GRAM POSITIVE & GRAM NEGATIVE BACTERIA

(Foundation Block, Microbiology)

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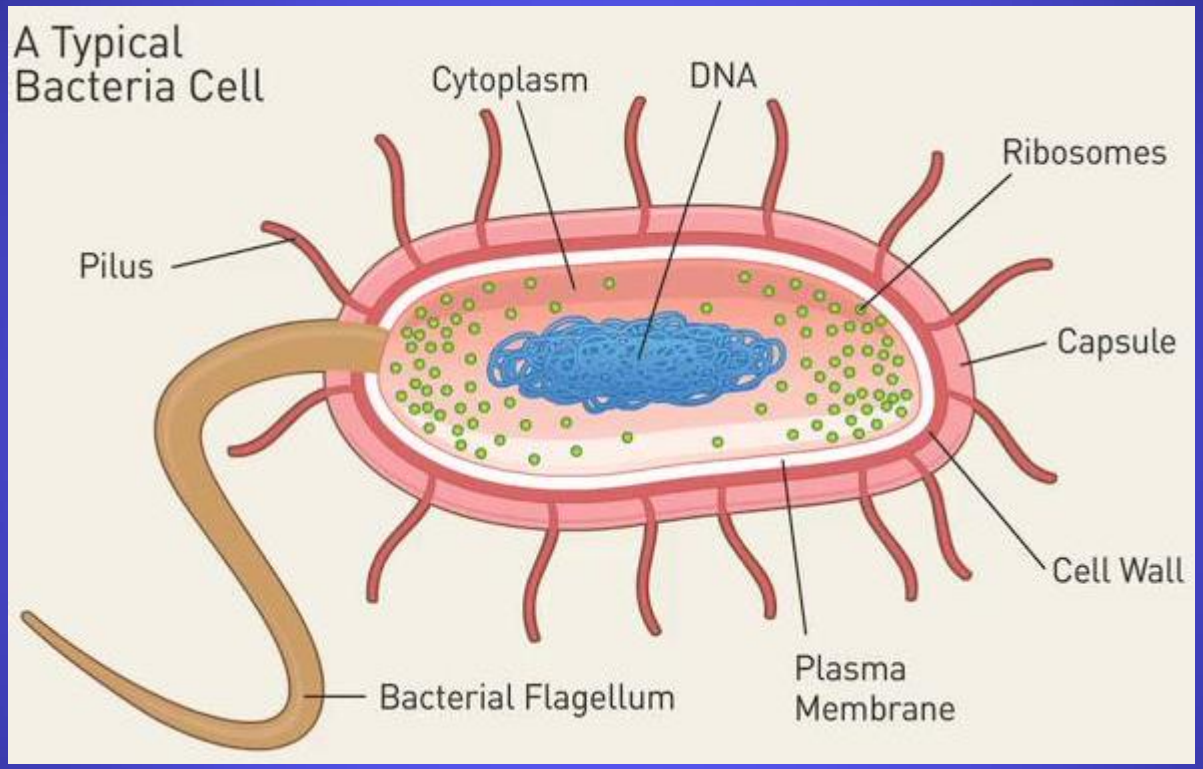
Objectives:

By the end of this lecture, the student should able to:

- Know the general basic characteristics of bacteria
- Differentiate between gram positive and gram negative bacteria characteristics.
- Know the classes and groups of gram positive bacteria, cocci and bacilli (rods)
- Know the common identification characteristic of these groups

