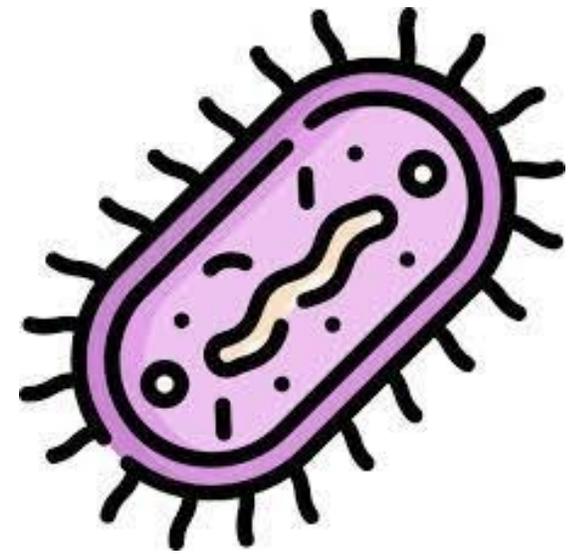
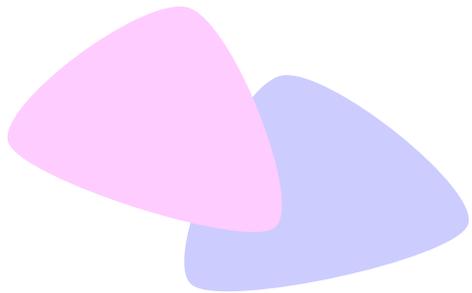
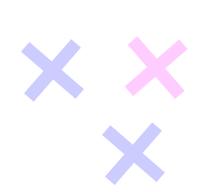


