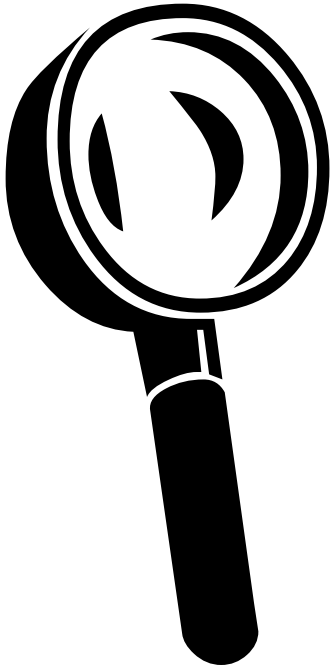


Institute for microbiology shows

TRACING THE CRIMINAL



Part seven:
Anaerobic criminals

Anaerobes



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Survey of topics

Pathogens with complicated diagnostics

Clostridia – clinical characteristics

Spore non forming anaerobes and lactobacilli – characteristics

Relation of bacteria to oxygen (repeating from spring term)

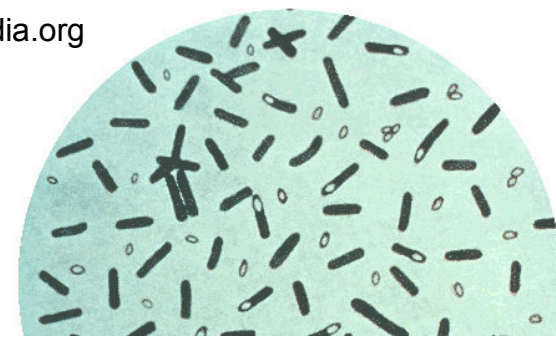
Diagnostics of anaerobic bacteria, anaerobiosis

Pathogens with
complicated
diagnostics

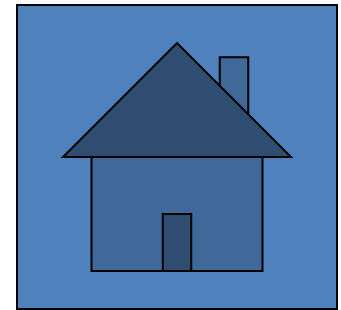
Before we start...

- ...it is something to think about. Until now (P01 to P06) we spoke mostly about bacteria, that do not need special approach. (*Although, some bacteria from P06 did not match: gonococcus, brucella, legionella etc.*)
- Clinical doctor simply sends a specimen „for bacteriological culture“, and something would grow out of it.
- **Now, it is the END!** Now, we will have bacteria that do not match to this system.

And so:



- If the clinical doctor wants his specimen to be examined for presence of **anaerobes**, **mycobacteria** or **actinomycetes**, it should be written on the **request for examination**. Special approaches have to be used.
- In **other agents** (e. g. **mycoplasmas** or **chlamydia**) it is often necessary to take **serum** and to perform **indirect diagnostics**
- Remember especially this for your practice!



■ Not regarding the examination – *this* should be clear for you even after 20 years.

Clostridia – clinical characteristics

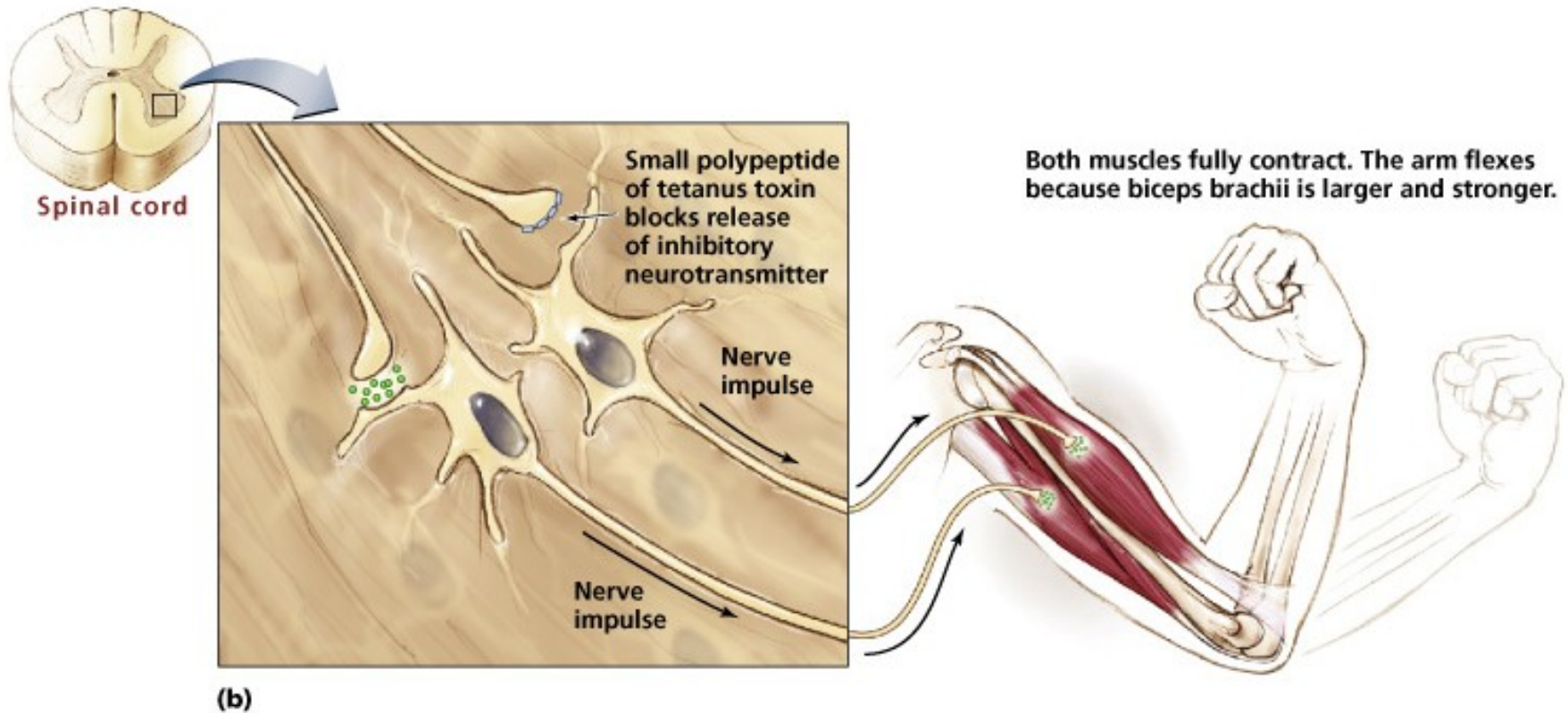
Story one

- Mrs. Cabbage was all the time seen working in the garden. It was her big hobby. Once she **injured** her hand, because a **pointed remainder of a plant was hidden in the soil**. She went to her general practitioner.
- The GP used local treatment for the wound, and then recommended **re-vaccination** against one serious disease
- If she would get the disease, it would be very dangerous, including **spasms** of her body

Neurotoxic clostridia

- The criminal that threatened Mrs. Cabbage was *Clostridium tetani*, causative agent of **tetanus**. The disease is typical by a small, local inflammation, and toxin action throughout the whole body. The toxin leads to **spasms**.
- Another neurotoxic clostridium is *Clostridium botulinum*, causative agent of **botulism**. Here the agent does not enter the body at all. Only its toxin comes to the body (usually from badly prepared conserved meat) acting again as neurotoxin, but here producing **pareses**.

Tetanus



Tetanus



A tetanic man



Once more tetanus

<http://pharmacie.univ-lille2.fr>

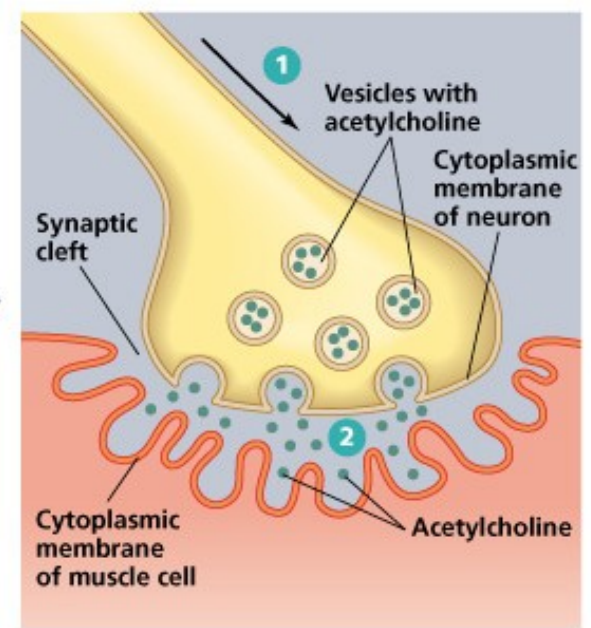
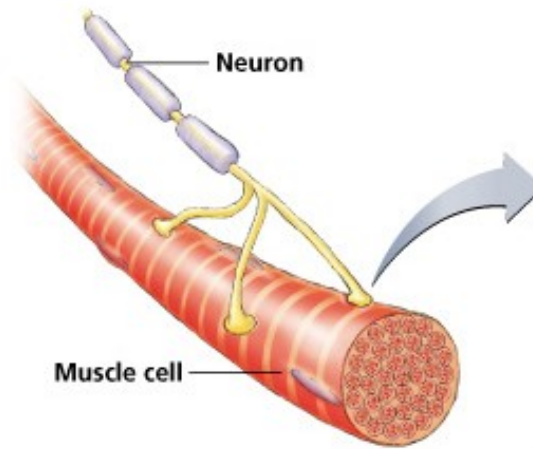


Trismus (spasm of chewing muscles)

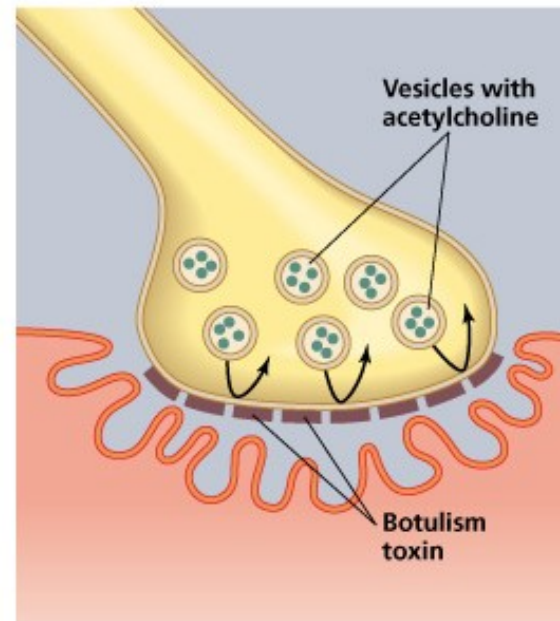
<http://pharmacie.univ-lille2.fr>



Botulism



(a) Normal neuromuscular junction



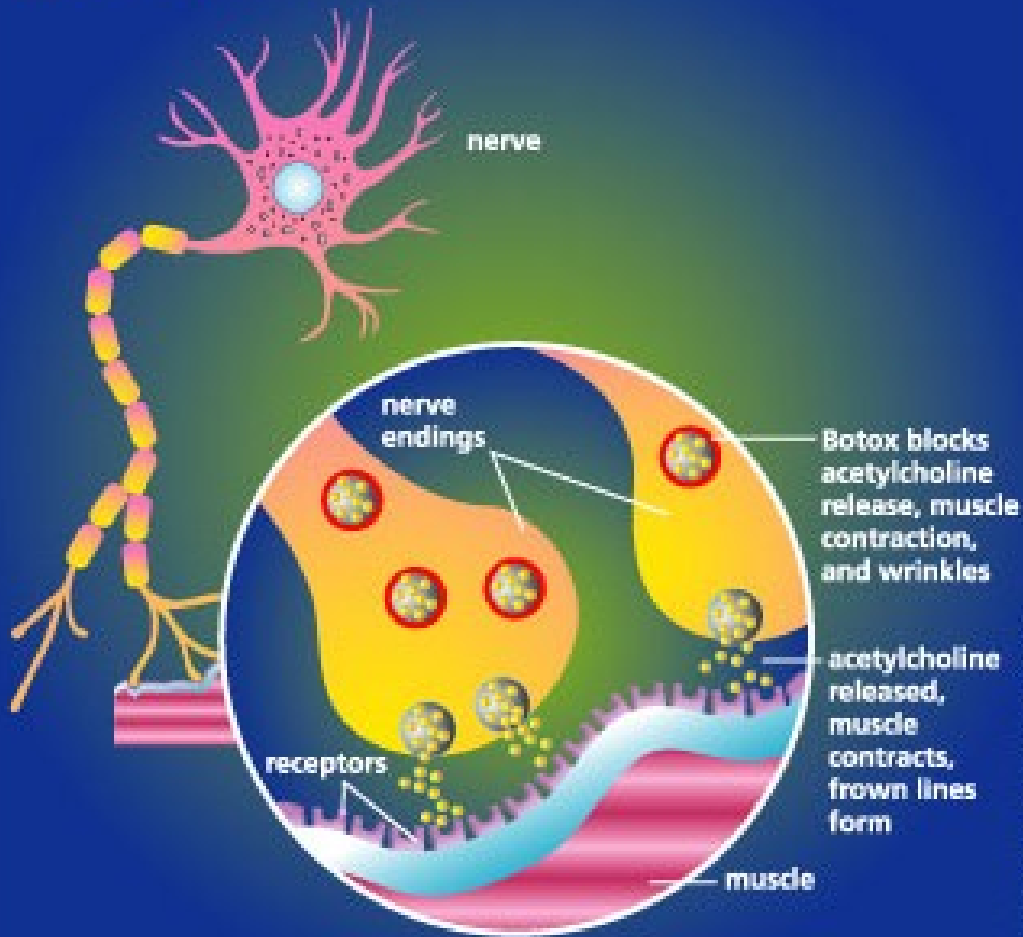
(b) Neuromuscular junction with botulism toxin present