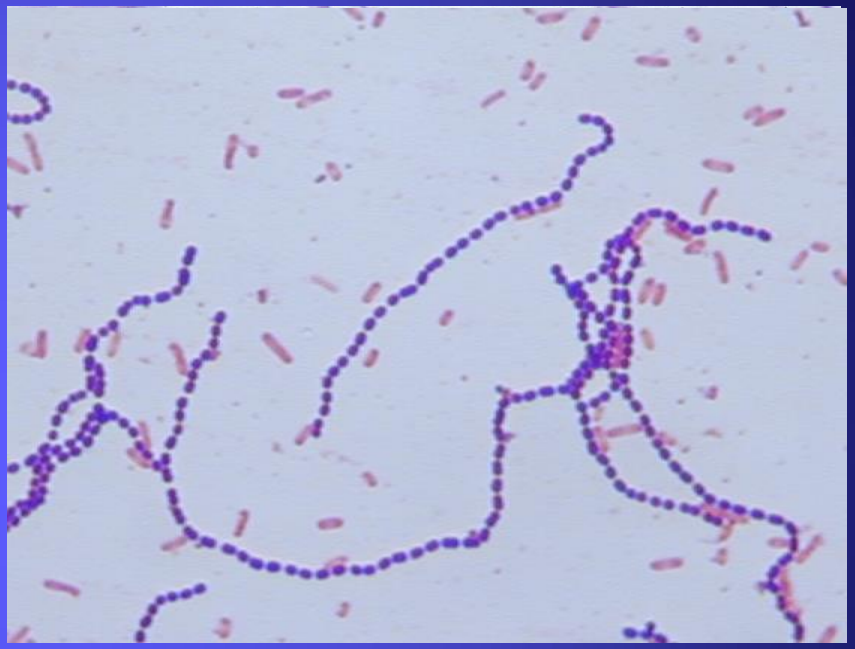
- Know the common infections and diseases caused by these organisms
- Know the classes and groups of gram negative bacteria, cocci and bacilli (rods)
- Know the common identification methods for these organisms
- Know the commonest infectious and diseases caused by these bacteria and the antibiotics used for their treatment

Bacterial cells



GRAM STAIN

- Danish physician Hans Christian Gram Developed Gram Stain in 1884 by the



- An important tool in bacterial taxonomy, distinguishing so-called **Gram-positive bacteria**, which remain coloured after the staining procedure, from **Gram-negative bacteria**, which do not retain dye and need to be counter-stained.

