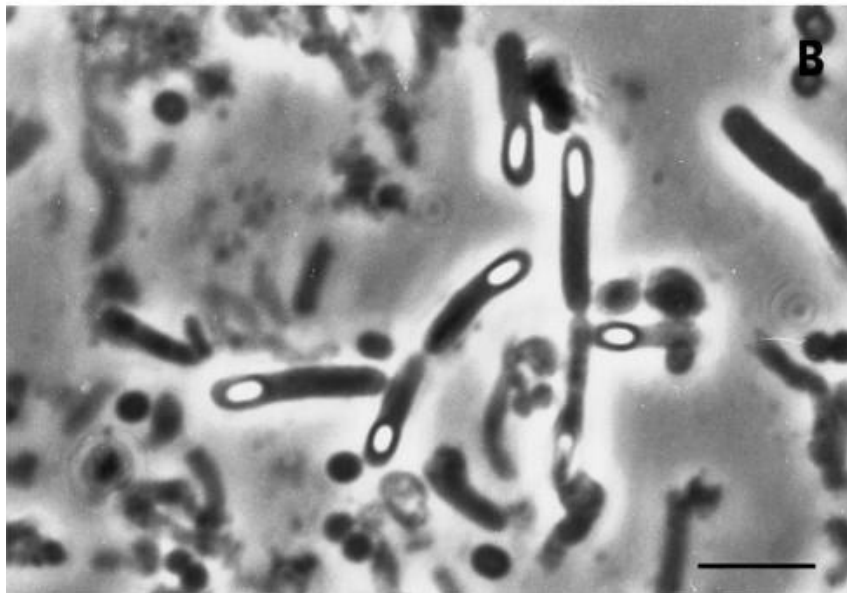
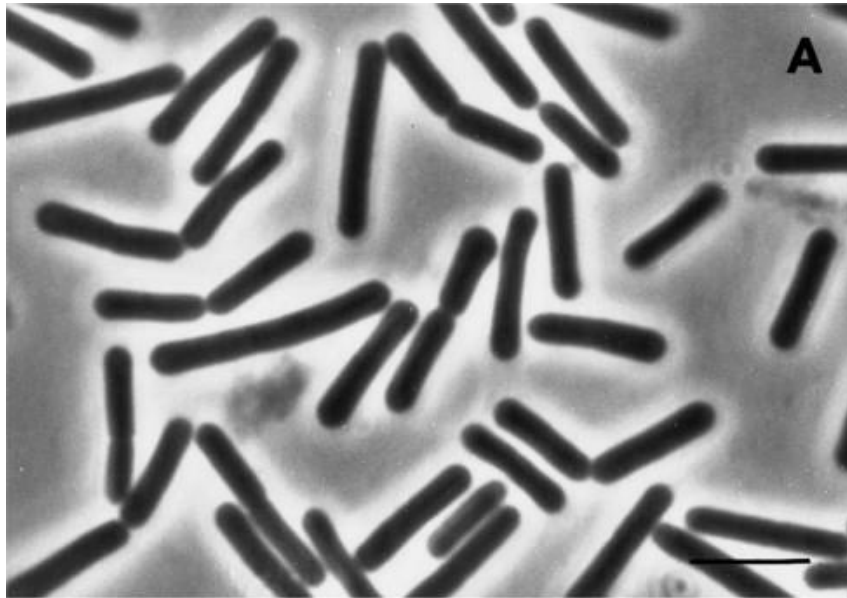
วารสารราชบัณฑิตยสถาน