Typical tongue appearance in case of botulism

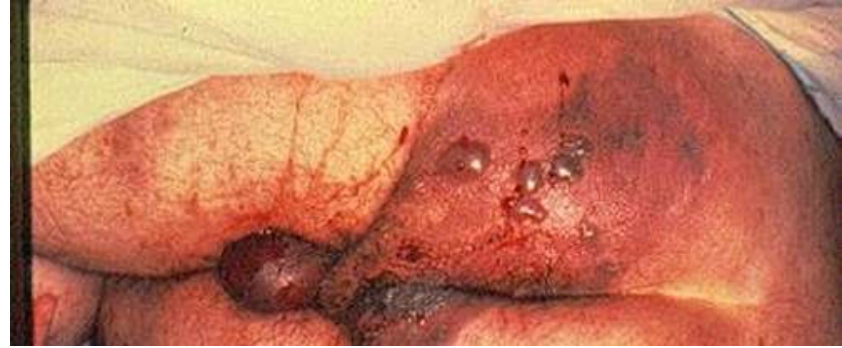


Botox: use of *Clostridium botulinum* toxin to become younger

How Botox Works



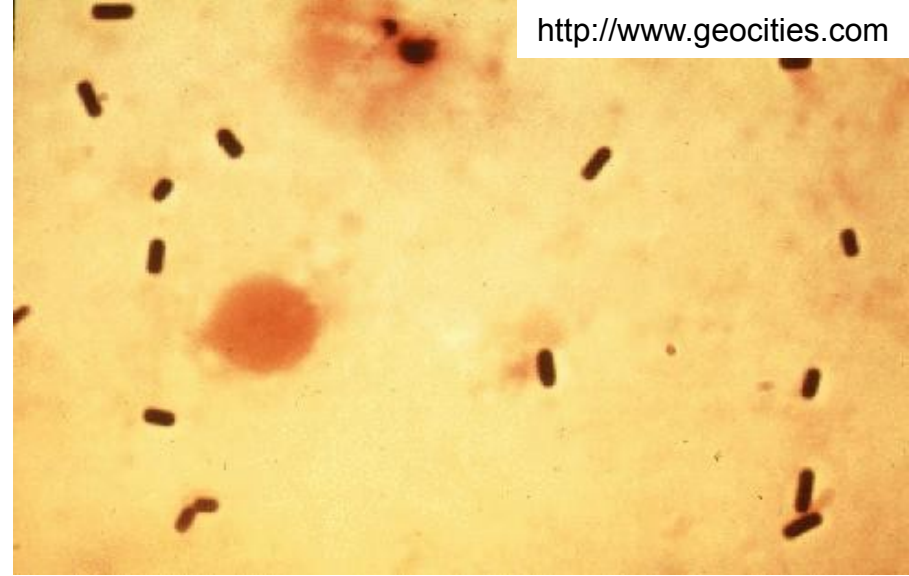
Infographic by Renée Gordon



Story two

- **Mustafa, Kosovo Albanian**, decided to visit his cousin in neighbouring village. The field he went through had to be mines-free. Nevertheless, one mine was still present. A particle of **the broken mine, dirty of mud**, came **deeply into Mustafa's thigh**.
- Several days later, Mustafa came to one of field hospitals. His thigh was inflated and at knocking it was possible to hear **breaking bubbles**. Mustafa was operated immediately.

The criminal is now

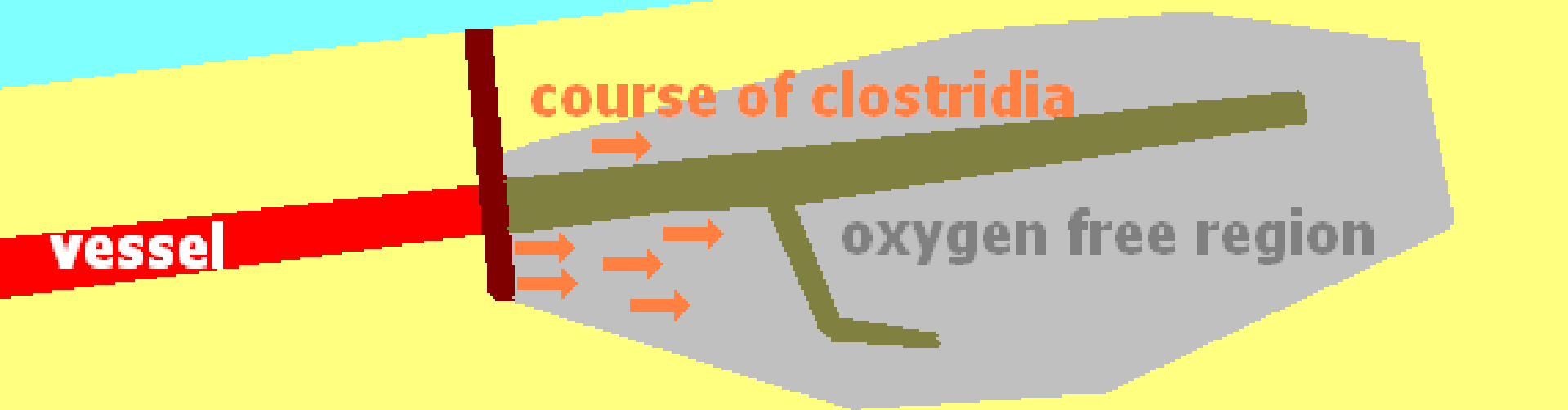


- *Clostridium perfringens*, one of agents of gas gangrene (with *C. novyi*, *C. septicum*, etc.)
- Gas gangrene is a typical war disease. It is nevertheless possible to get it even during peace, e. g. in case of catastrophes
- Gas gangrene clostridia – or their enterotoxins – are intestinal pathogens, too

Gas gangrene formation



wound



vessel

course of clostridia

oxygen free region

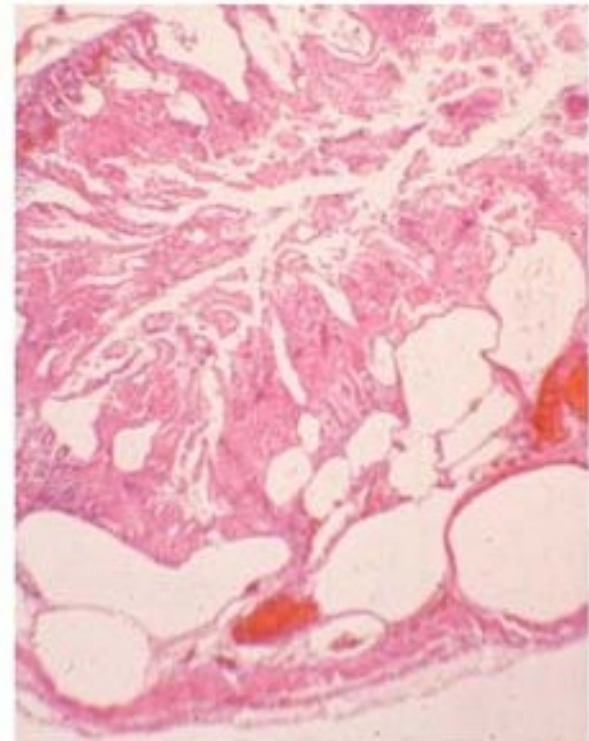
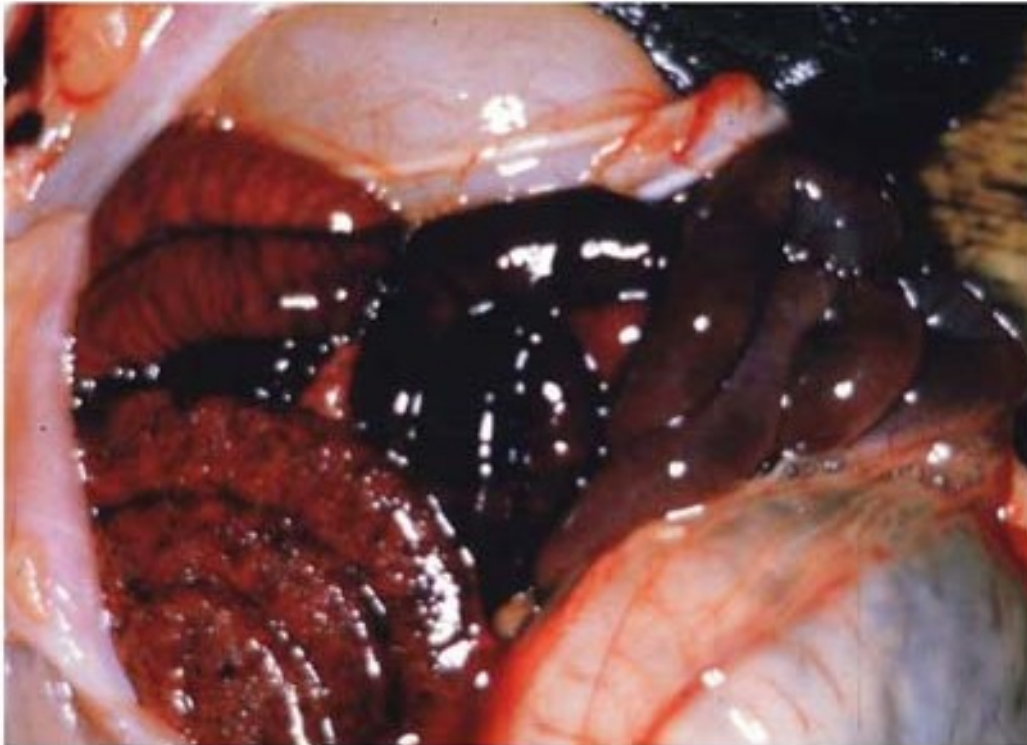
Necrotizing enterocolitis – this, too, may be caused by *C. perfringens*

豚の壊死性腸炎 (Necrotic enteritis)

左: 小腸は出血しており、結腸には菌の産生したガスによる嚢胞が見られる。

右: 空腸の組織像。絨毛は壊死に陥り、固有層にはガスによる空胞が見られる。

<http://www.niah.affrc.go.jp>



Story three

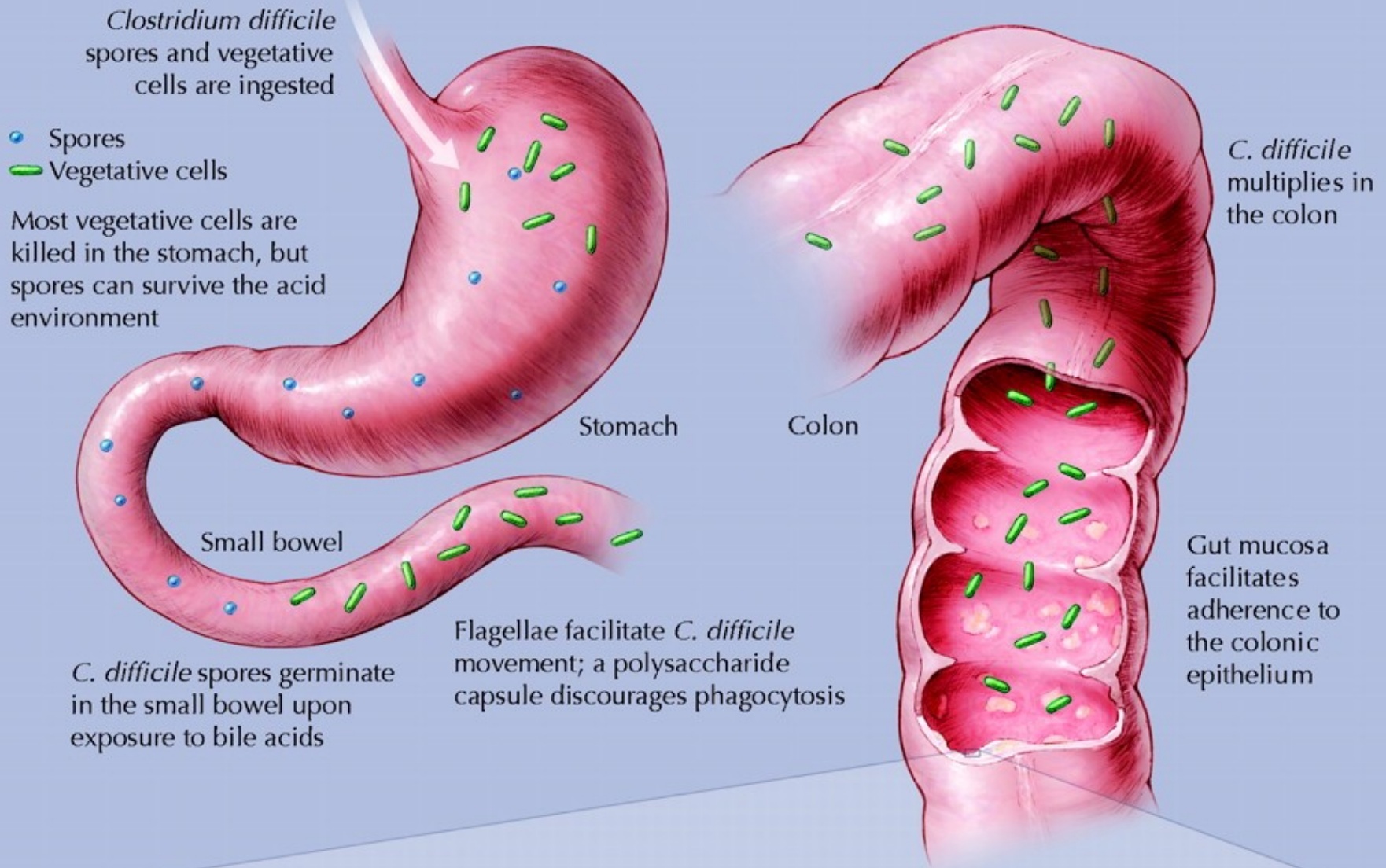
- Mr. Bones was third week in the hospital because of bacterial inflammation of bone marrow. The inflammation was treated by clindamycine (lincosamidic antibiotic). Suddenly, Mr. Bones started to have heavy diarrhoea. The departement did not have metronidazol, and so they used the old methode: Mr. Bones had to drink an ampule of vancomycine – an antibiotic, that is normally administered only administratively.