- Can be applied to **pure cultures** of bacteria or to **clinical specimens**

CELL WALL

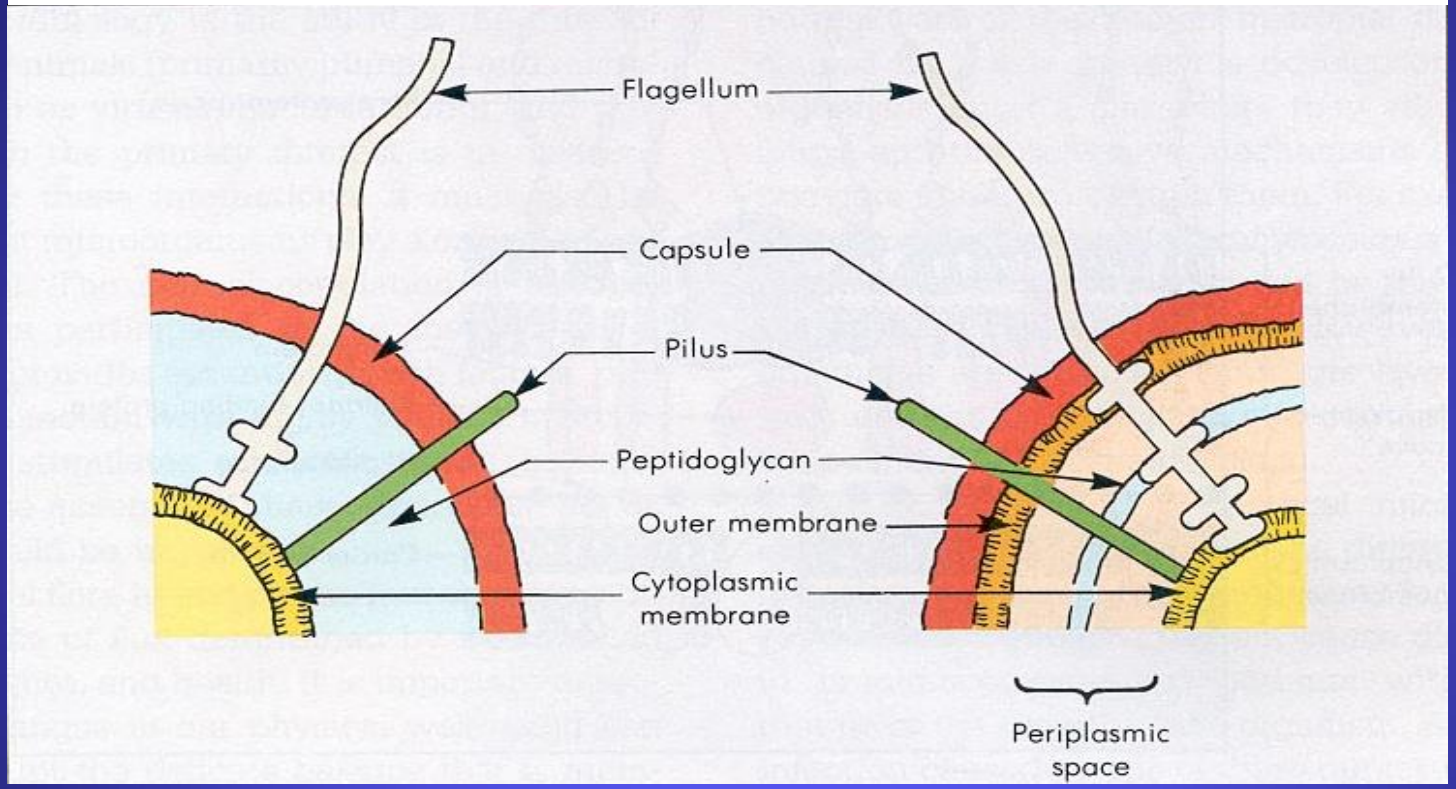
Gram positive cell wall

- Consists of
  - A thick, homogenous sheath of peptidoglycan 20-80 nm thick
  - Tightly bound acidic polysaccharides, including teichoic acid and lipoteichoic acid
  - Cell membrane
- Retain crystal violet and stain purple