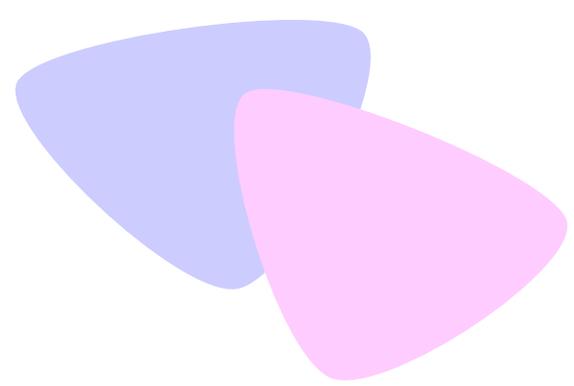
Tema 12

Bacterias Gram Positivas





Temario



→ *Listeria*

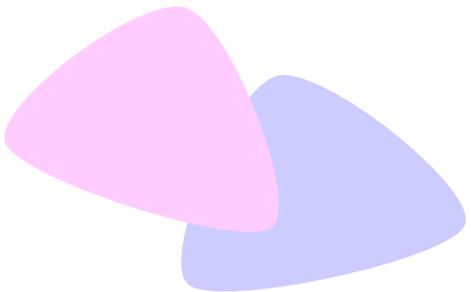
→ *Bacillus*

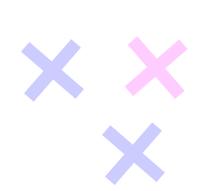
→ *Clostridium*

→ *Dermatophilus*

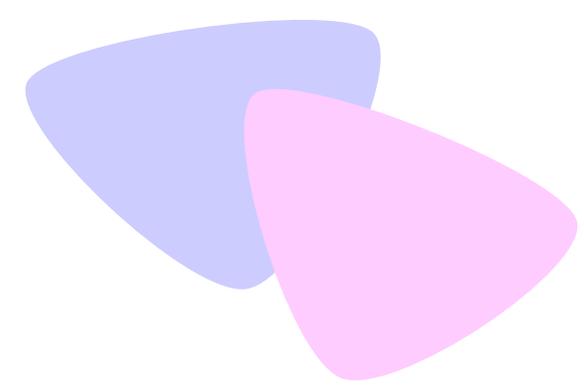
→ *Actinomyces*

→ *Nocardia*





Listeria



Género

Listeria monocytogenes

L. innocua

L. ivanovii

L. welshimeri

L. seeligeri

ETA

Características

Bacilos

Gram positivo

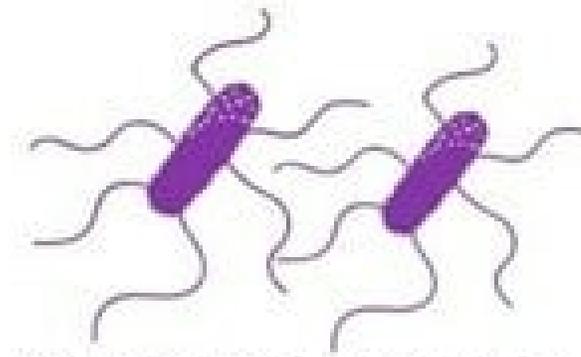
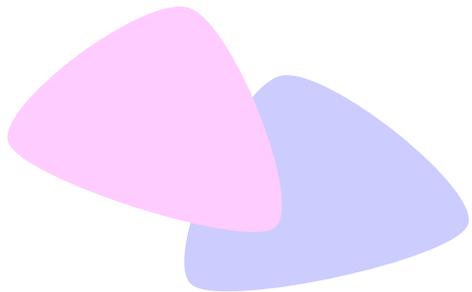
NO esporulado

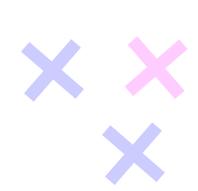
NO capsulado

1 – 2 μm

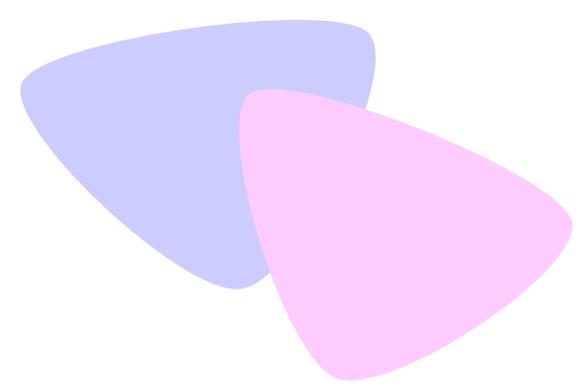
1 a 5 flagelos peritricos (depende de la temperatura)

Antígeno somático (O) y flagelar (F)





