Anaerobes

Lucture 8

Microbiology

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ANAEROBIOSIS:-

- Anaerobes lack an enzyme called superoxide dismutase. Therefore, they do not grow in oxygen because they cannot convert H₂O₂.
- 2. Contain *flavoprotein* to prouduce *a toxic*.



Importance.

- 1. Dominate the indigenous flora (colonization resistance)
- 2. Commonly found in infection
- 3. Gas formation, foul smell
- 4. special precautions
- 5. Slow growth
- 6. Mixed infection
- 7. Difficult treatment

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HABITAT I:

- a. Oropharynx
- b. Gastrointestinal tract (the most abundant): Found mainly in the large colon in large numbers
- c. Female genital tract (mainly in the vagina).
- Laboratory diagnosis: To have proper collection of the sample, pus (aspirate) is better than swabs. It is necessary to send the sample quickly to the lab for culture. Incubation for anaerobic bacteria takes at least 2 days.
- Treatment: Penicillin is the most important treatment for all anaerobes, except 2 organisms (Bacteroides and Cl. Difficile).
 Treatment of these two is metronidazole (MTZ).

■ Features Of Anaerobic Infection.

- 1. They are always near to the site of the body which is habitat.
- 2. Deep abscess.
- 3. Animal Bites.
- 4. After surgery.
- 5. Infection begins when there is disruption of barriers (e.g. trauma, operation) or disruption of blood supply, e.g. tissue necrosis.
- 6. Infection can occur everywhere, in any part of the body around the normal flora area. They can happen in the brain, sinuses, abdomen and genital area.



* <u>Pseudomembrane Colitis</u> (inflammation of the colon) : is the clinical manifestation of this disease which composed of bacteria, fibrin, WBCs and dead tissue cells.

Gram positive + \ Gram negative -