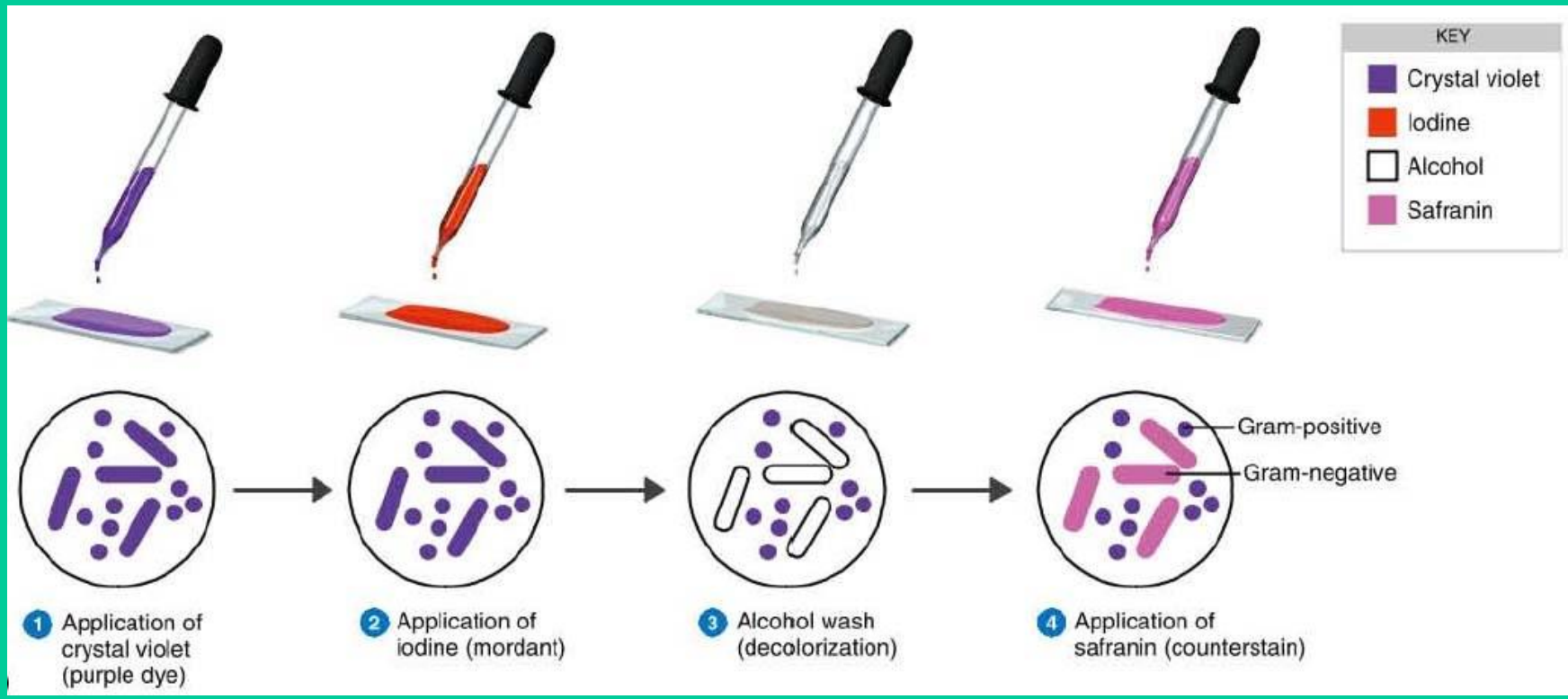
Gram negative cell wall

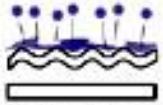
- Consists of
  - An outer membrane containing lipopolysaccharide (LPS)
  - Thin shell of peptidoglycan
  - Periplasmic space
  - Inner membrane
- Lose crystal violet and stain pink from safranin counterstain

Gram Positive Gram Negative

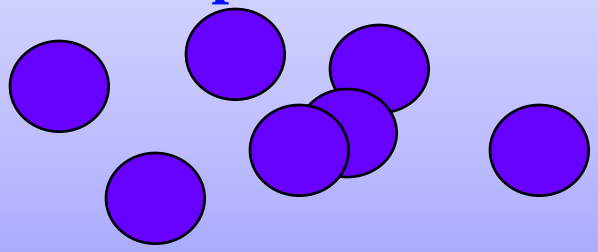


The Gram Stain



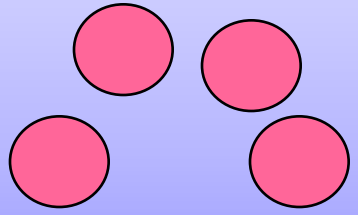
Step	Microscopic Appearance of Cell		Chemical Reaction in Cell Wall (very magnified view)	
	Gram (+)	Gram (–)	Gram (+)	Gram (–)
1. Crystal violet				
			Both cell walls affix the dye	
2. Gram's iodine				
			Dye crystals trapped in wall	No effect of iodine
3. Alcohol				
			Crystals remain in cell wall	Cell wall partially dissolved, loses dye
4. Safranin (red dye)				
			Red dye has no effect	Red dye stains the colorless cell