ปีที่ ๓๑ ฉบับที่ ๓ ก.ค.-ก.ย. ๒๕๕๙

โบทูลิซึม : โรคอาหารเป็นพิษ ที่จังหวัดน่าน*

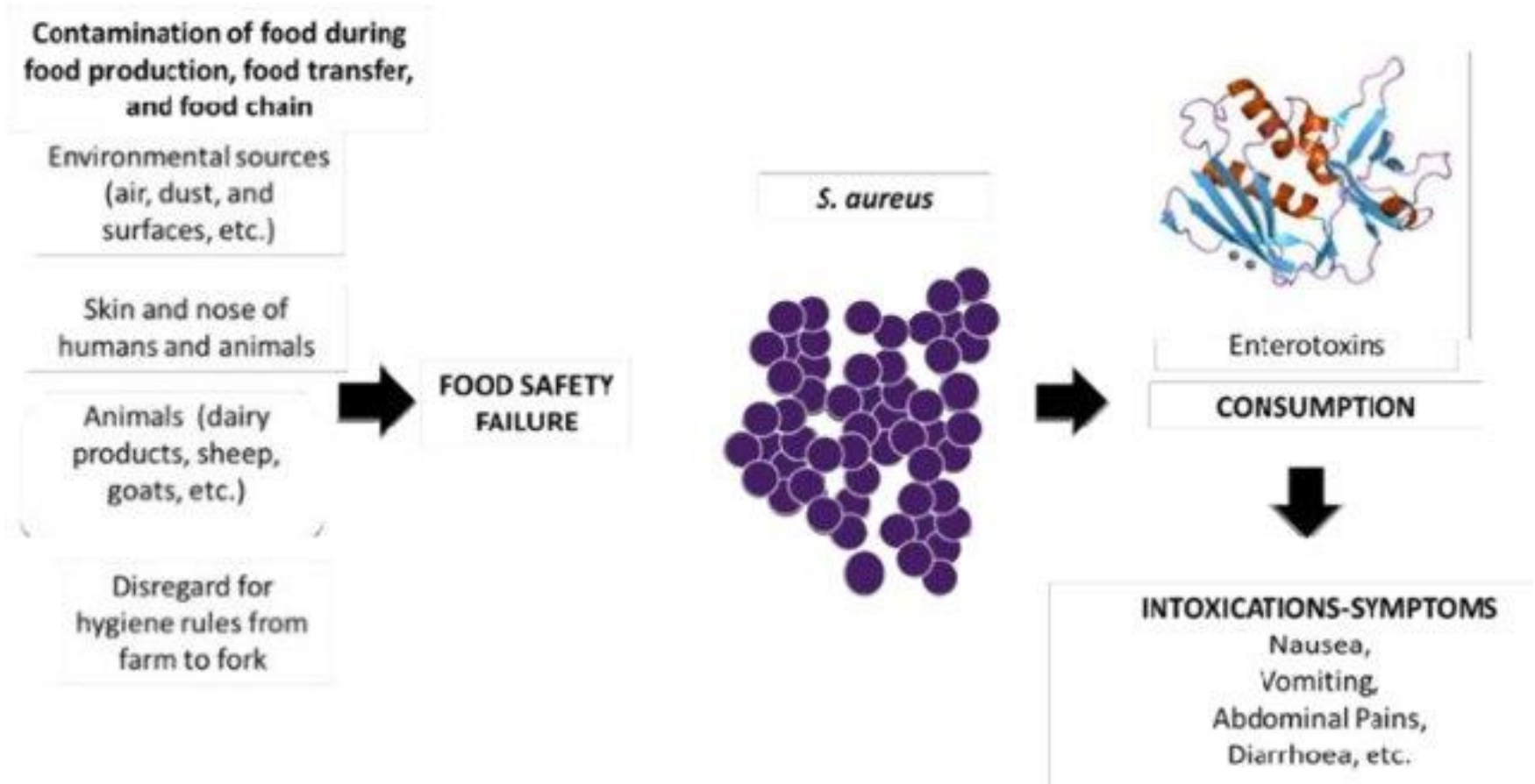
ประเสริฐ ทองเจริญ**
ราชบัณฑิต สำนักวิทยาศาสตร์
ราชบัณฑิตยสถาน





เมื่อเดือนเมษายน พ.ศ. ๒๕๔๑
มีผู้ป่วยทั้งสิ้น ๑๓ ราย มีผู้เสียชีวิต
๒ ราย มีอัตราป่วย-ตาย ร้อยละ ๑๕
ผู้ป่วย ๑๒ ราย อาศัยอยู่ในหมู่บ้าน
หนองบัว อีก ๑ ราย อาศัยอยู่ในหมู่
บ้านดอนแก้ว อำเภอท่าวังผา ผู้ป่วย
๙ ราย เป็นหญิง อัตราส่วนชายต่อ
หญิง เท่ากับ ๑ : ๒.๓ อายุเฉลี่ย ๔๔
ปี (อยู่ในช่วง ๓๘-๖๘ ปี) ผู้ป่วย ๒
ราย เสียชีวิต ๓ วัน และ ๕ วันหลัง
จากมีอาการ

Enterotoxin (*Staphylococci*)



Wound (แผล)

Tetanotoxin (*Clostridium tetani*)

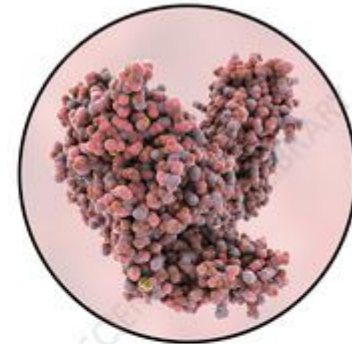
TETANUS (บาดทะยัก)



Contaminated wound



Clostridium tetani bacteria



Tetanus neurotoxin



Severe hyperextension and spasticity caused by neurotoxin of *C. tetani*



Clostridium

- ***Cl. tetani* – tetanus**

- wound → toxins (blood, nerves) → spinal cord → spasms of striated muscles (necroses)