Listeria



Colonia

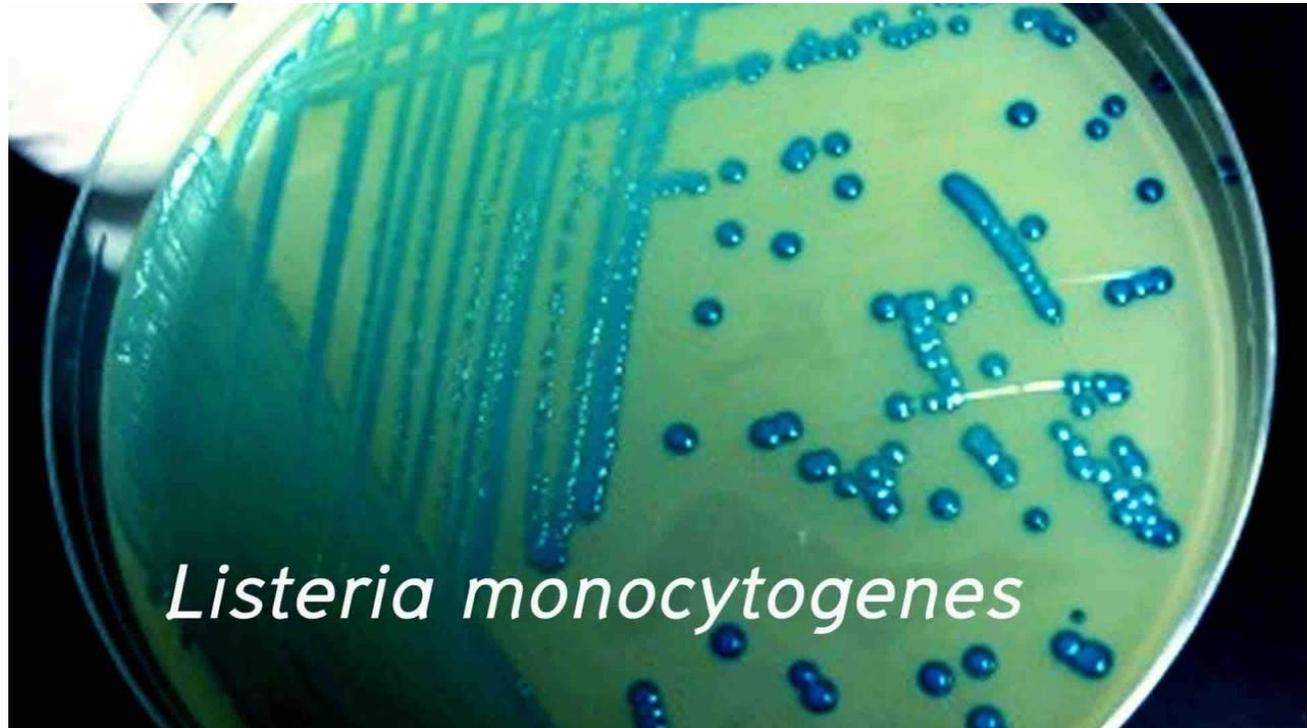
1 a 2 mm diámetro

Lisas

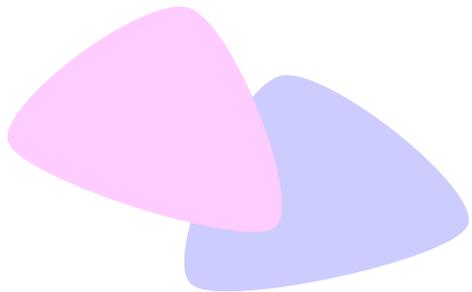
Brillantes

Azulado pálido

Enriquecimiento en medio líquido
selectivo

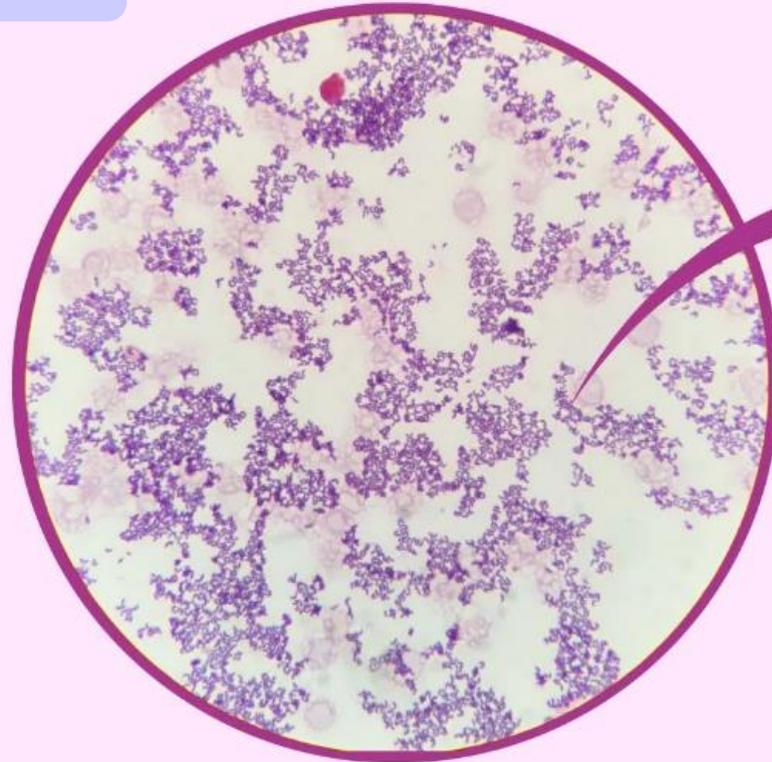


Listeria monocytogenes



Listeria

Tinción

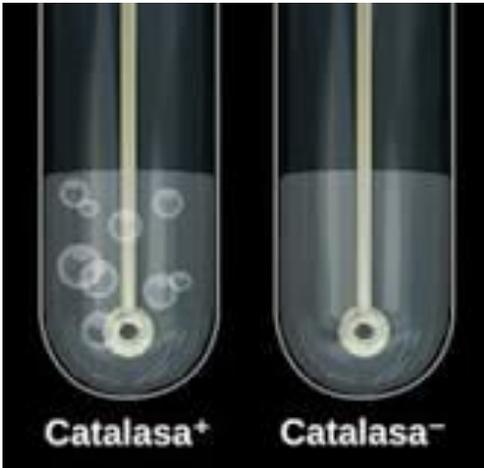


Cultivo del agente

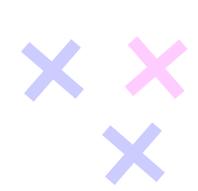
Cultivo de *Listeria monocytogenes*

Listeria

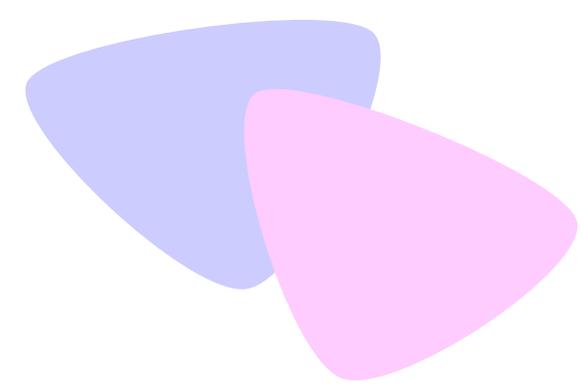
Metabolismo



- 30-37°C
 - Amplio rango
 - Mayor motilidad a 20°C
- Anaerobias facultativas
- Intracelular facultativa
- Catalasa positiva
- Oxidasa negativa
- Utilizan glucosa
- pH 4,4 a 9,6