The agent

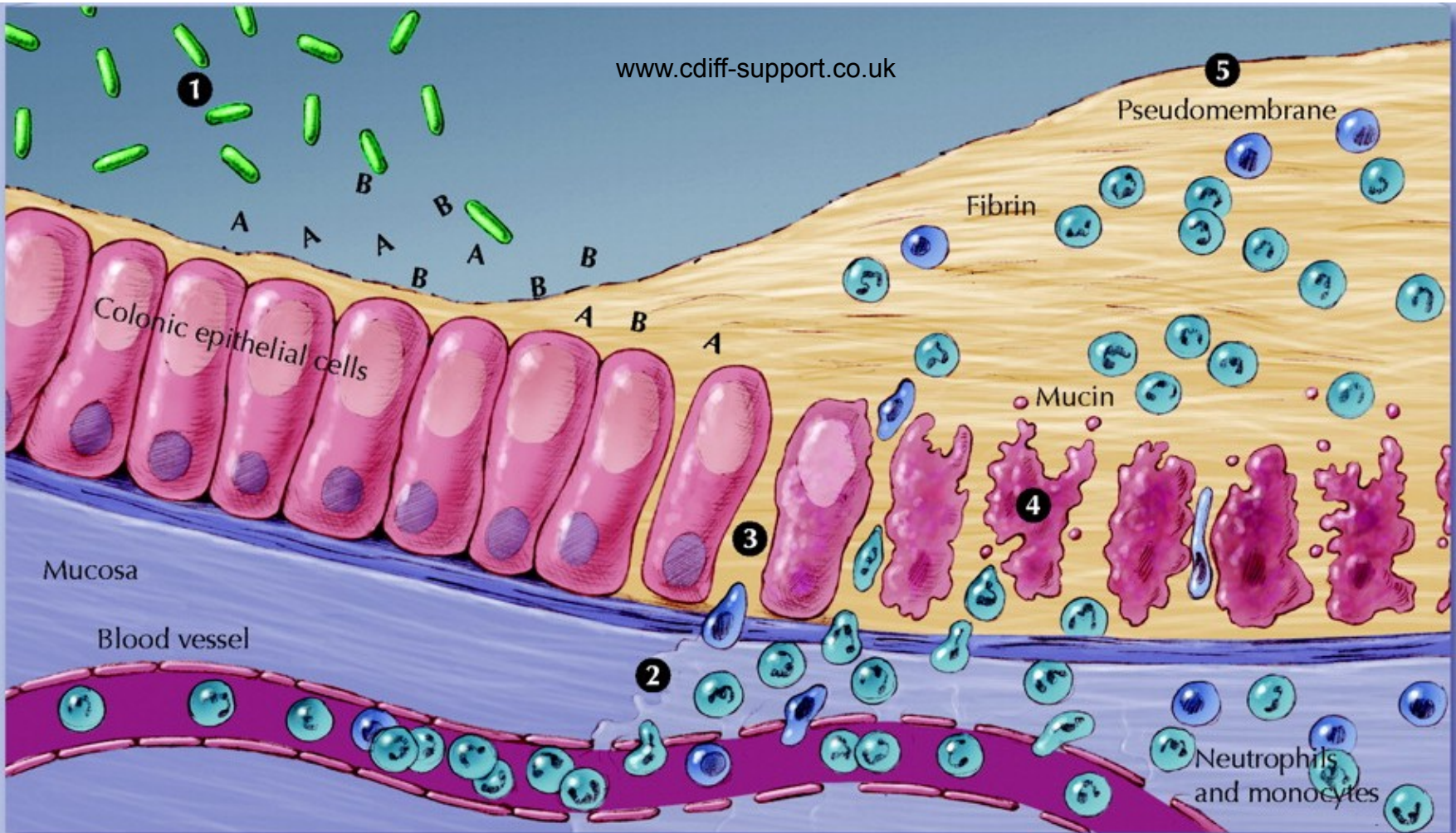
- *Clostridium difficile*, or its toxin
- The microbe is present commonly in the intestine; a problem appears when the toxin starts to be produced, and mostly when its concurrence is destroyed and it overmultiplies.
- Destroying of concurrence is mostly due to **treatment by some antibiotics**, formerly mostly lincosamids, but unfortunately, now also aminopenicillins and other drugs. Lincosamids are effective against majority of strictly anaerobic bacteria, but not *C. difficile*.
- Treatment is performed mostly using antibacterial chemotherapeutic **metronidazol** now. There exist another method, so called „stool transplantation“.

Clostridium difficile and its action I

www.cdifff-support.co.uk



Clostridium difficile and its action II



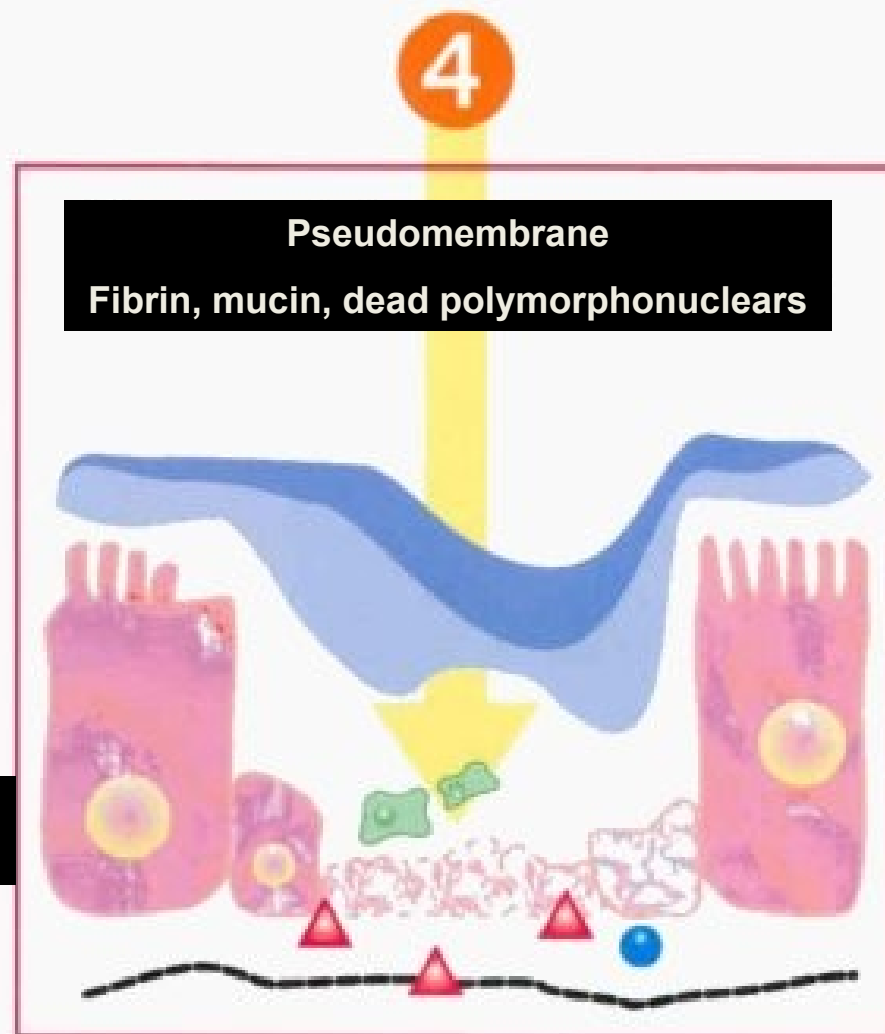
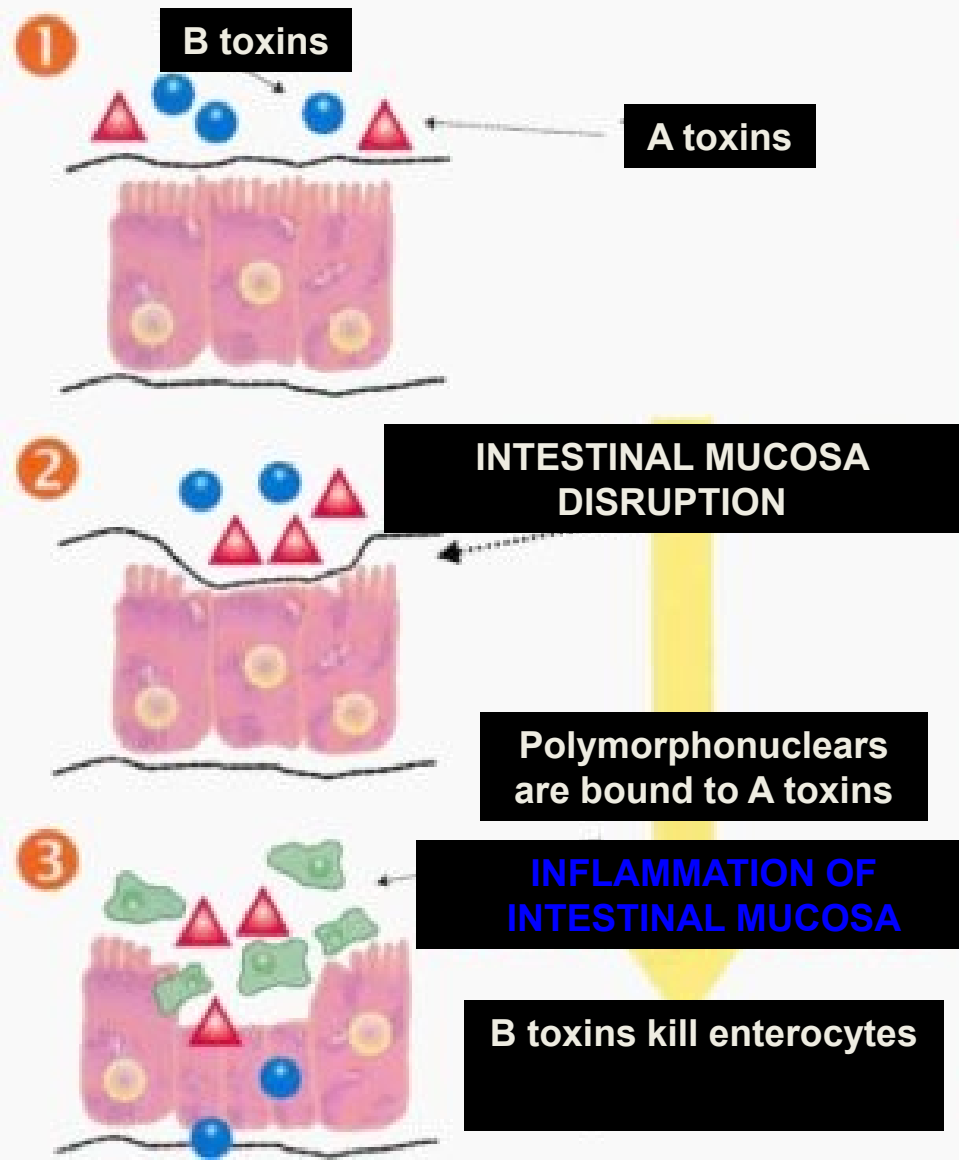
C. difficile vegetative cells produce toxins A and B and hydrolytic enzymes (1). Local production of toxins A and B leads to production of tumour necrosis factor-alpha and proinflammatory interleukins, increased vascular permeability, neutrophil and monocyte recruitment (2),

opening of epithelial cell junctions (3) and epithelial cell apoptosis (4). Local production of hydrolytic enzymes leads to connective tissue degradation, leading to colitis, pseudomembrane formation (5) and watery diarrhea.

Toxins of *Clostridium difficile*

Toxins of *Clostridium difficile*

www.zuova.cz



Pseudomembranous colitis

www.zuova.cz

sitemaker.umich.edu

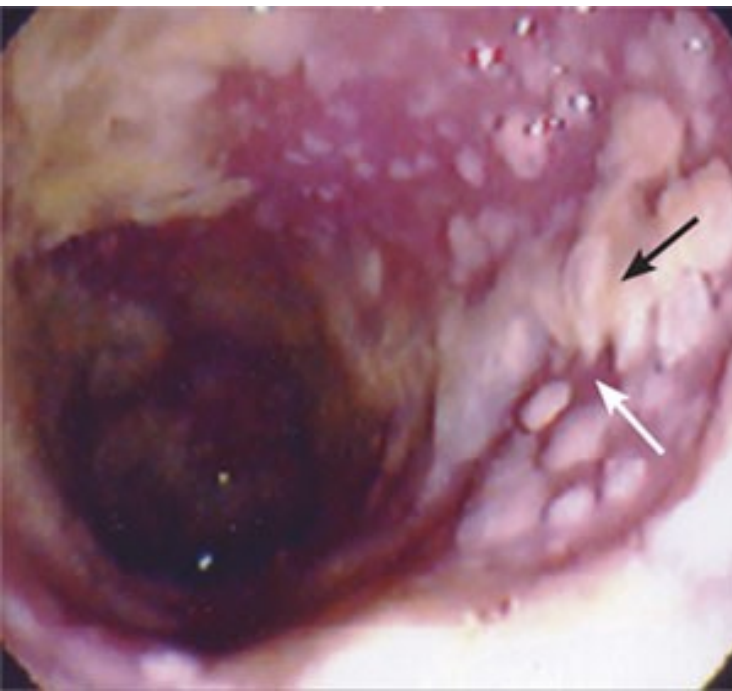
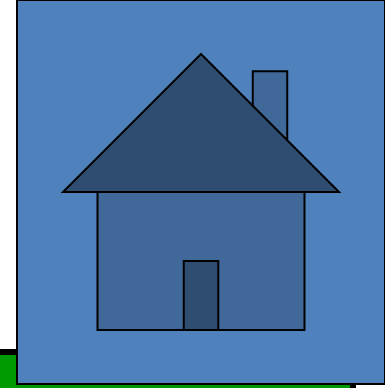


Figure 2. Colon Specimen Obtained during a Colectomy in a Patient with Pseudomembranous Colitis.

Characteristic raised, adherent yellow plaques that vary in size from 2 to 10 mm are visible on the colonic mucosa. The intervening mucosa is hyperemic but not ulcerated.

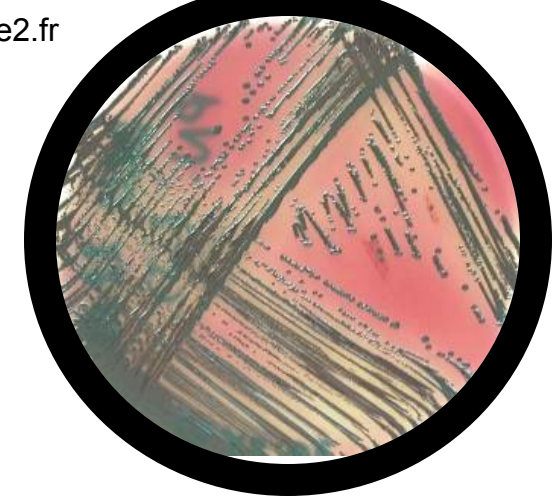
Clostridia – survey



<i>C. tetani</i>	Causes tetanus
<i>C. botulinum</i>	Produces botulotoxin
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> , <i>C. septicum</i> , <i>C. welchii</i> a aj.	Gas gangrene clostridia (+ intestinal pathogenicity)
<i>C. difficile</i>	Enteropathogenous

It is necessary to know that even clostridia take normally part on common intestinal microflora. Problems start in overmultiplication, in cases of coming to places that are not normal for them, appearance of a strain, producing big amounts of a toxin etc.