- risus sardonicus + opisthotonus

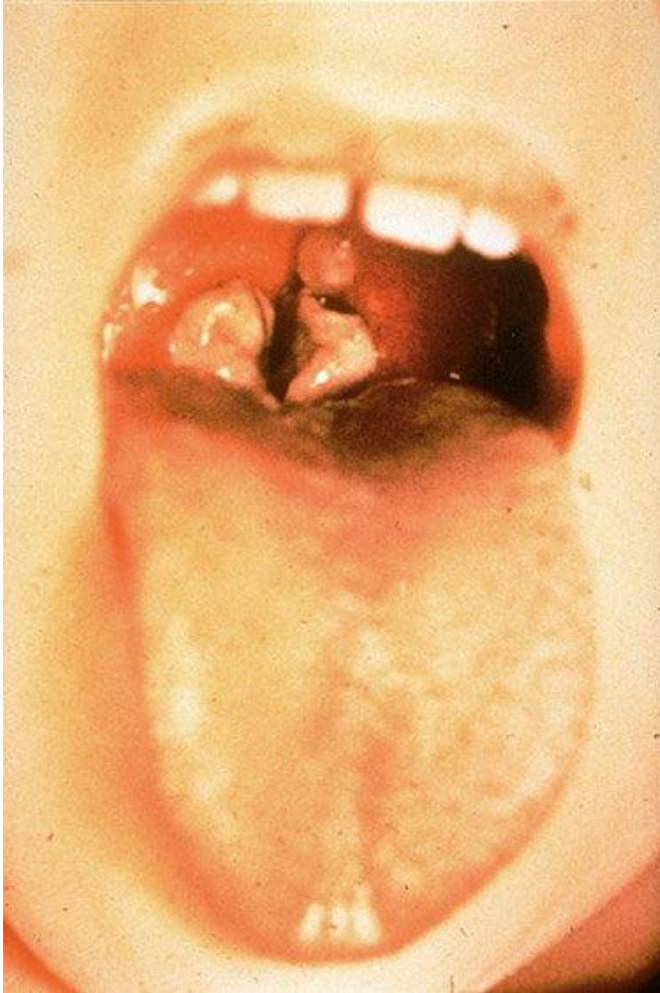
- 10-50% mortality

- ***Cl. botulinum* - botulism**

- meal from tins (toxin)

- visual disturbances, muscle paralysis → respiratory insufficiency + arrhythmias → **death**

Diphtheratoxin (*Clostridium diphtheriae*)



<https://www.sciencephoto.com/media/1237727/view/corynebacterium-diphtheriae-illustration>

Bacterial infections

- **sepsis** = bacteria > immune system
- fever + splenomegaly + lymphadenopathy
- *streptococci, staphylococci*

- **metastasizing sepsis** (septicemia)
- nasopharynx → meninges (*Neisseria meningitidis*)
- pulmonary abscess → brain abscess
- furuncle → bones + kidney (*Staphylococci*)

Bacterial infections

- **pyemia** (septicopyemia) = thrombi + bacteria in blood circulation
- sequela: septic infarction → metastatic abscess
- 1. central – infective endocarditis
→ brain, kidney, skin, ...
- 2. peripheral – purulent thrombophlebitis (p.t.)
→ lungs
- 3. portal – of portal vein branch
→ liver
- 4. umbilical – of umbilical vein (newborn)

Staphylococci

- Gram+, common
- normally on skin + mucosa
- skin abscesses x sepsis
- nosocomial infections
- secondary infections (influenza)
- ***Staph. aureus + Staph. epidermidis***



<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/staph-infection#gallery-open>





Staphylococci

- 1. skin lesions (wounds)
 - furuncle → carbuncle
 - impetigo
 - paronychia
- 2. mastitis (breast feeding woman)
- 3. osteomyelitis + arthritis
- 4. enterocolitis + alimentary enterotoxigenesis
- 5. acute infective endocarditis
- 6. toxic shock syndrome

Streptococci

- Gram+, common
- β-hemolytic (A-D, G)
 - *Str. pyogenes (A)*
 - *Str. agalactiae (B)* – mother's vagina → newborn's meningitis
- α-viridans (H)
 - subacute infective endocarditis
 - *Str. mutans* – caries, pulpitis
- *anaerobic (Peptostreptococci)* – oral cavity

Streptococci

•*Str. pyogenes* (A)

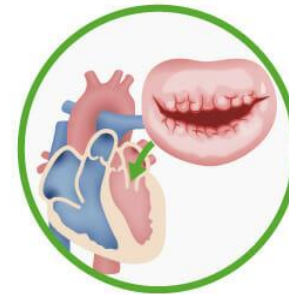
- 1. local inf. – phlegmone, impetigo, wound inf.
- 2. angina (tonsillitis) → otitis, sinusitis
- 3. scarlet fever (erythrogenic toxin)
 - angina + oral enanthema (raspberry tongue) + skin exanthema (face, trunk)
- 4. erysipelas
 - skin erythema (lower limbs, face) + toxemia
 - lymphatic + blood vein thrombosis → lymphostasis → edema → elephantiasis



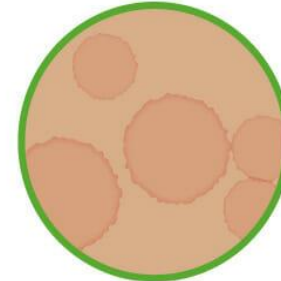
<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/scarlet-fever/>

Streptococci

- sequelae (*Streptococcus A*)
 - cross reaction (immune)
 - **acute glomerulonephritis**
 - **rheumatic fever**



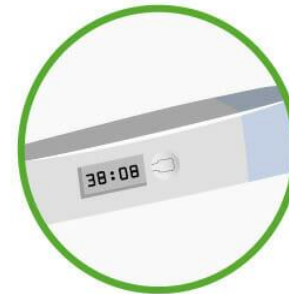
Narrowed mitral valve causing heart murmur



Erythema marginatum (non-itchy rash)



Painful joints



Fever of
38.2–38.8°C
(100.8–102.0°F)