Gram-positive cocci

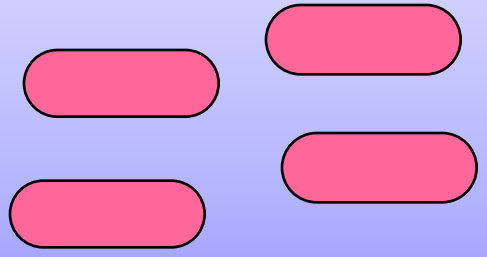


Gram-positive rods

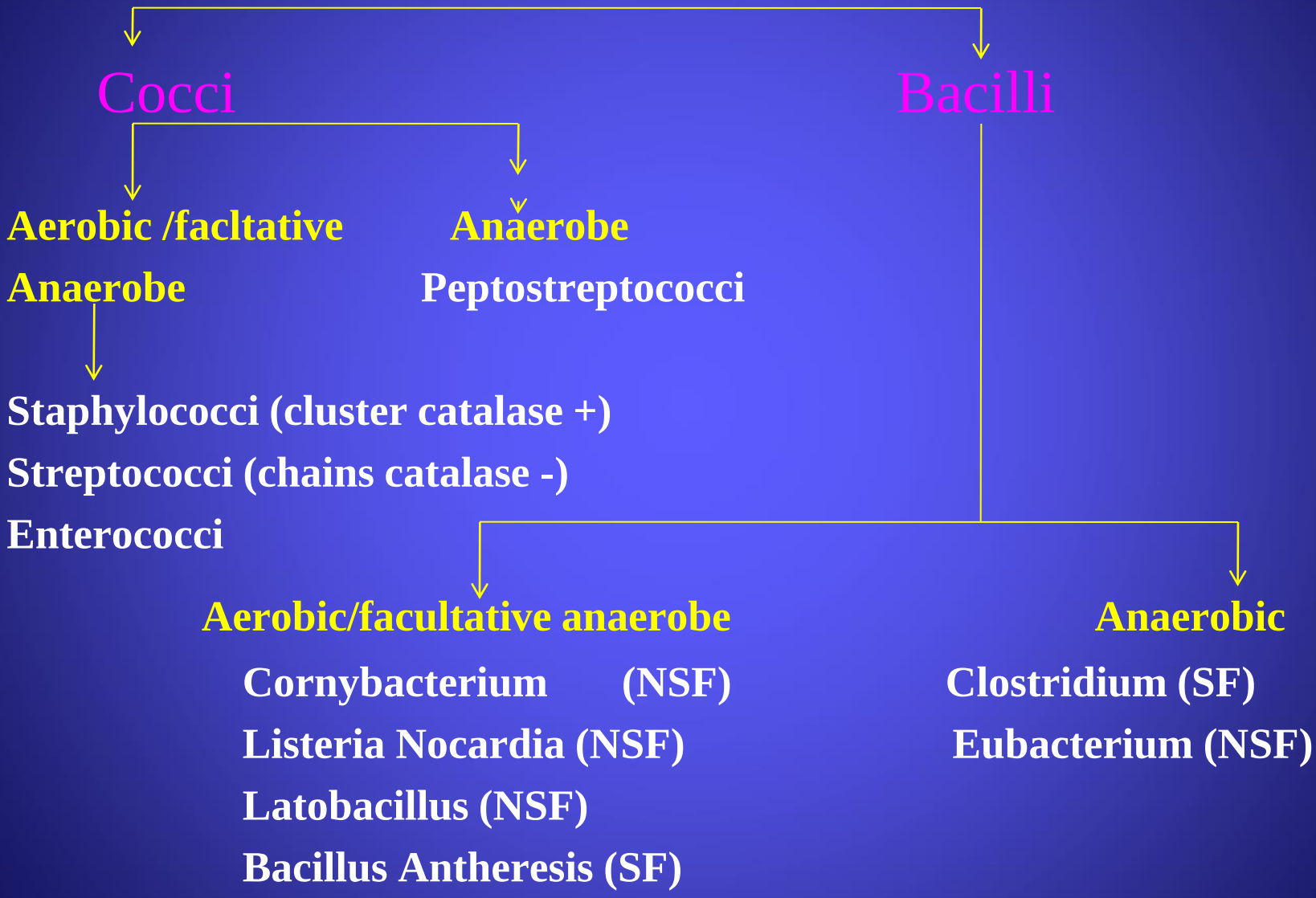
Gram-negative cocci



Gram-negative rods

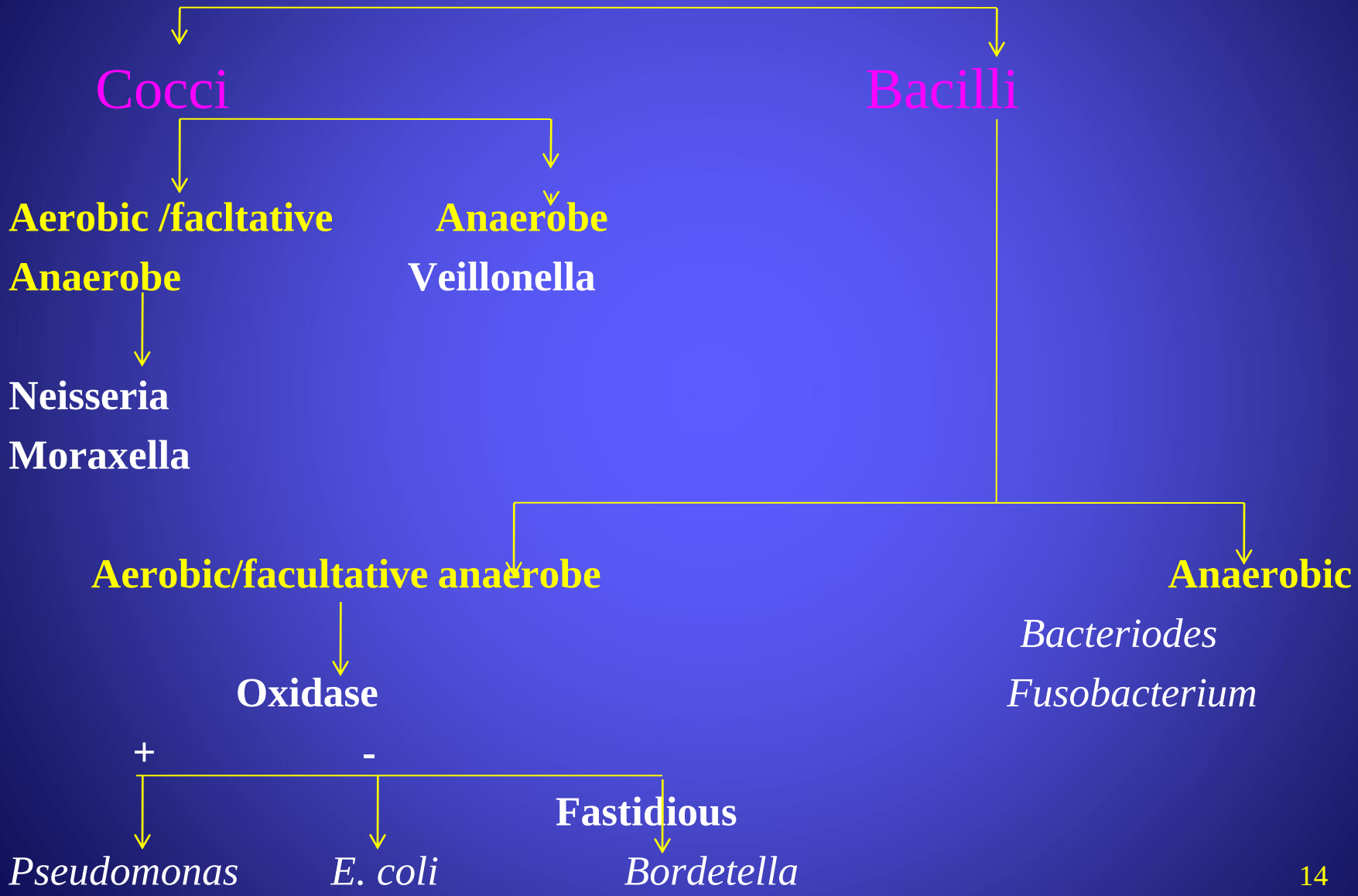


Gram positive bacteria



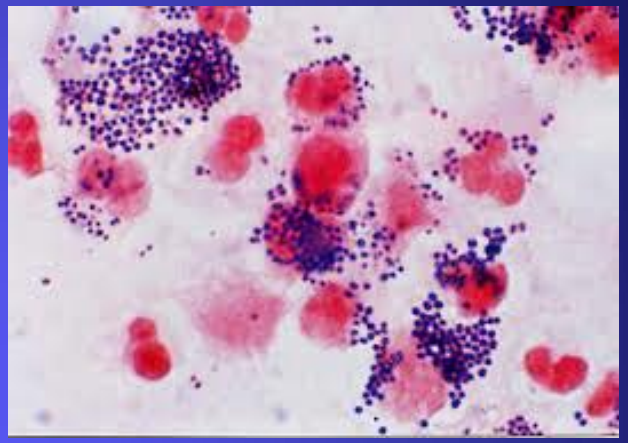
NSF=non-spore forming SF=spore forming

Gram Negative bacteria

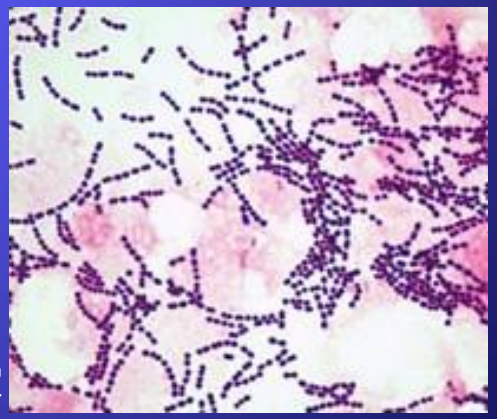


Gram-positive Cocci

- **Staphylococci**
  - **Catalase-positive**