Spore non forming
anaerobes (and
lactobacilli) –
clinical
characteristics



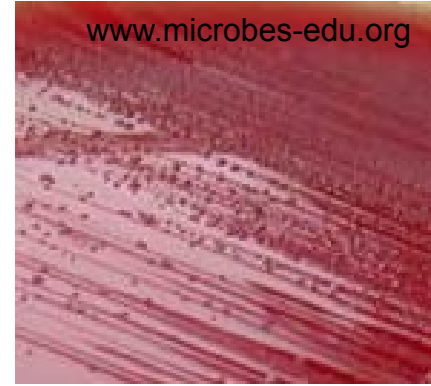
Story four

- Mrs. Cancer was hospitalized
intensive abdominal pain
- Description methods found an abscessus of pelvic region. It showed, though, a tumor cervicis – later described as a carcinoma
- In Mrs. Cancer a surgical treatment of the abscessus and than also a cancer was possible, although hysterectomy was necessary. Fortunately, no metastases was found.

The disease is formed by

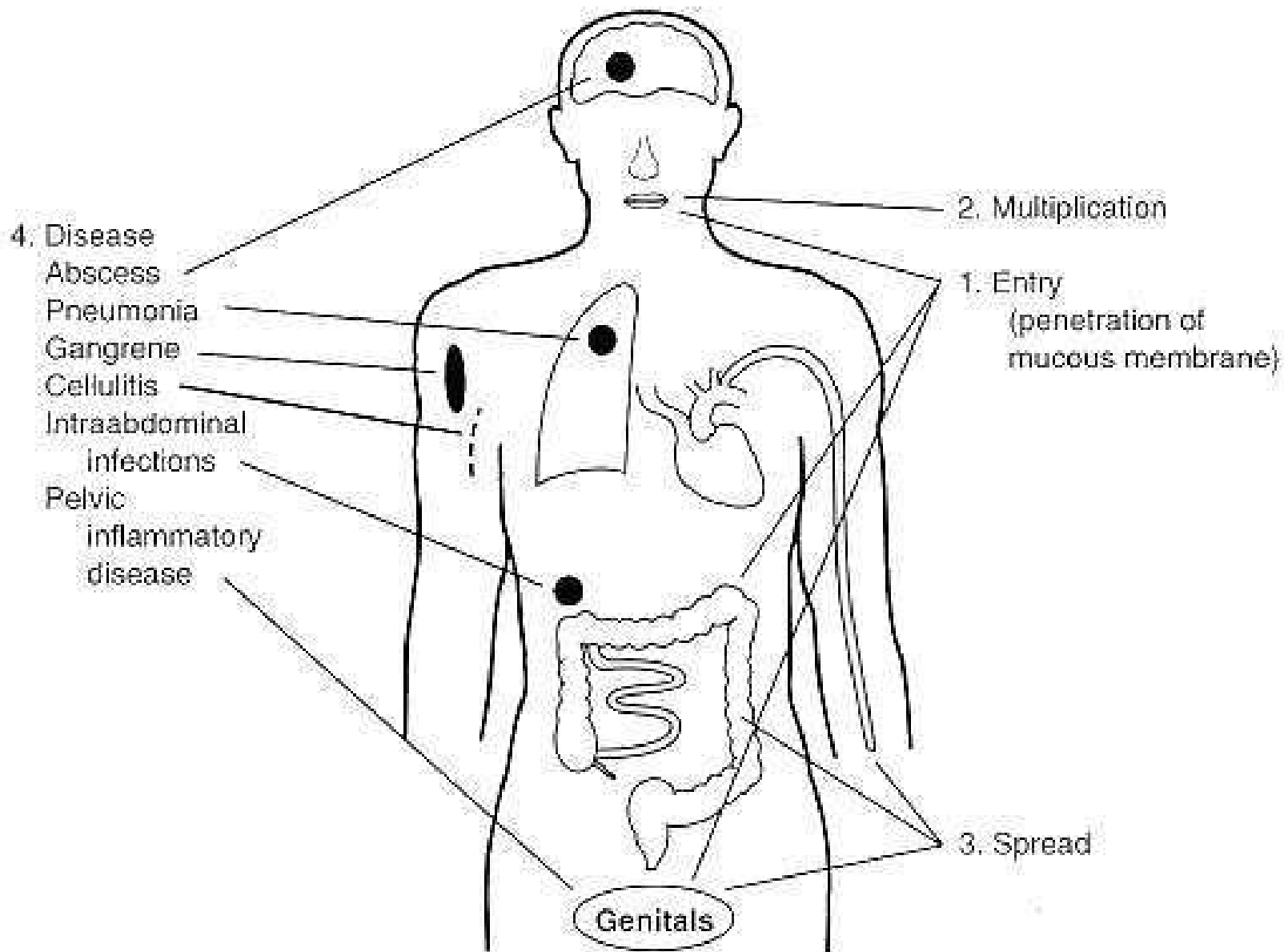
- A mixture of strictly anaerobic, but also facultative anaerobic bacteria
- It is likely, that the mixture was previously present in Mrs. Cancer's vagina, without making any problems
- The cancer broke the anatomical barrier, and so microbes came to other places, causing the abscessus
- Non-sporulating anaerobic bacteria have limited ways of transmission because of their characteristics
- Majority of infections are endogenous

Common characteristics of spore-non-forming anaerobes



- They are present as **a part of common microflora**:
 - **in the large bowel** they form 99 % of the total amount of microorganisms, about one kilogram of them
 - **in oral cavity** they live thanks to biofilm – they are inside and so they have no access to the air that would be harmful for them
 - **in vagina** they are not present in all females, but about 70 % of women have some anaerobes in vagina; in case of overmultiplication, it is a dysmicrobia, requiring treatment
- In inflammation **usually there is no single pathogen**, but rather a mixture, „Veillon microflora“

Anaerobes in the body



Anaerobic infection from oral cavity



Newborn anaerobic pneumonia

aapredbook.aappublications.org

Bacteroides fragilis pneumonia in newborn (*B. fragilis* isolated from the placenta and blood culture from the newborn). Anaerobic cultures were obtained because of a fecal odor in the amniotic fluid



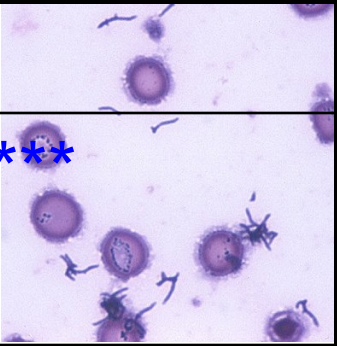
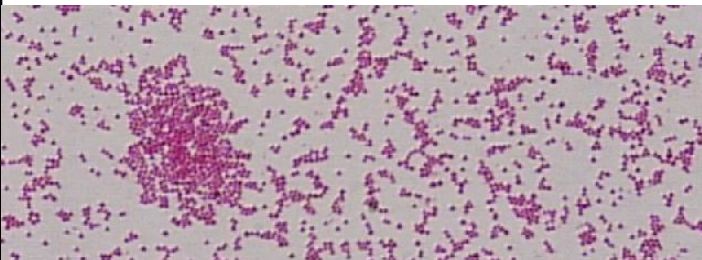
Gingivostomatitis: *Prevotella gingivalis*

www.mamagums.com



Spore non-forming anaerobes (most common species in humans)

<http://www.geocities.com>

	Cocci	Bacilli	
G+	<i>Peptococcus</i> <i>Peptostreptococcus</i>	<i>Propionibacterium</i> *** <i>Eubacterium</i>	
G-	<i>Veillonella</i> 	<i>Fusobacterium</i> , <i>Leptotrichia</i> * <i>Bacteroides</i> , <i>Prevotella</i> , <i>Porphyromonas</i> **	

<http://www.geocities.com>

*pointed ends of the rod

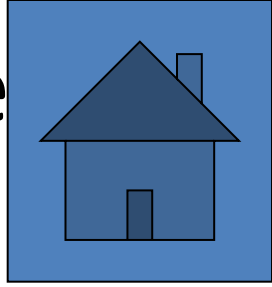
**round ends of the rod

***it is not a full anaerobe

Story five

- Miss Clark had chronic problems with her **vaginal infections**
- Topical antibiotics in form of vaginal globules or cream with applicator gave her only partial help, pathogens often came back again
- Finally, her gynecologist advised to use a **probiotic drug** with some „good“ bacteria, that would **bring back the original vaginal microflora** and not allow the pathogens to multiply again
- The main „good bacterium“ was...

Lactobacillus acidophilus, „Döderle bacillus“



- Lactobacilli are quite robust Gram-positive rods. They are called lactobacilli, because they ferment various substrates (mostly glucose and lactose) to lactate
- Lactobacilli are the most important part of normal vaginal microflora, and also important part of intestinal microflora
- Lactobacilli are **not** anaerobic bacteria. Nevertheless, as they are often microaerophilic, they are usually not able to grow at the normal atmosphere. On the contrary, the imperfect anaerobiose of our common anaerobic jars and anaerostats enable them to grow better.

Relation of bacteria
to oxygen
(repeating)

Remember, what condition enable bacterial growth

Conditions	Normal	↓ O ₂	↑ CO ₂	No O ₂
Strict aerobes	yes	yes	yes	no*
Facultative anaerobes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Aerotolerant bact.	yes	yes	yes	yes
Microaerophilic bact.	no	yes	(yes)	no*
Capnophilic bacteria	no	(yes)	yes	no*
Strict anaerobes	no	no	no	yes**

*In practice often growing – common anaerobiose is not ideal

**In practice, sometimes not growing – common anaerobiose is not ideal. Such bacteria (EOS – Extremely oxygen sensitive) are not commonly culturable

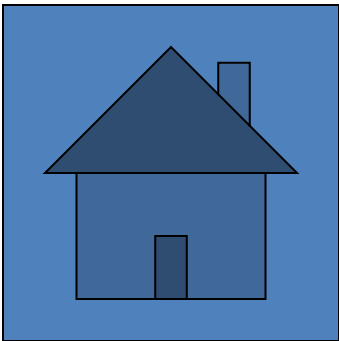
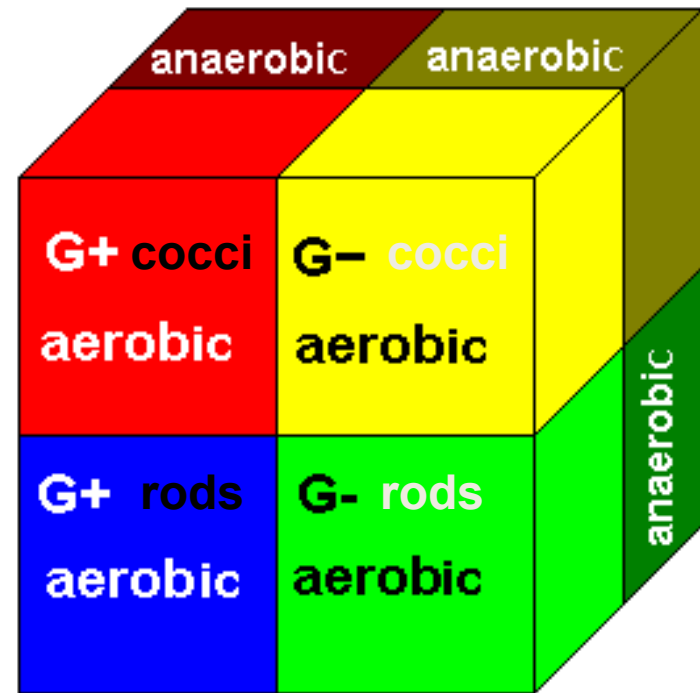
What we know until now

- In practicals P1 to P6 we made acquaintance with four groups of microbes growing at aerobic conditions – some of them strictly aerobic as e. g. pseudomonads, some facultative anaerobic as e. g. *Escherichia coli*.

G+ cocci aerobic	G- cocci aerobic
G+ rods aerobic	G- rods aerobic

Now, we add four more groups

- Each of the four groups have anaerobic „brothers“. Their characteristics differ considerably from aerobic bacteria and have some common characteristics. Only genus *Clostridium*, spore forming, is different



Diagnosatics of
anaerobic bacteria,
how to obtain
anaerobiosis

How to search for the anaerobic bacteria – I

- **Microscopy:** More important than in aerobic bacteria, because of morphological diversity
- **Culture:** It is necessary to get anerobiosis using anaerobic jars or boxes. In liquid media it is sufficient to pour parafin oil over the medium. VL (viande levure) broth, VL blood agar and various special media are used
- **Biochemical identification:** catalase and oxidase usually negative, mutual differentiation possible biochemically, and chromatographical gas analysis (they are biochemically active)
- **Antigen analysis and indirect diagnostics** are rarely used in diagnostics

Sampling and transportation in anaerobic cultivation

- Priority has **liquid specimen**, e. g. pus, the best is to send it in syringe with a cap after elimination of oxygen*
- When a swab is sent, it is necessary to send it in a **transport medium**; on the other hand, common, e. g. Amies medium, is sufficient
- It is also possible to talk with laboratory and to **inoculate the specimen** directly to media, e. g. peroperationally.