Pneumococci

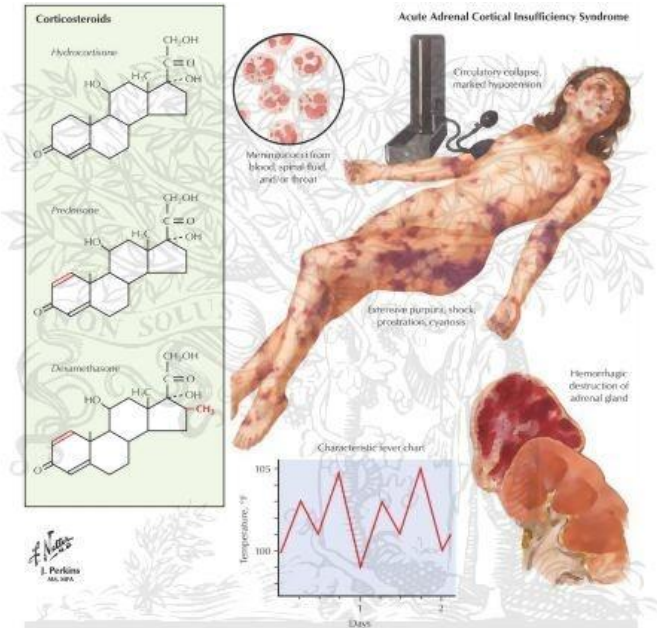
- ***Streptococcus pneumoniae***
- Gram+ diplococci
- children
 - rhinitis, nasopharyngitis, sinusitis, otitis
- adults
 - lobar pneumonia → meningitis



Neisseria

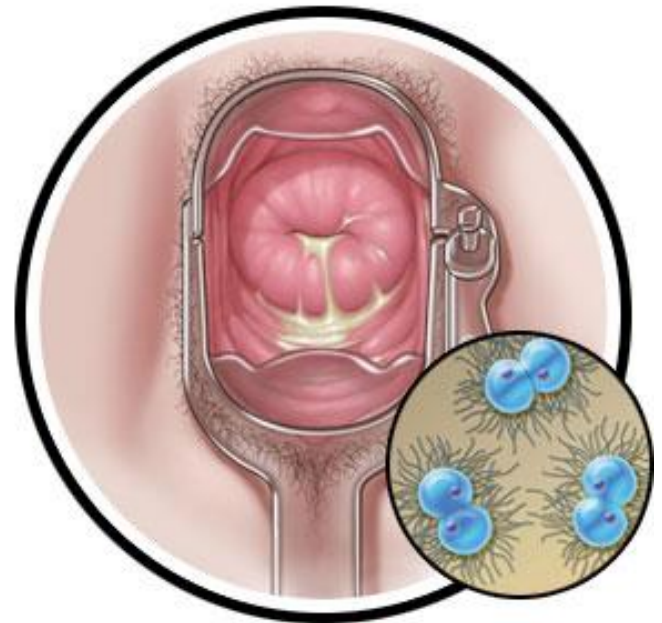
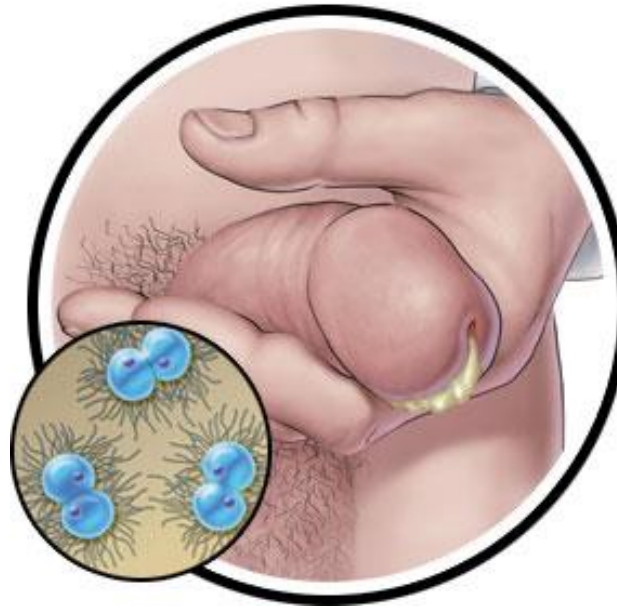


- Gram- diplococci
- ***N. meningitidis***
- sporadic x endemic
- children, young adults, soldiers
- nasopharynx → meninges
- **!!! rapid course → death (hours) !!!**
- meningeal syndrom + skin purpura + DIC
- **Waterhouse-Fridrichsen syndrome**
 - meningococcal sepsis + DIC + bleeding in adrenals (insufficiency)