  - **Gram-positive cocci in clusters**
- ***Staphylococcus aureus***
  - **coagulase-positive most important**
  - **pathogen**
- ***Staph. epidermidis***
  - **and other coagulase negative staphylococci egS saprophiticus**



- Streptococci
  - **Catalase-negative**
  - **Gram-positive cocci in chains or pairs**
  - ***Strep. Pyogenes***- Beta hemolytic
  - ***Strep. Pneumoniae***- Alpha hemolytic
  - ***Viridans-type*** *streps*-Gamma hemolytic

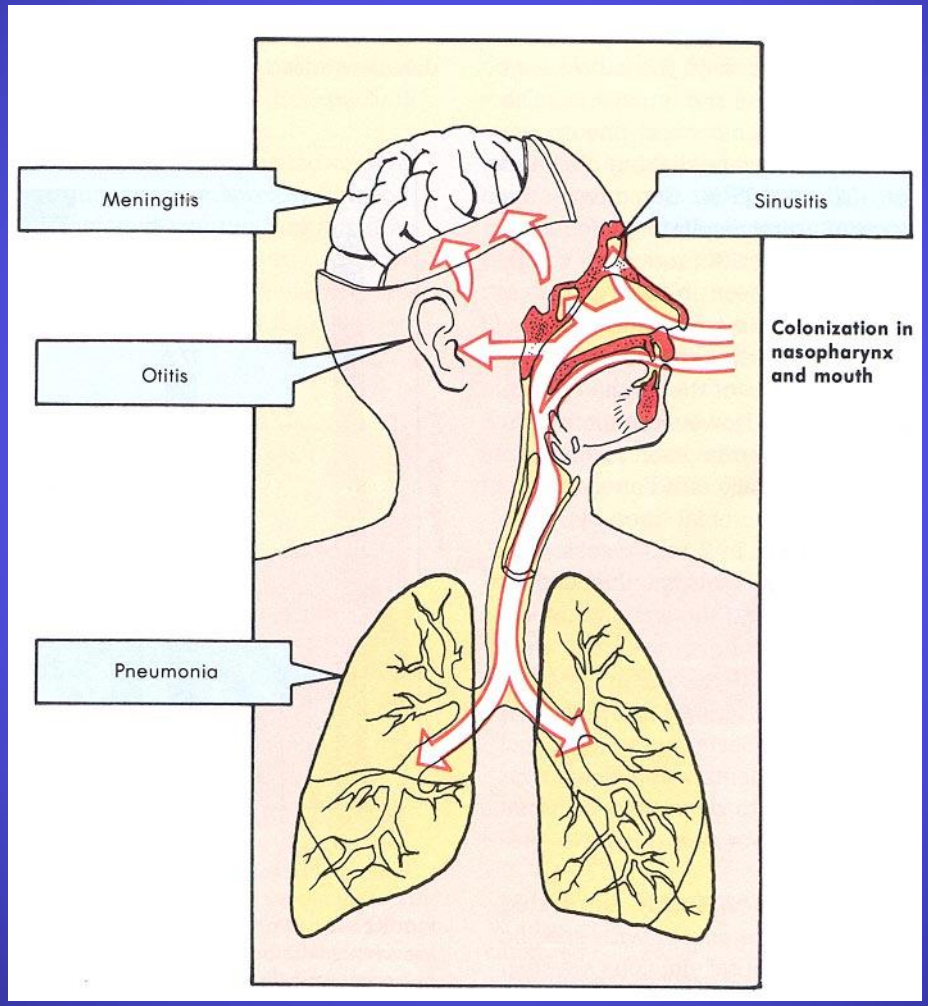


- *Enterococcus faecalis*

Streptococcus

- S. viridans-oral flora -infective endocarditis
- S. pyogenes dividedby type of haemolysis
- **Group A, beta hemolytic strep**
- **pharyngitis, cellulitis**
- **rheumatic fever**
  - **fever**
  - **migrating polyarthritis**
  - **carditis**
  - **immunologic cross reactivity**
- **acute glomerulonephritis**
  - **edema, hypertension, hematuria**
  - **antigen-antibody complex deposition**