**for safety reasons, unlike in older recommendations, it is no more recommended to use a syringe with needle*

Microscopy of anaerobic bacteria

- We perform normal Gram staining. We differentiate bacteria according to shape and cell wall type into cocci and bacilli, G+ and G–.
- Anaerobic rods vary in shape very much – one preparation contains various formations from filamentous to nearly coccal ones
- In Gram-negative rods, it is useful to differentiate between those with rounded ends (*Bacteroides*, *Prevotella*, *Porphyromonas*) and those with pointed ends, often spindle-shaped (*Fusobacterium*, *Leptotrichia*)

Note to microscopy of anaerobes: various shapes of anaerobes

- Students sometimes confuse a spore (unstained formation, only its margins are visible) and **enlargements of rods** (visible in some non spore-forming and Gram negative rods).
- In real spore-forming microbes it is useful to follow **position of the spore**. In *Clostridium tetani* the spore is terminal (at the end of the cell)

True endospore

Enlargement



fusiform enlargement
"watch shaped",
often in
genus *Bacteroides*



Clostridium tetani

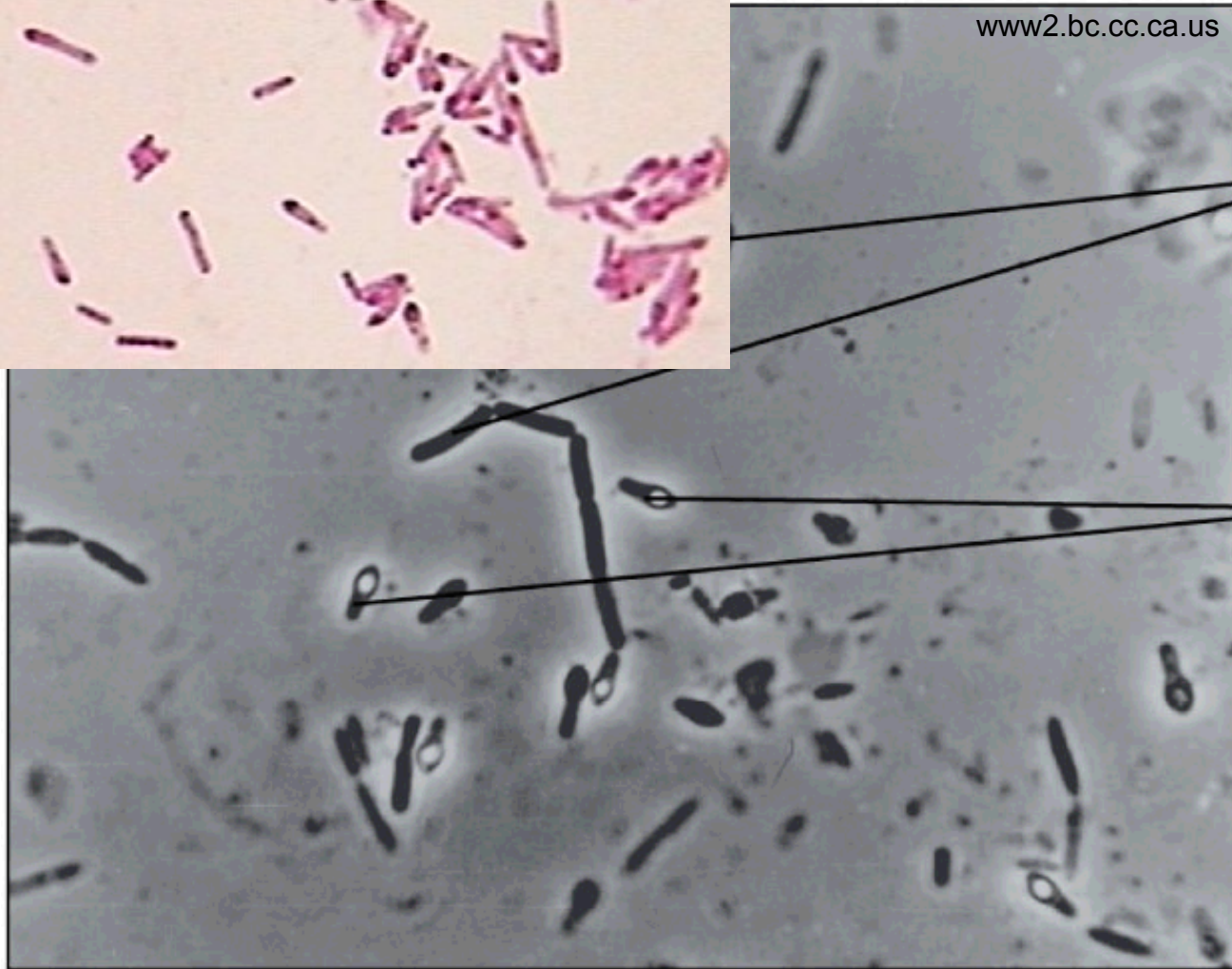
Terminal endospore



<http://www.geocities.com>



C. botulinum



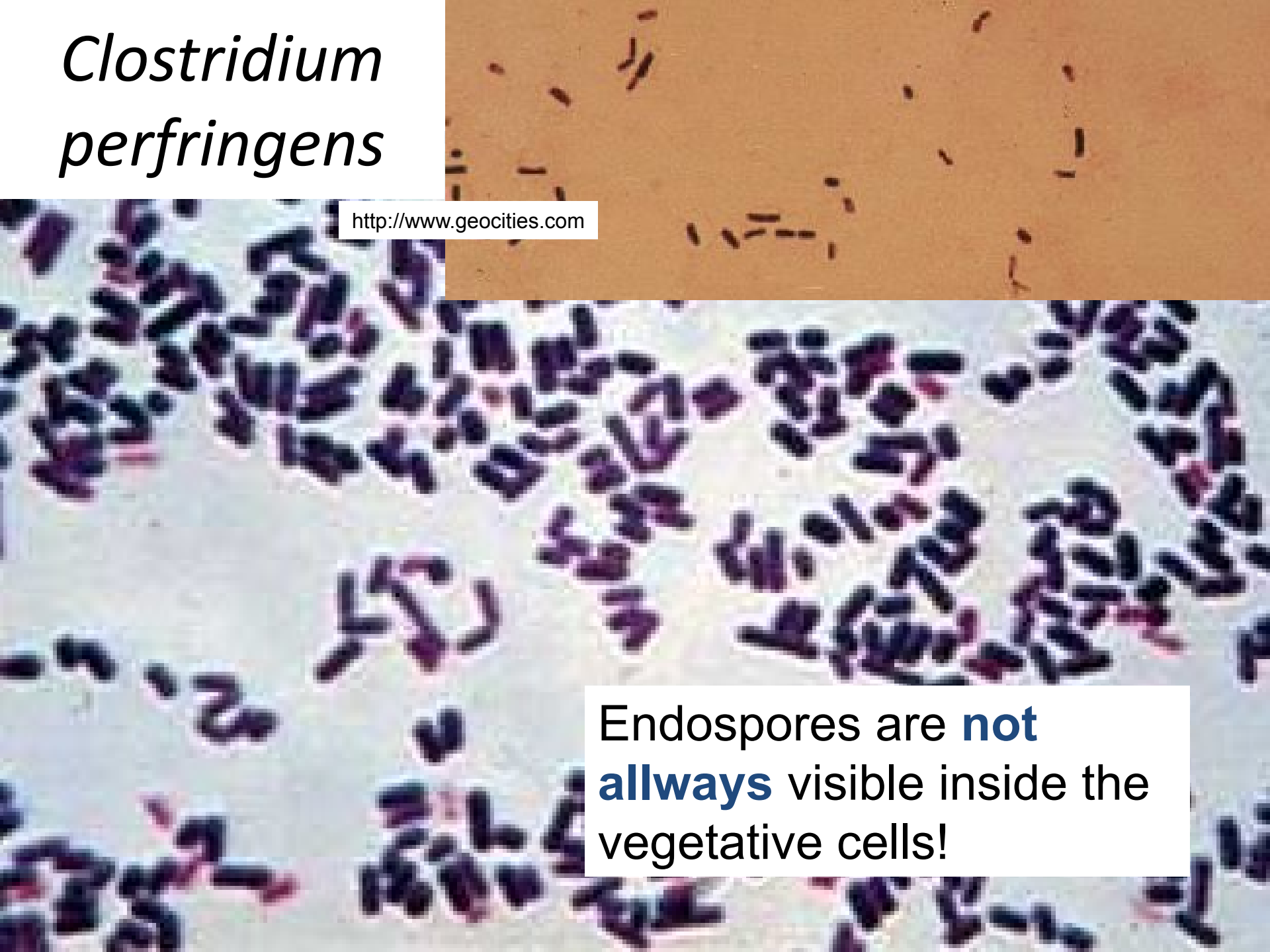
Vegetative cells

Endospore-bearing cells

10 μ m

Clostridium perfringens

<http://www.geocities.com>



Endospores are **not always** visible inside the vegetative cells!

The image consists of two panels. The top panel shows a brown background with numerous small, dark, rod-shaped bacteria scattered across it. The bottom panel shows a light blue background with a dense population of similar rod-shaped bacteria. Some of these bacteria have a distinct, darker, rectangular structure inside them, which are endospores.

Clostridium difficile

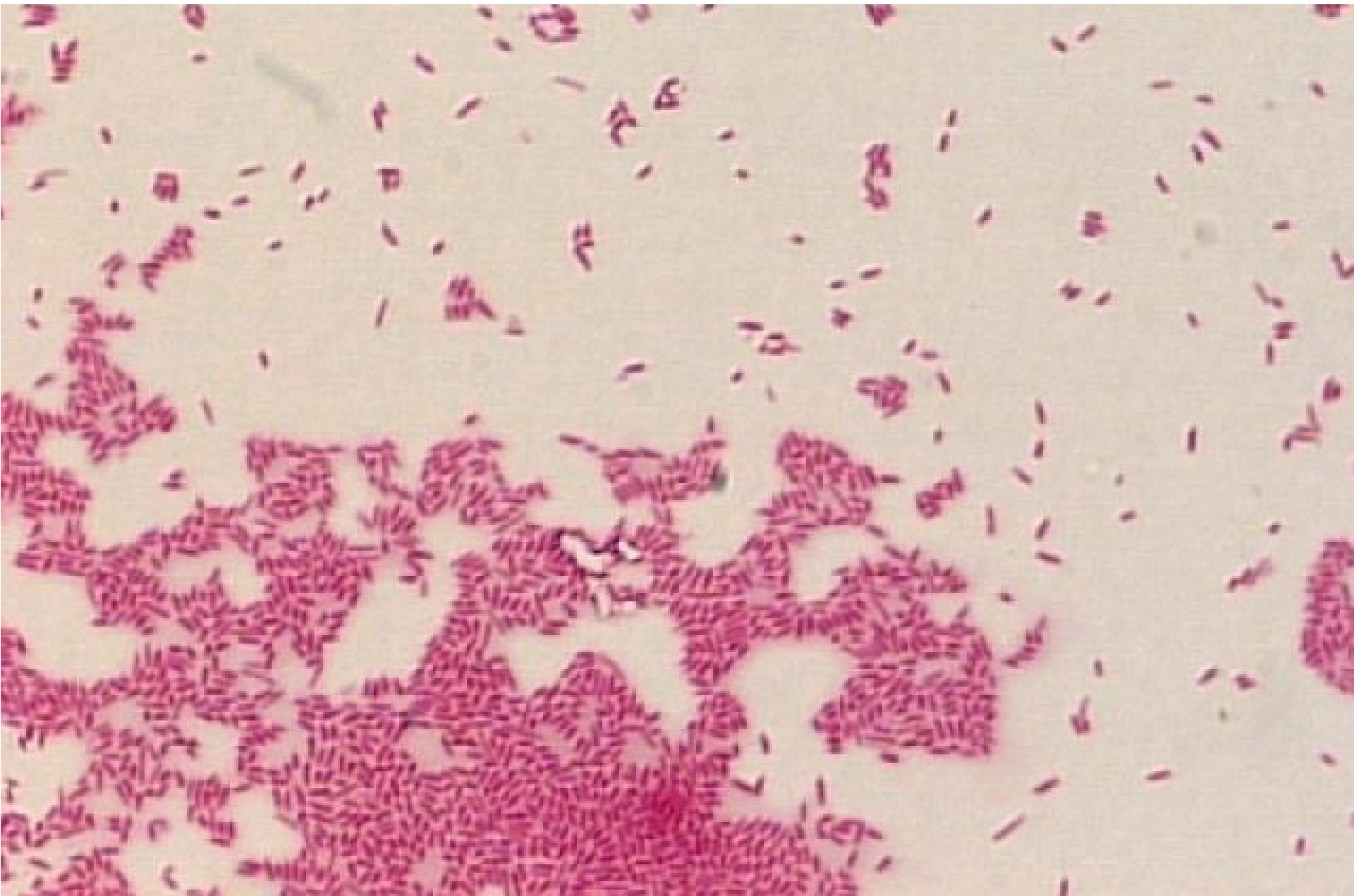


Clostridium difficile



Bacteroides fragilis

<http://www.geocities.com>
Bacteroides fragilis



Bacteroides sp.

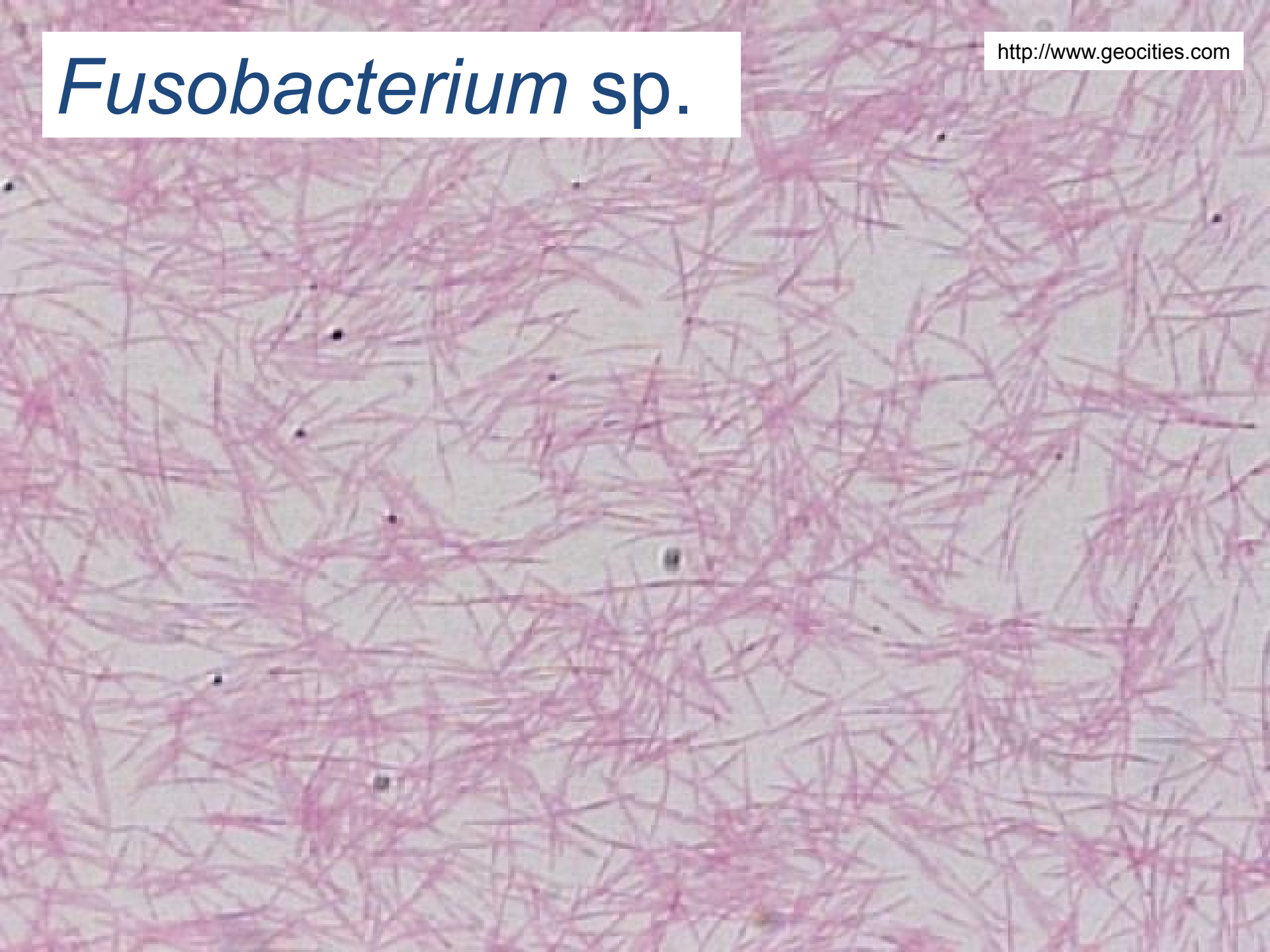
www.medmicro.info, photo O. Z.