ELSEVIER

Neisseria



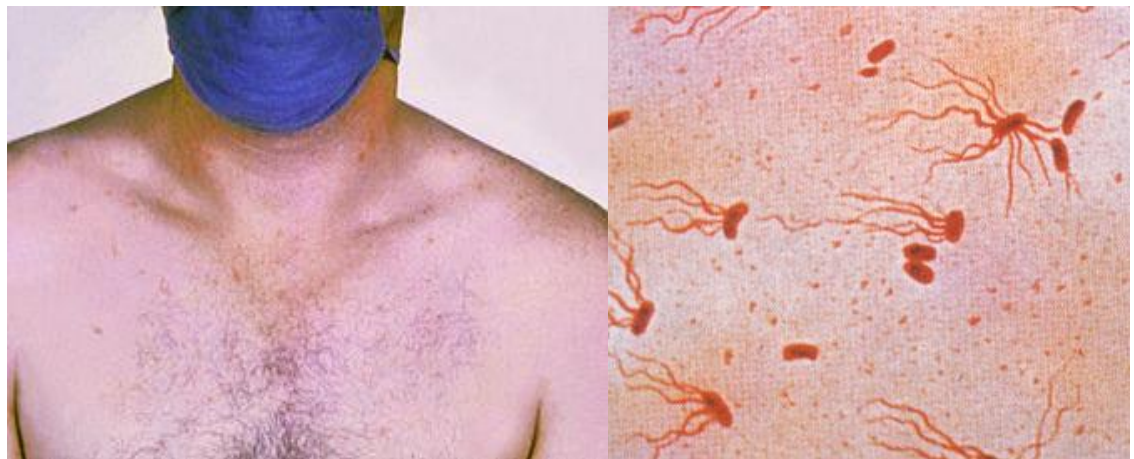
- *N. gonorrhoeae* (หนองใน)
- gonorrhoea
- purulent inflammation + discharge
- M: urethritis → prostate, vesicles
- F: kolpitis, cervicitis → endometritis → salpingo-oophoritis → sterility
- distant complication: arthritis (knee)

Escherichia coli



- Gram- rod
- normal in colon x other location - pathogenic
- *enteropatogenic* – diarrhoea (newborn)
- *enteroinvasive* – diarrhoea (adults)
- *enterotoxigenic* – travellers’ diarrhoea
- *enterohemorrhagic* - verotoxin
 - hemorrhagic colitis
 - hemolytic-uremic syndrome (children)

Salmonella



- ***S. typhi* – typhoid fever**
- food → bowel → liver → gallbladder → bowel
- ileum
- 1. hyperplasia of RES in ileum – typhoid cells
- 2. mucosal necroses upon Peyer patches
- 3. ulcerations
- 4. reparation → scar
- complications
 - bowel perforation/hemorrhage
 - chronic carriage (gallbladder)

Shigella

- *S. dysenteriae*, *S. sonnei*, *S. flexneri*
- bacillar dysentery
- „dirty hands“ + alimentary
- hemorrhagic colitis + ulcers +
- pseudomembranes

Shigella

Gram-negative, non-motile, rod-shaped bacteria that causes Shigellosis.



Children (1-4), the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems are at risk.



14,000

cases of Shigellosis per year in the US

10-200

organisms is the infective dose

Found in vegetables, all kinds of salads, dairy products



Resource: vector from shutterstock

Thermo
SCIENTIFIC
A Thermo Fisher Scientific Brand

Campylobacter + Helicobacter

- ***Campylobacter jejuni***

- infants

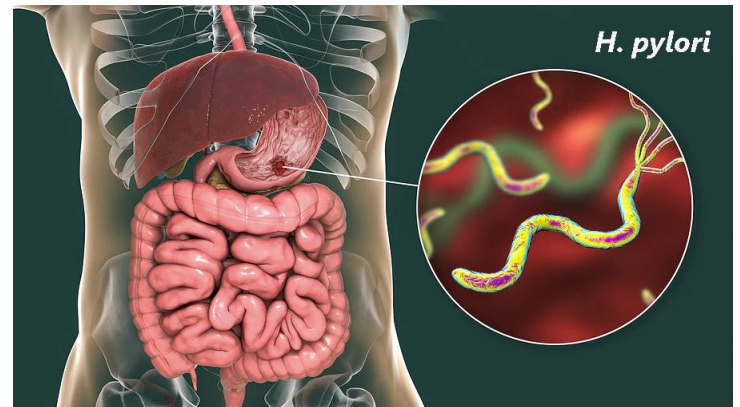
- diarrhoea

- ***Helicobacter pylori***

- asymptomatic

- etiology of:

- chronic gastritis
- peptic ulcer of stomach and duodenum
- gastric carcinoma
- gastric MALT-lymphoma



<https://badgut.org/information-centre/health-nutrition/campylobacter/>

<https://www.avivahealth.com/blogs/articles/helicobacter-pylori>

Vibrio

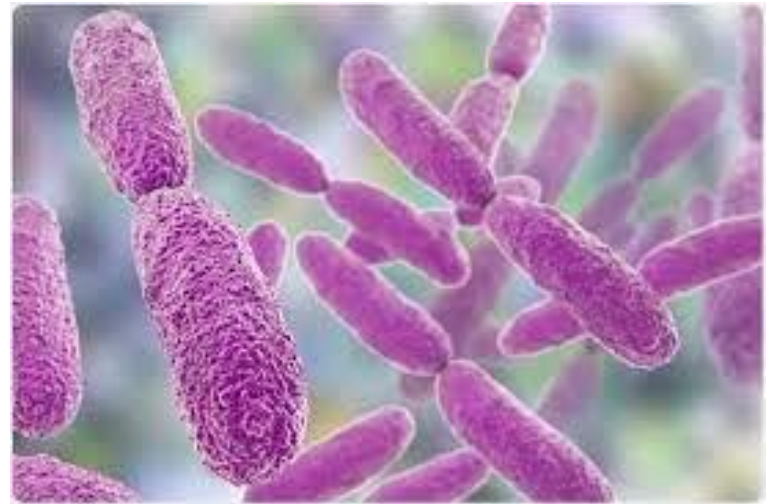
- ***V. cholerae*** – cholera
- water, food, ill man
- massive watery diarrhoea
- **NO** inflammation x enterotoxin
- dehydration → collapse