S. pneumoniae



Gram Positive Bacilli

- A-Spore forming
- B-Non spore forming
- Spore forming are divided into:-
  - Aerobic spore forming Example:

1. Bacillus anthracis, causes anthracis

- Aerobic nonspore forming Example:

1. Corynebacterium diphtheriae

- ***Fever, pharyngitis, cervical LAD***
- **thick, gray, adherent membrane**
- **sequelae-->airway obstruction, myocarditis**
- Anerobic Gram Positive Bacilli

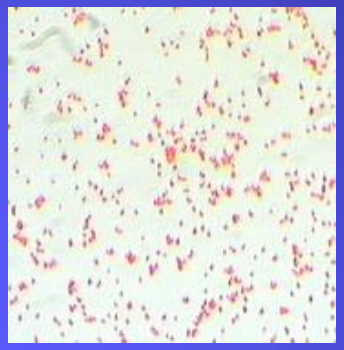
Anerobic Gram Positive Bacilli

- *Clostridium. tetani*
  - **Tetanus.**

- *Clostridium perfringens*
  - **Gas gangarene.**

- *Clostridium botulinum*
  - **Botulism**
    - **Descending weakness-->paralysis**
    - **diplopia, dysphagia-->respiratory failure**

Gram-Negative Cocci



- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
  - *The Gonococcus*
- *Neisseria meningitidis*
  - *The Meningococcus*
  - Both Gram-negative intracellular diplococci
- *Moraxella catarrhalis*

Gram-Negative Rods

- Enteric Bacteria they ferment sugars most important are;
  - *E. coli*
  - *Salmonella*
  - *Shigella*
  - *Yersinia and Klebsiella pneumoniae*
  - *Proteus*

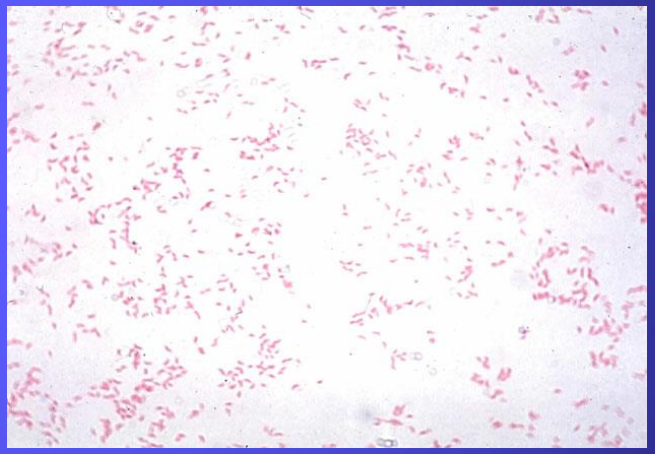
Oxidise positive comma shaped and also fermentative most important is *Vibrio cholerae* that causes cholera which is a disease characterized by severe diarrhea and dehydration

Non- fermentative i.e. they do not ferment sugars e.g.

- Oxidase positive
  - Pseudomonas
- Oxidase negative
  - Acinetobacter species

Gram-Negative Rods

- Fastidious GNRs
  - *Bordetella pertussis*
  - *Haemophilus influenzae*
  - *Campylobacter jejuni*
  - *Helicobacter pylori*
  - *Legionella pneumophila*
- Anaerobic GNRs
  - *Bacteroides fragilis*
  - *Fusobacterium*



Non-Gram-stainable bacteria

- *Spirochetes*
- *Chlamydia*
  - Obligate intra-cellular bacteria
- *Mycoplasmas*
  - Smallest free-living organisms
  - No cell wall
  - *M. pneumonia, M. genitalium*

Reference book and the relevant page numbers..