Sooner these objects were usually called „Sphaerophorus necrophorus“
= „globe and death bearing
bacterium“



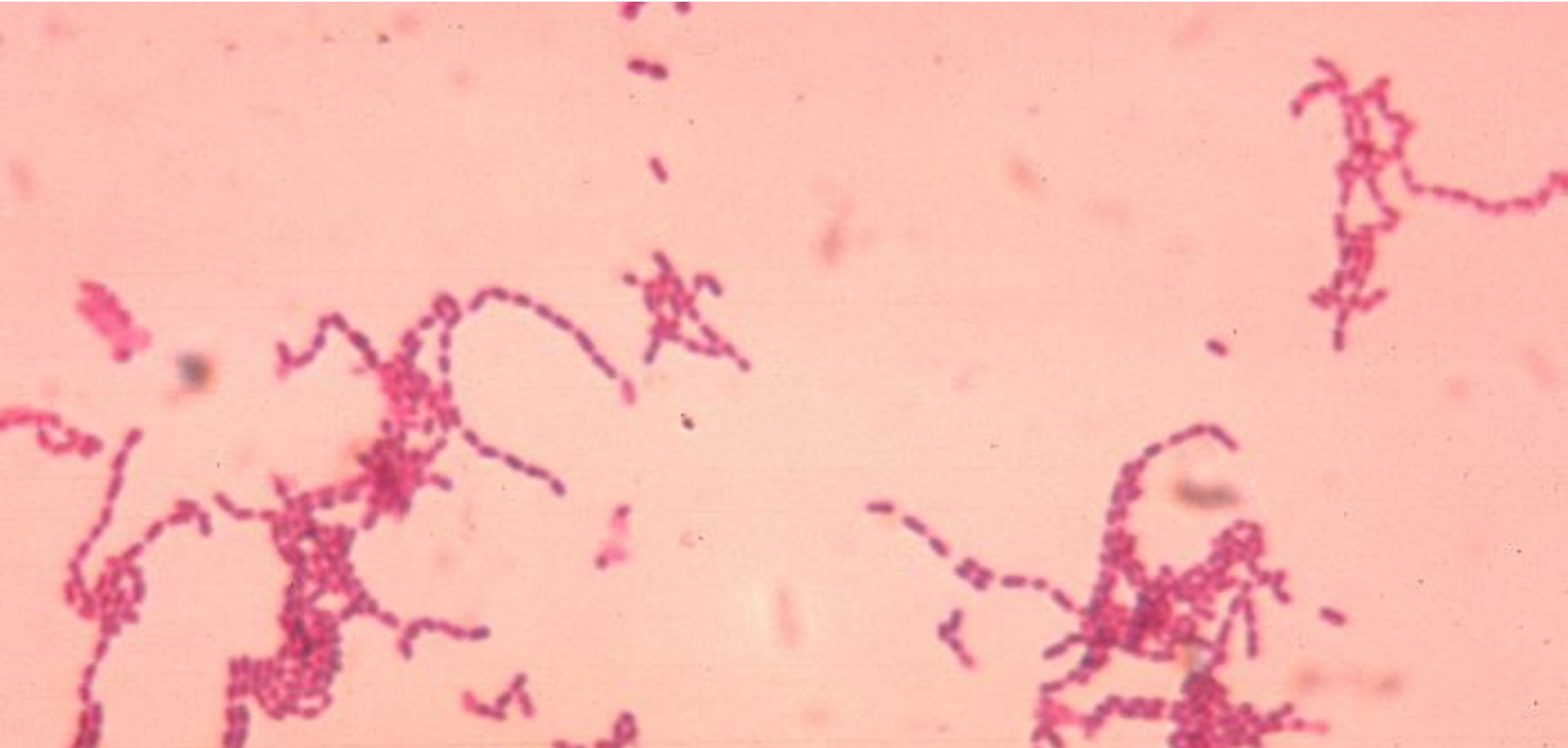
Fusobacterium sp.

<http://www.geocities.com>



Peptostreptococcus sp.

<http://www.geocities.com>

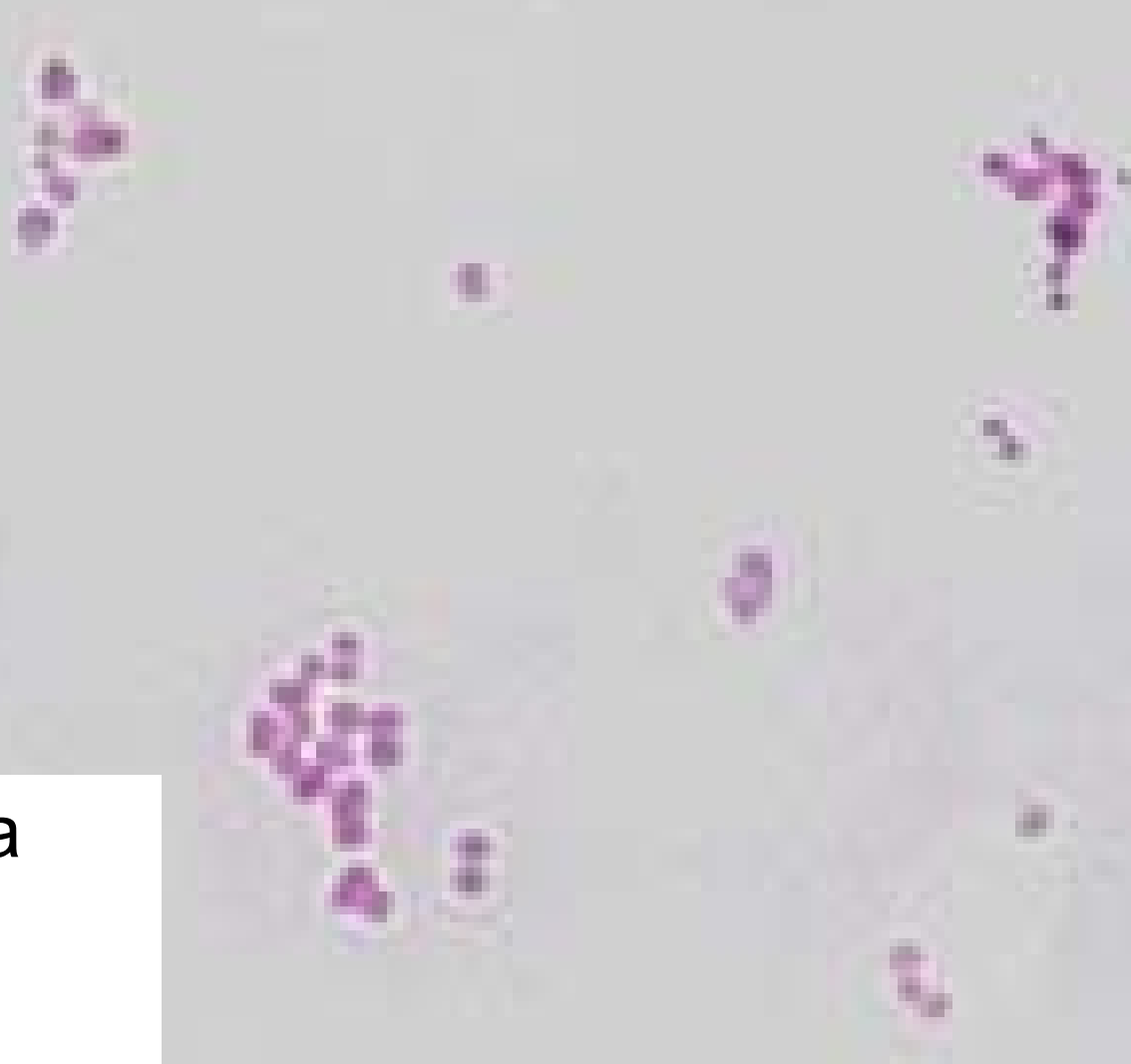


Peptostreptococci are anaerobic G+ cocci in chains, while peptococci are anaerobic G+ cocci in clusters.

Veillonella sp.

<http://www.primer.ru>

Veillonella is a
very small
anaerobic G-
coccus



Culture of anaerobic bacteria

- Anaerobic bacteria grow often in tiny, irregular colonies, that may have tails on margins. It smells typically.
- Aerobic culture on blood agar enables only growth of strictly aerobic and facultatively anaerobic bacteria. So, if a bacterium does not grow here, but does grow in anaerobic conditions, it is a strictly aerobic bacterium. To culture anaerobes, we use VL blood agar (in practice we say simply „VL agar“).

To anaerobic culture: How to get the anaerobiose

- **Mechanically** – VL broth is covered by parafin oil
- **Physically** – in the anaerobic box, air is replaced by a mixture of anaerobic gases from a bomb
- **Chemically** – in the anaerobic jar
 - organic acids \rightarrow H_2 and CO_2
 - in the second phase on palladium catalysator hydrogen reacts with oxygen, and water is formed, so oxygen is consumed

Covering of VL-broths by parafin oil



Anaerobic box



Anaerobic box (detailed description)



Anaerobic jar

(principle)

Palladium catalyst
(beneath the lid)
necessary for the
second phase

Generator of
anaerobiosis (packet
with chemicals)
necessary for the
whole reaction



Anaerobic jar (detailed description)

air-proof lid

palladium catalyst
(beneath the lid)

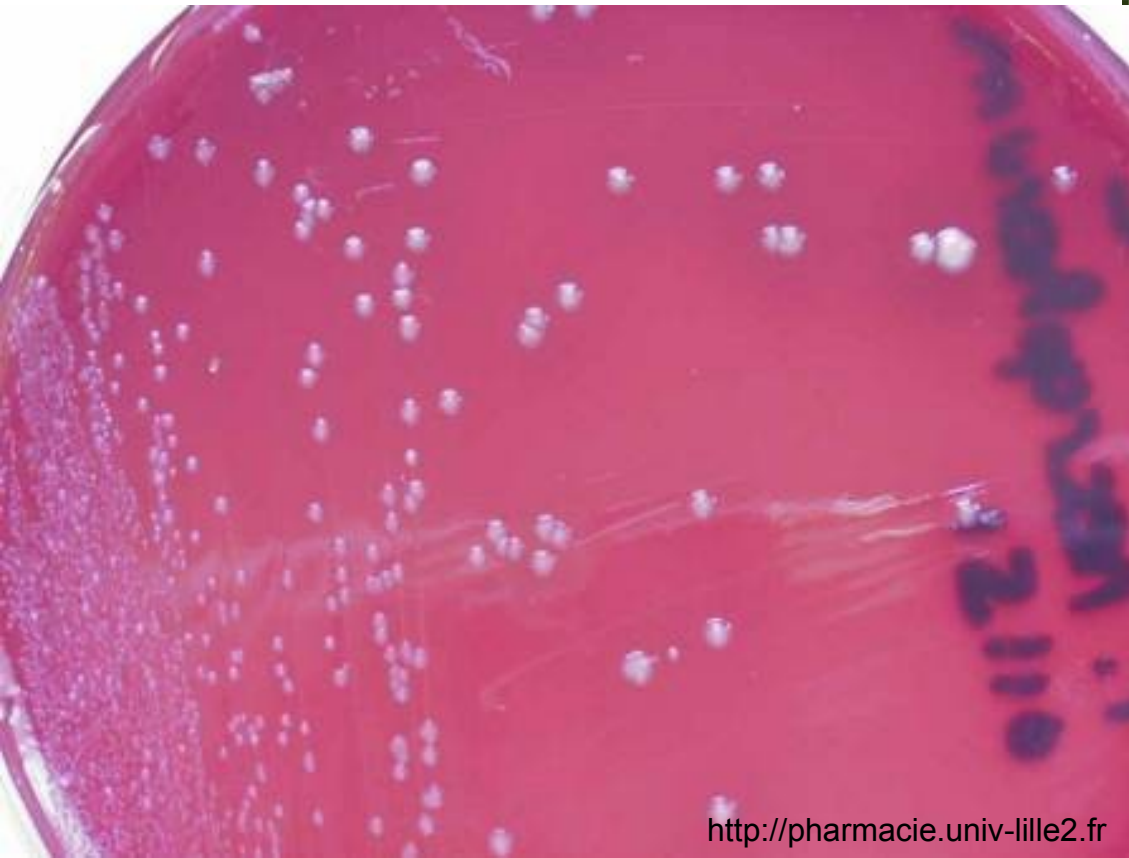
construction for placing
of Petri dishes

Anaerobiose generator
(packet with chemicals)



Another anaerobic jar

Fusobacterium sp.