- **cholera nostras** - enterotoxins

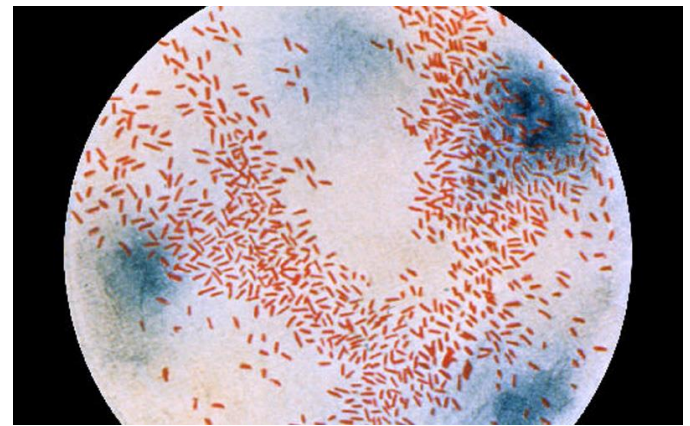


Klebsiella

- ***K. pneumoniae***
 - pneumonia
 - lung + liver abscesses
- ***K. rhinoscleromatis***
 - ulcerations of upper airways



Haemophilus

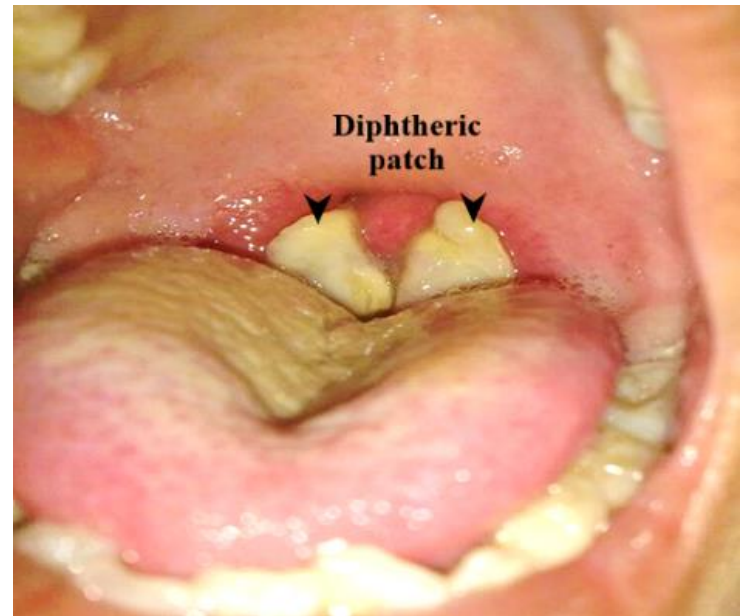


- *H. influenzae*
 - superinfection of viral infections
 - children – **epiglottitis**, meningitis, pneumonia
 - adults - otitis, sinusitis, bronchitis

- *H. ducreyi*
 - **ulcus molle (chancroid, soft chancre) - STD**

Corynebacterium

- ***C. diphtheriae*** – diphtheria
- children
- pseudomembranous tonsillitis + laryngitis
- airway obstruction
- diphtheratoxin - myocarditis

