Spirochetes Borrelia

Causative agents of lyme boreliosis

B. burgdorferi sensu lato



B. burgdorferi sensu stricto, afzelii, garinii



http://i.idnes.cz/05/06/cl/POLaee2573b1 Kliste c profimedia cz corb

Microscopy: eclipsed, soft spirales, el. microscopy

<u>Cultivation:</u> Barbour-Stoenner-Kelly medium

Antigens stimulating production of antibodies: flagelin, Osp C (stimulates early response)

p18, 39, 100 (stimulates later response), others (Osp A, B)

Pathogenicity: 3 stages:

Learly localised - 3-30 days after suckling of a tick occur erythema (5 cm high), erythema migrans – occurs other lesions on the body, headache, joints

II. early disseminate – borrelia lymphocytoma (skin lesion), neurological + cardial expresses

III. later – acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans (skin lesion), arthritis, carditis, polyneuritis

Epidemiology: transport due to ticks (*Ixodes ricinus*)

Diagnostic: direct: cultivation, PCR, ELM, dark field microscopy

Indirect: ELISA screening, in case of positivity WB confirmation

3-4 weeks after beginning of disease occurs IgM (antibodies against flagelin, Osp C)

In 4-6 weeks occurs IgG (against antigens **p18**, **39**, **100**)

Therapy: PNC, doxycyclin, ceftriaxon

Drawback fevers

B. recurrentis



Pathogenicity: repeated fevers

Epidemiology: transfer – body louse

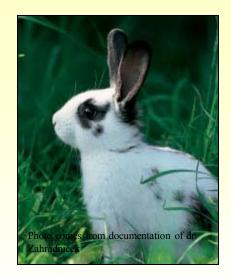
<u>Diagnostic</u>: direct: dark field microscopy, indirect: agglutination

Therapy: doxycyclin



Treponemas

T. pallidum (lues, syphilis)



www.medmicro.info

Microscopy: eclipsed, spirales

<u>Cultivation:</u> not cultivable on medias, only on rabbit

Pathogenicity: stages - early

<u>primary</u> – ulcus durum, ulceration on genitals, heal itself, antibodies - 4 weeks later <u>secondary</u> – fever, condylomata lata, heal itself, serology + <u>early latent</u> – asymptomatic, about the year after secondary lues <u>later latent priod</u> (various length)

<u>tertiary</u> – gummata (on skin, bones), neurosyphilis (progressive paralysis, brain atrophy), cardiovascular syphilis (aneurysma)

Congenital: <u>early congenital lues</u> - hepatosplenomegaly, periostitis <u>latence, later congenit. stage</u> (after 2 years length) - malformation, deafness, saddle-back nose, barrel incissors, + often abortion

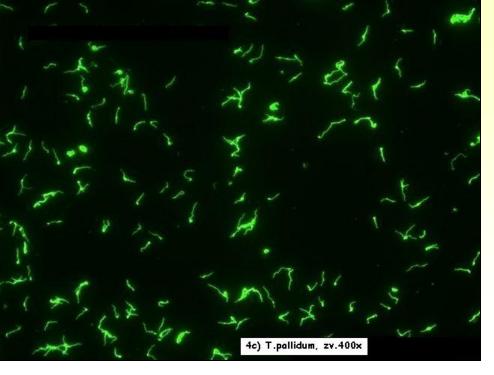
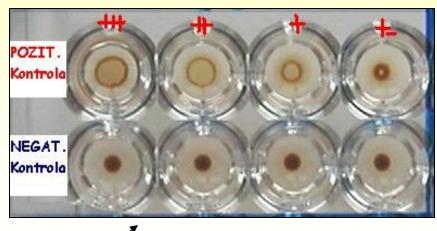


Photo: www.medmicro.info



<u>Diagnostic:</u> dark field microscopy, PCR, rabbit, immunofluorescence, silver staining indirect: screening - 2 reactions: **RRR** and **TPHA**, in case of positivity confirmation via **FTA-ABS, ELISA** and **WB** (IgM + IgG), **TPIT** (Treponema Pallidum Immobilisation Test) - obsolent

RRR - antigen is a cardiolipin, not treponema, must be completed **TPHA**

<u>Therapy and epidemiology</u>: transport - sex. contact, prevention – screening in pregnancy, screening of blood-donors, safe sex, PNC, macrolides, doxycyclin

Leptospira

L. icterohaemorrhagiae, grippotyphosa, sejroe

Microscopy: spirales curved on both ends

<u>Cultivation:</u> long, special medias

Pathogenicity: 2 forms:

icteric – bleeding, icterus, renal insufficience – **Weil's disease** (*L. icterohaemorrhagiae*) anicteric – **field fever** (*L. grippotyphosa*)

Epidemiology: contact with animals (pigs, horses, crowfoots, rodents

- rats, !on fields, channels)

Therapy: PNC, doxycyclin

Diagnostic: *direct:* microscopy, cultivation

indirect: MAT (microscopic agglutination test),

specialised laboratories