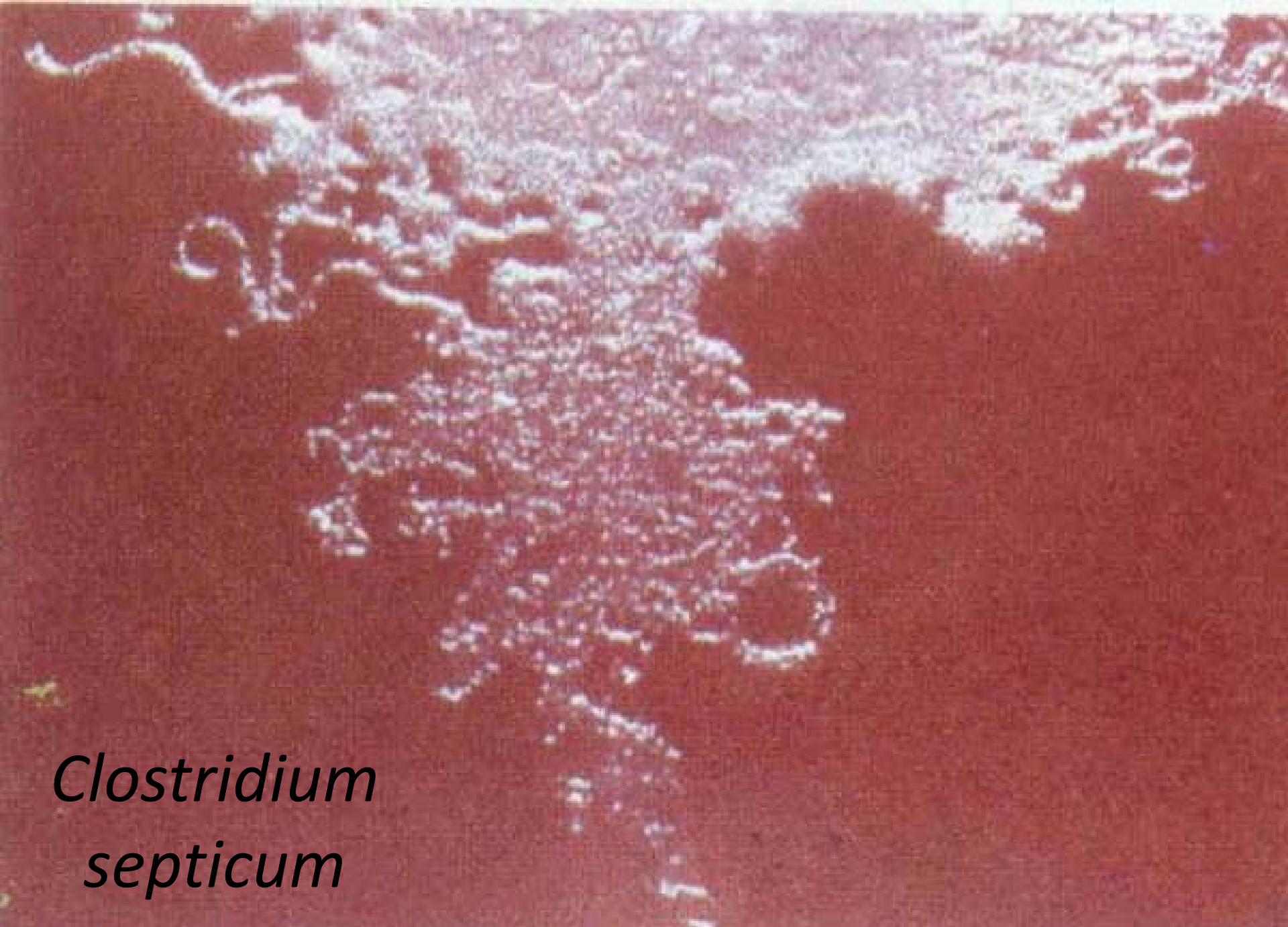


Morphology of colonies of anaerobic bacteria

- Clostridia usually have quite large, irregular, badly smelling colonies
- Other anaerobic bacteria have rather small colonies
- Some anaerobic bacteria (*Prevotella melaninogenica*) have pigmented colonies

Clostridium
perfringens





*Clostridium
septicum*

Prevotella melaninogenica (black pigmentation)

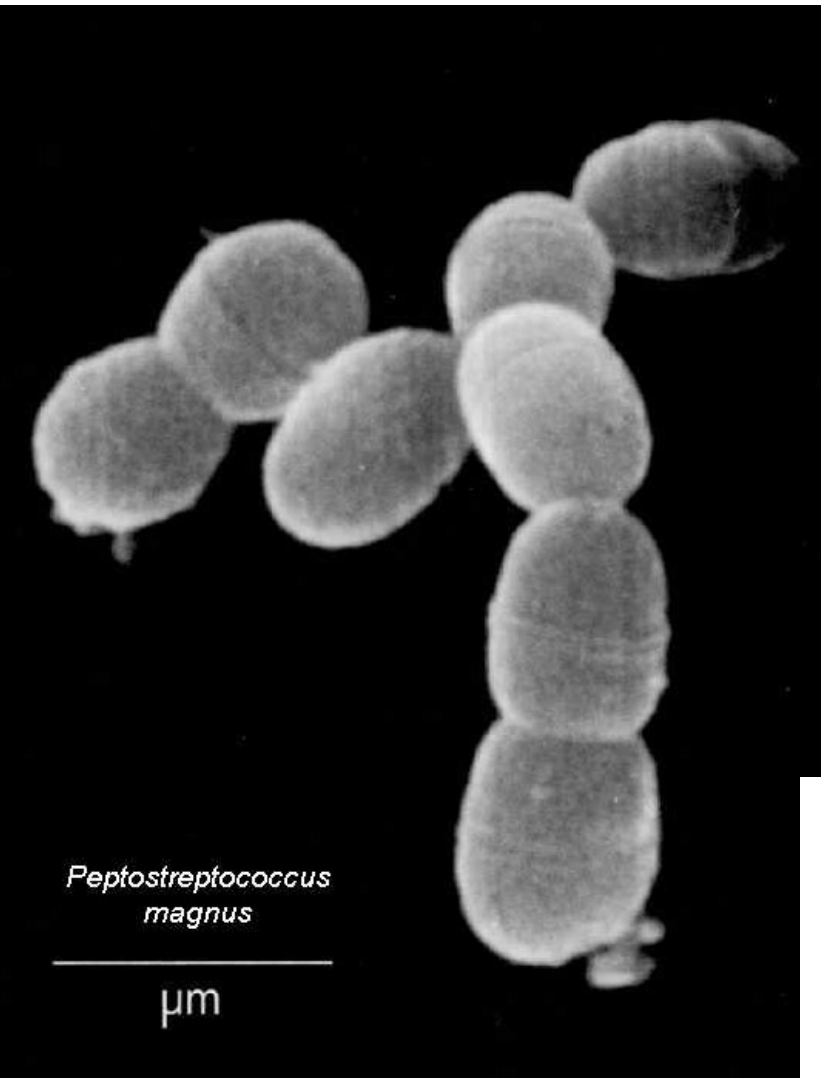


A petri dish containing a red agar medium. The surface of the agar is covered with a dense, dark, fuzzy growth of bacteria, characteristic of a mold or yeast. The growth is most prominent in the center and spreads towards the edges. The petri dish is placed on a light-colored surface.

*Leptotrichia
buccalis*

<http://pharmacie.univ-lille2.fr>

Peptostreptococcus magnus

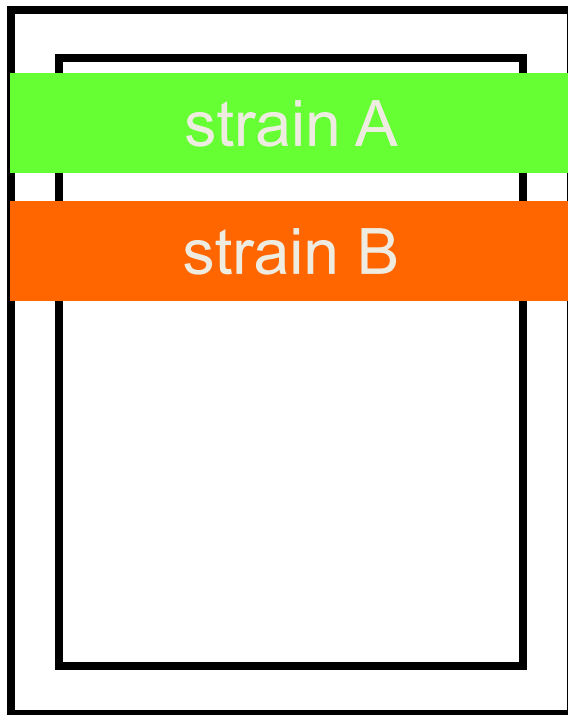


www.szu.cz

Peptostreptococcus anaerobius

Biochemical differentiation

- Different tests are used, in Czech conditions mostly ANAEROtest 23 Lachema.



We write **results of the strains** („+“ or „-“) and count the octal code

We assess the result according to the **codebook**

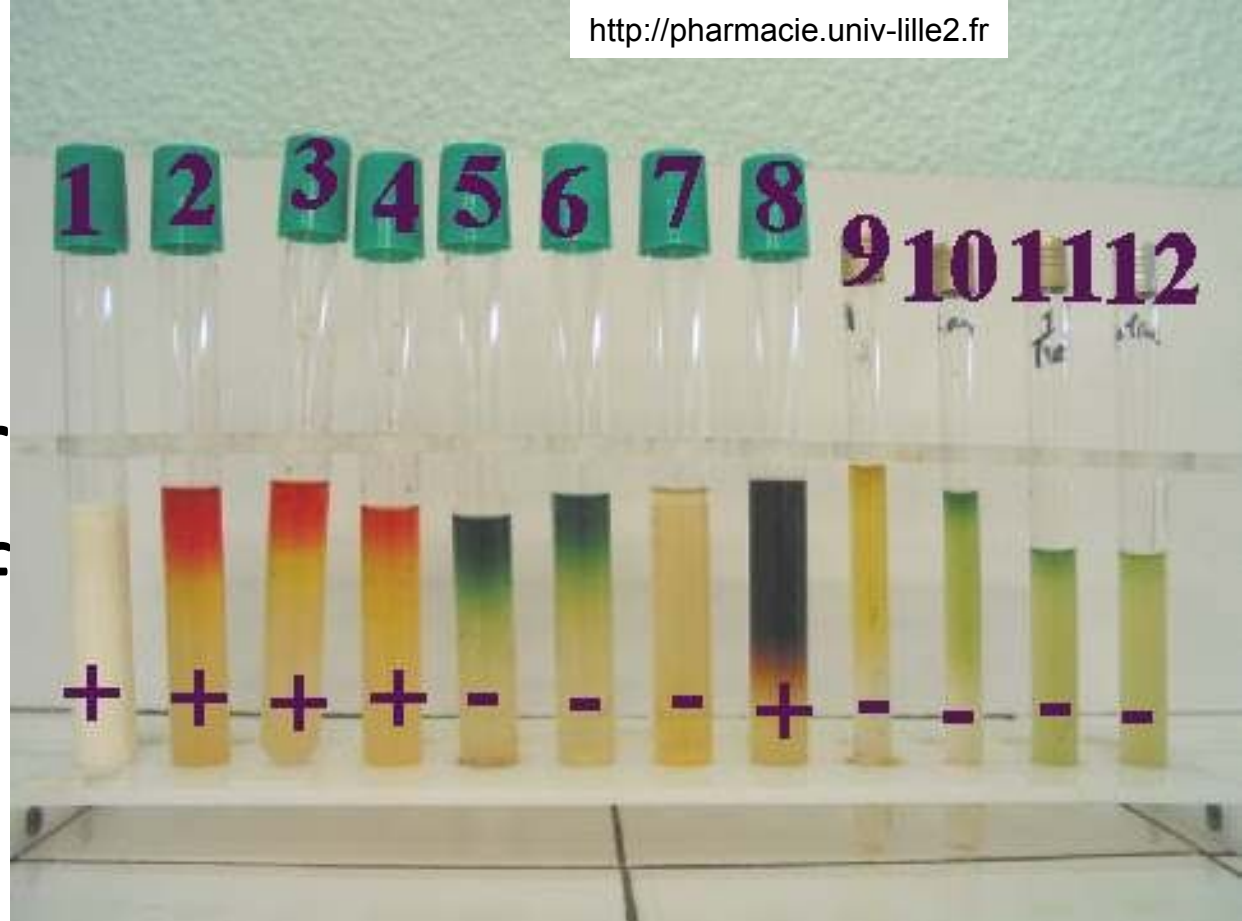
ATTENTION – the codebook is divided into several parts **according to morphology of anaerobic bacteria**. It is necessary to search in the proper part of the codebook

ANAERObtest 23 – example

NEC = negative control (that is why it is ANAERObtest 23 and not 24)

+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
1	1	1	1	1	1		
-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
2	2	2	2	2	2		
+	-	+	+	+	-	+	NEC
4	4	4	4	4	4		
5	2	7	5	6	0		