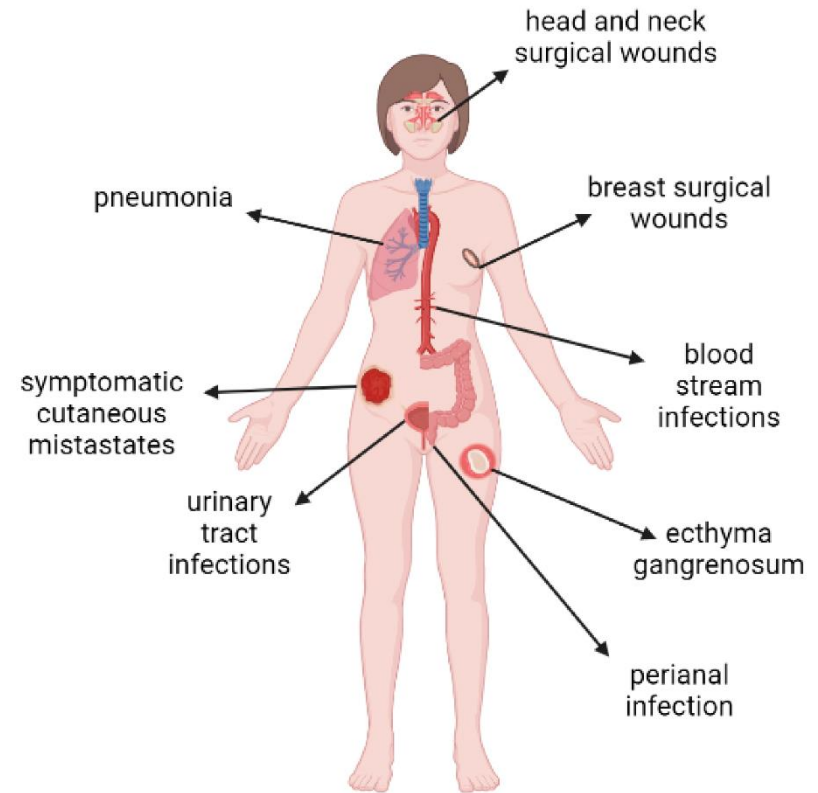


Bordetella

- ***B. pertussis*** – whooping cough
- children
- acute inflammation of upper airways
- cough + vomiting + face edema



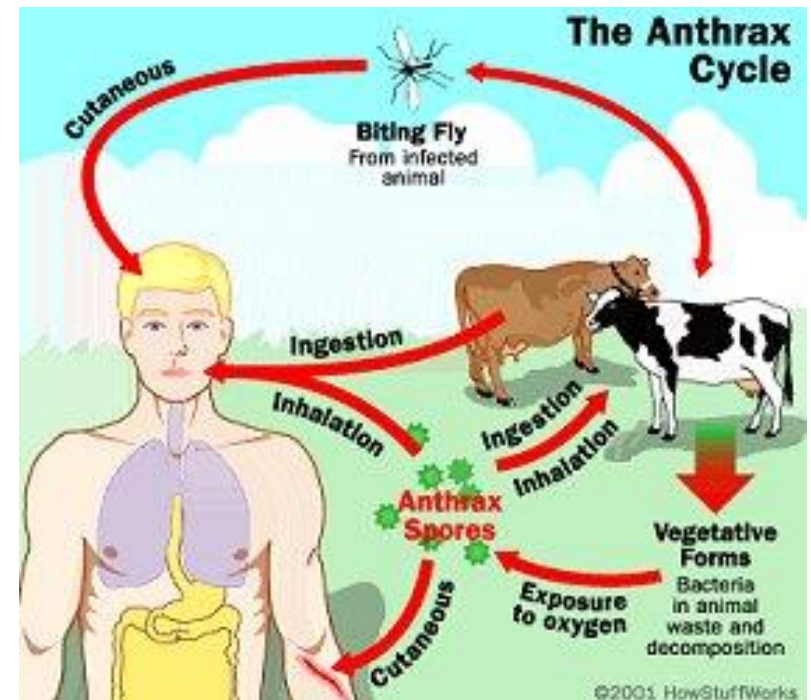
Pseudomonas



- ***P. aeruginosa***
- colonization of respiratory and urinary tract
- immunocompromised patients
- plastic, catheters
- serious nosocomial infection
- pneumonia, enterocolitis, meningitis, sepsis

Bacillus

- ***B. anthracis*** – anthrax
- animal products + dust
- hemorrhagic necrotising lesions
- skin – *pustula maligna*
- lungs, GIT, ...



Yersinia

- ***Y. pestis* - plague**

- rodents → rats → flea (*Xenopsylla cheopis*) → man

- *bubonic plague*

- skin bite → LN (groin) → hemorrhagic necrosis (black color) + fistulas

- *pneumonic plague*

- lung abscesses

- ↑ mortality

- WHO report



Bubonic plague



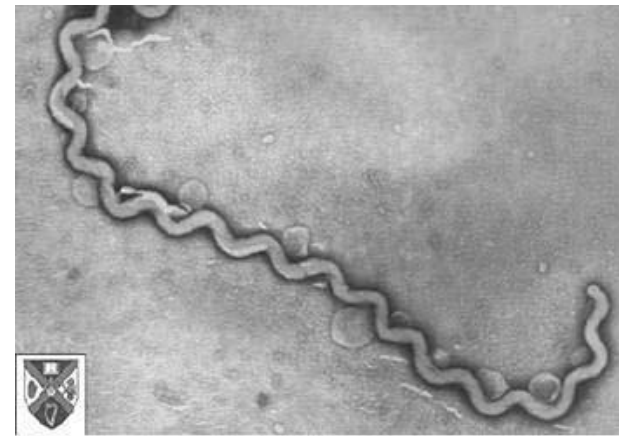
Septicemic plague



Pneumonic plague

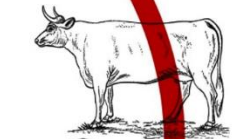
Leptospira

- *L. interrogans* – (โรคฉี่หนู)
- rodents' urine + skin wound
- fever + jaundice + anuria
- liver - necroses + nephritis
- muscle necroses + myocarditis



web.mst.ed

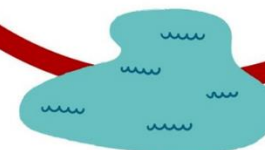
Rodent
(Carrier)



Cattle, sheep,
goats, pigs,
horses, and dogs

Leptospirosis

Individual at risk

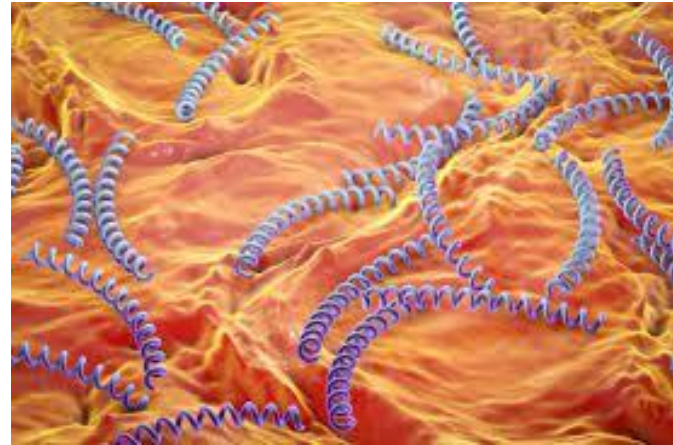


Water body



Spirochetes

- ***Treponema pallidum*** – syphilis



<https://www.rcpjournals.org/content/clinmedicine/16/2/184>

<https://www.drugtargetreview.com/news/32711/success-culturing-treponema-pallidum/>

Borrelia



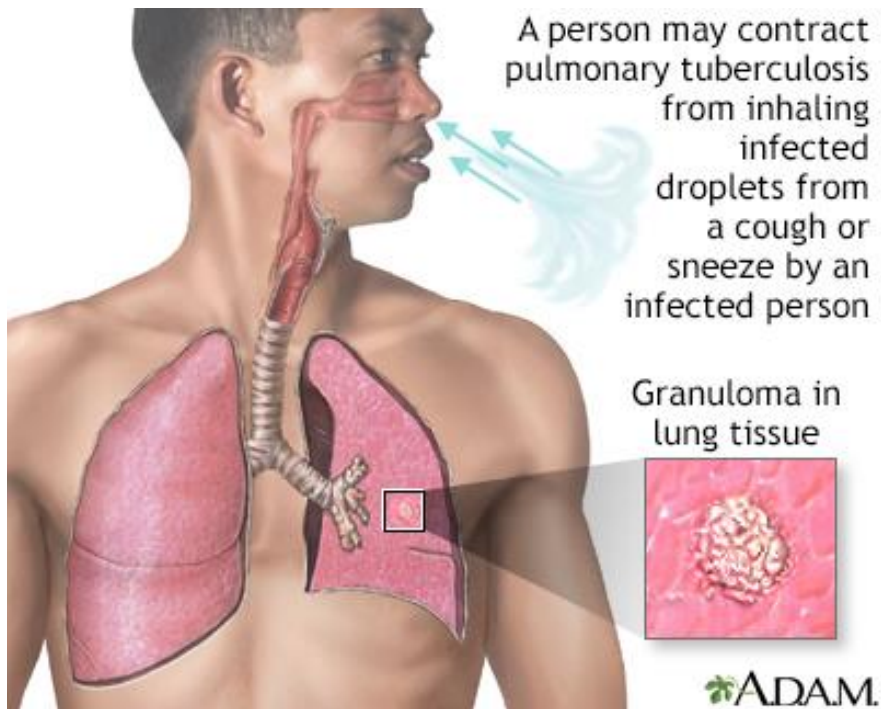
- ***B. recurrentis* – febris recurrens**
- ill man → louse → infection
- mucosal hemorrhages + microabscesses
- liver + spleen necroses

- ***B. burgdorferi* – Lyme disease**
- rodents → tick (*Ixodes*) → man
- 1. erythema migrans (skin)
- 2. multiple EM + CNS + heart + joints
- 3. acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans + CNS



Mycobacterium

- *M. tuberculosis* – TBC (วัณโรค)
- *M. leprae* – leprosy (โรคเรื้อน)



<https://emedicine.medscape.com/art>

<https://www.mountsinai.org/health-library/diseases-conditions/pulmonary-tuberculosis>

Mycoplasma

- NO cellular wall
- children + young adults

- ***M. pneumoniae***
 - pneumonia, otitis, sinusitis
- ***M. hominis***
 - non-gonococcal urethritis
- ***Ureaplasma urealyticum***
 - non-gonococcal urethritis

Rickettsia



- intracellular
- R. prowazeki*** – **spotted fever** (typhus exanthematicus)
- ill man → louse (*Pediculus h. corporis*) → skin wound
- endothelium (+ vasculitis) → blood circulation
- skin exanthema + petechiae
- encephalitis + myocarditis
- ↑ mortality (20-70%)
- recurrence (20 years) – **Brill-Zinser disease** (LN)

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD)

•1. Bacteria

- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* - gonorrhoea
- *Treponema pallidum* - syphilis
- *Haemophilus ducreyi* – chancroid
- *Chlamydia trachomatis* – lymphogranuloma venereum
- *Calymnatobacterium granulomatis* – granuloma inguinale

•2. Viruses

- *HSV* - herpes
- *HBV* – hepatitis B
- *HPV* – condyloma acuminatum + cervical cancer
- *HIV* - AIDS

•3. Parasites

- *Trichomonas vaginalis* – kolpitis (vaginitis)
- *Sarcoptes scabiei* - scabies