Other sets for diagnostics of anaerobes



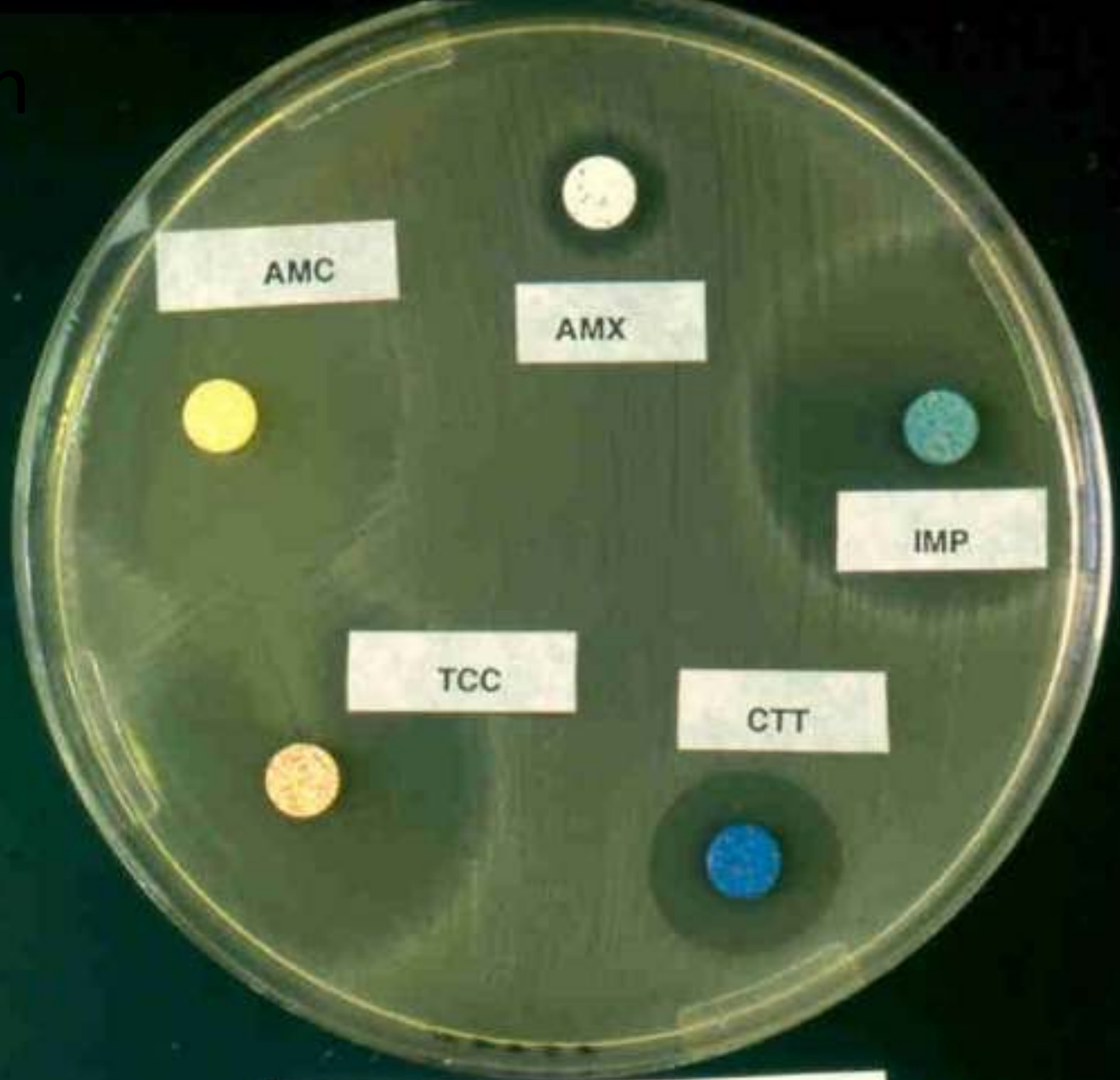
Antibiotic susceptibility tests

- Antibiotic susceptibility in anaerobic bacteria is tested on media enabling their growth, so not MH agar, but usually VL blood agar
- The most classical therapy is usually classic penicillin. But *Bacteroides* genus is resistant (unlike genera *Prevotella* and *Porphyromonas*, formerly also part of old genus *Bacteroides*, that are susceptible)

Susceptibility zones – a set that can be used for anaerobes

Antibiotic	Abbrev.	Reference zone
Penicilin (basic penicilin)	P	20 mm
Amoxicilin + klavulanate (protected aminopenicilin)	AMC	20 mm
Chloramfenikol	C	21 mm
Klindamycin (lincosamid)	DA	21 mm
Imipenem (karbapenem)	IPM	16 mm
Metronidazol (imidazol)	MTZ	16 mm

Illustration
photo



B. fragilis ATCC 25285

Detection of toxin I: lecithinase

- Lecithinase production is detected as **strain precipitation on the yolk agar**. Nevertheless, there are many lecithinases, and one only, that of *Clostridium perfringens* is interesting for us, we have to test, whether the lecithinase may be inhibited by a specific antitoxin.

„Negative I“ no
lecithinase
production.

„Negative II“ a
lecithinase is
produced, but
not the tested
one

Detection of toxin II: animal experiment for tetanic/botulinic toxin

- **Animal experiment** is used in tetanus and botulism. In tetanus mouse is spastic, in botulism we can see pareses.

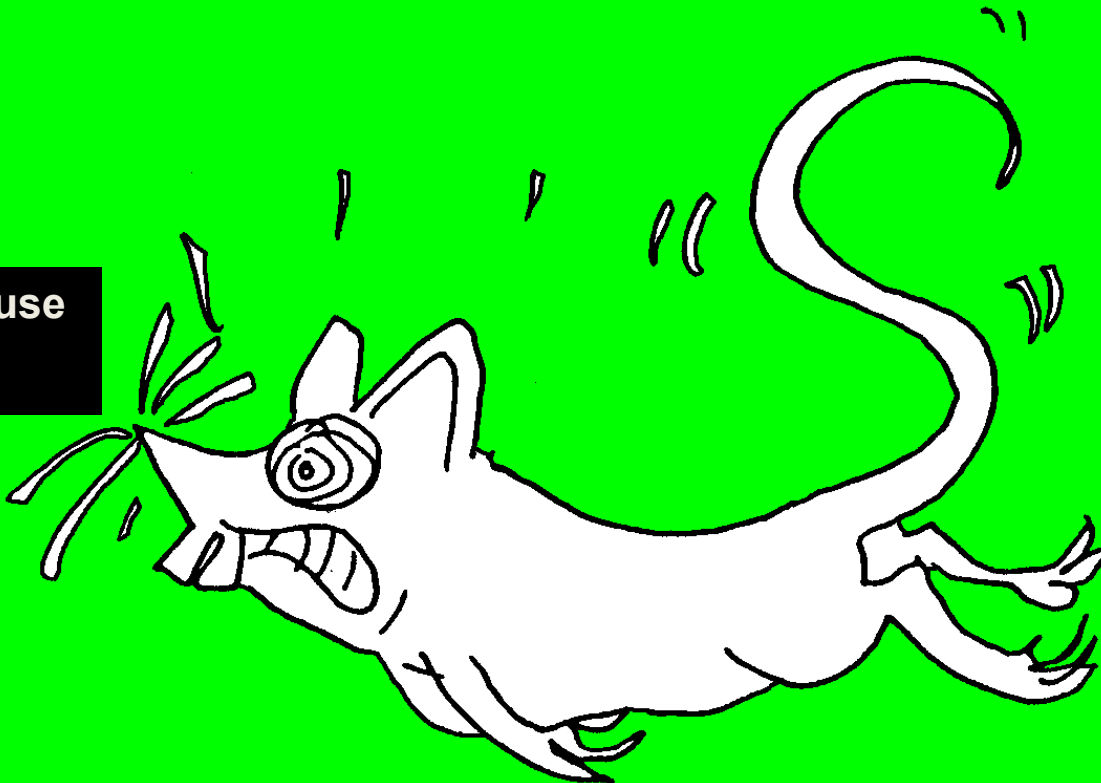


Tetanic mouse

Toxin detection using animal experiment

- Look at the picture of tetanic mouse

Tetanic mouse



Drawing by Petr Ondrovčik
(1959–2007)

Graphically adapted.

Background counterstained
using not malachit green,
but „Paint“ programme by
Microsoft

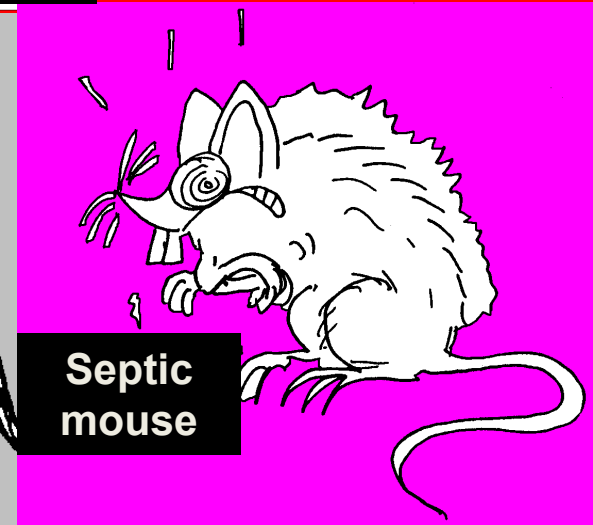
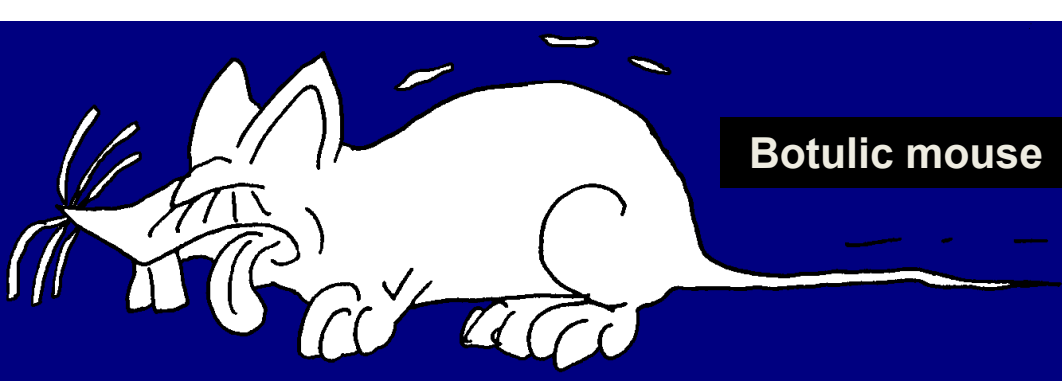
www.biotox.cz



Opisthotonus is typical both for mice and humans

Appearance of an experimental animal is observed also in other situations, e. g. botulism.

- In botulism, we can see pareses, not spasms



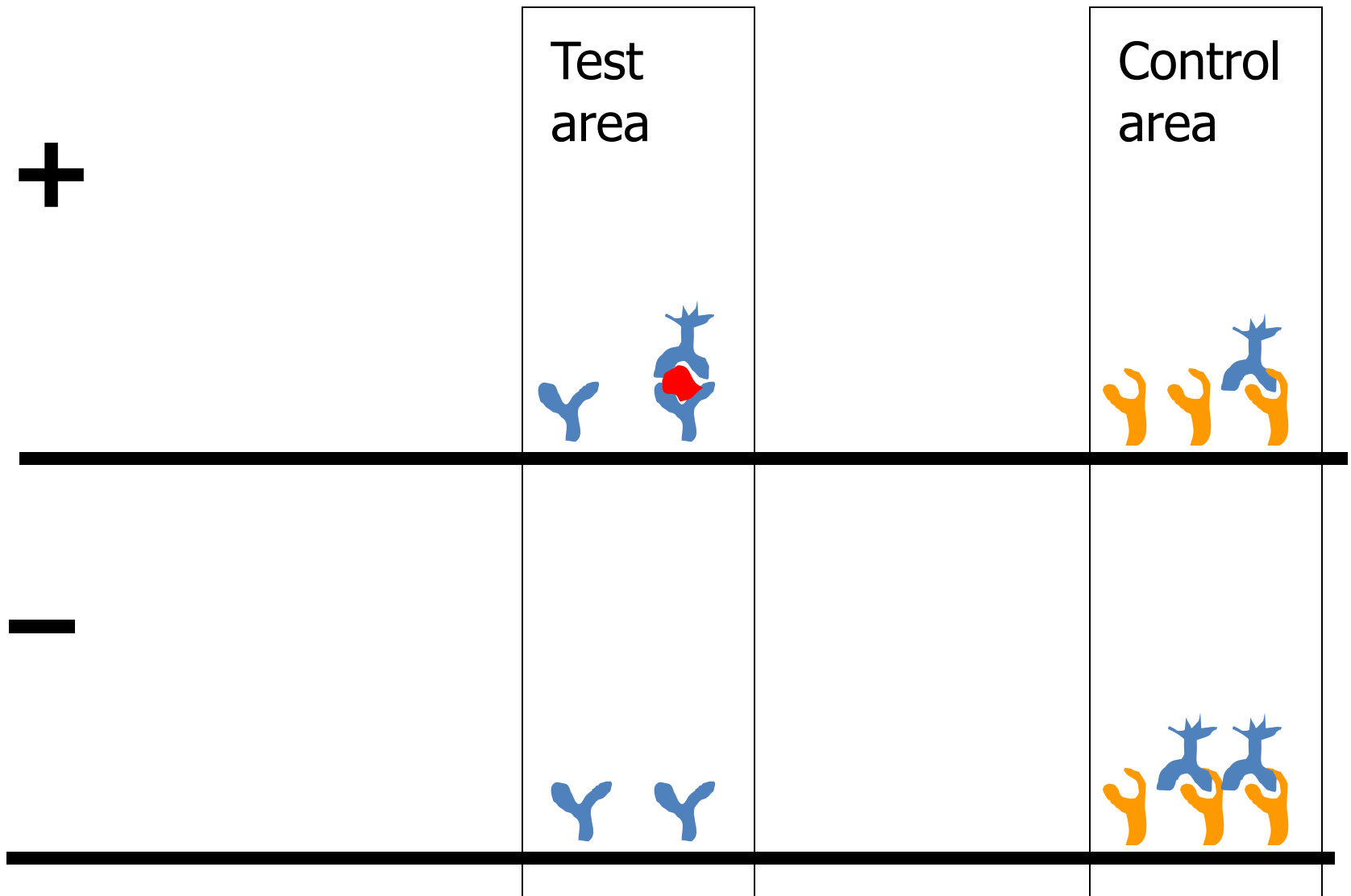
Detection of toxins III:

Immunochematographic tests

- Immunochematographic tests are based on **binding of individual components**, similarly as ELISA or immunofluorescence
- The most typical example is **pregnancy test**
- The principle was explained in **J08** practical session.
- In case of ***Clostridium difficile* toxin producing strains**, unlikely other cases, we make a parallel testing of both antigen and A and B toxins

A test positive for both toxin(s) and antigen we can see two lines and dots. One line and dots mean positivity of antigen, but not toxin. Only dots mean completely negative, but valid, test.

Principle (only for illustration)



Practical search for anaerobes (example in vaginal microbes)

- For vaginal swabs where anaerobic culture is requested we use VL agar with disks of vancomycin and amikacin. Usually, anaerobic bacteria grow between these two disks.
- Besides eventually present anaerobic flora, we can see a lot of **vaginal lactobacilli**, microaerophilic bacteria commonly found in vaginal swabs (and rather rarely present in normal aerobic culture)
- Our imperfect anaerobiosis enables growth of microaerophilic bacteria, as you can see.

The End