Listeria

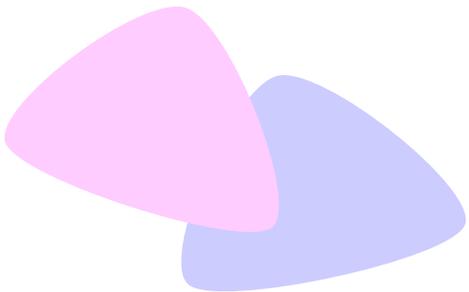


Prueba oxidasa

Para determinar si tienen capacidad de enzimas oxidorreductasas

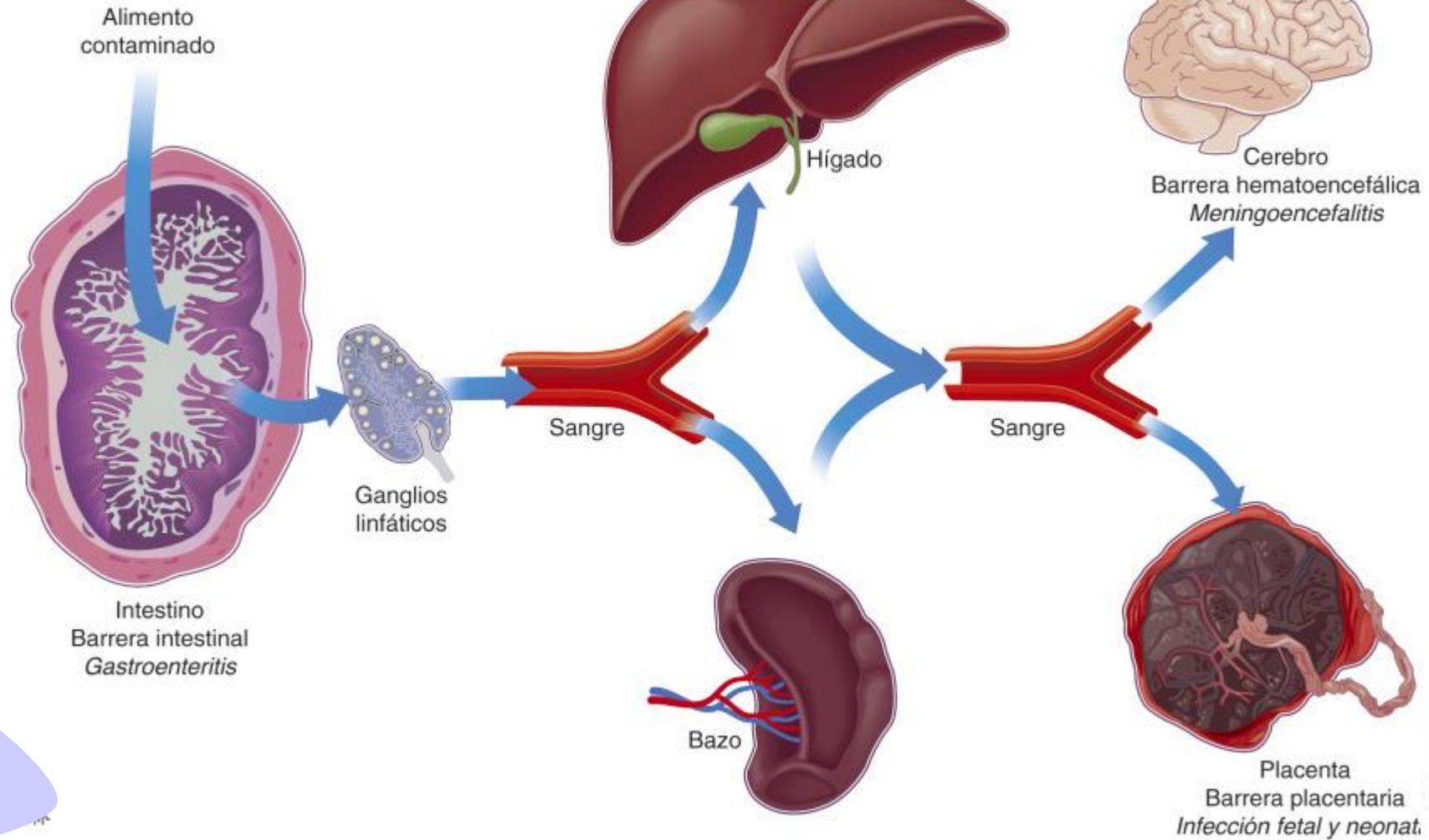
Reactivo fenilendiamina + Citocromo oxidasa = Indofenol (color violeta)

https://paratecnicosdelaboratorio.blogspot.com/2013/02/prueba-de-la-oxidasa_11.html



Listeria

Virulencia



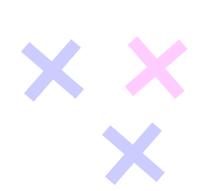
Listeria

Resistencia

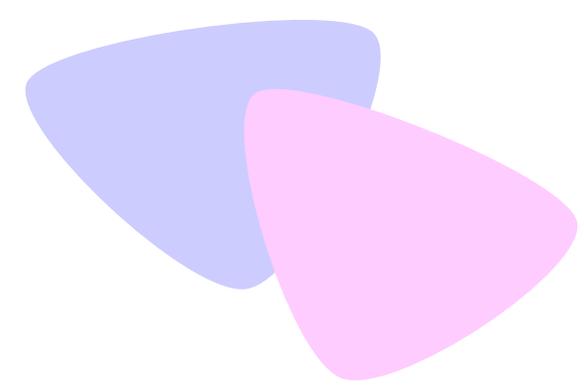
Sensible a los ATB, excepto las cefalosporinas y la fosfomicina



<https://www.assal.gov.ar/eta/listeriosis.html>



Bacillus



Género

Bacillus anthracis

**CARBUNCLO
ZONOSIS**

B. cereus

B. thuringiensis

Características

Bacilos

Gram positivo

Aeróbicos o anaeróbicos facultativos

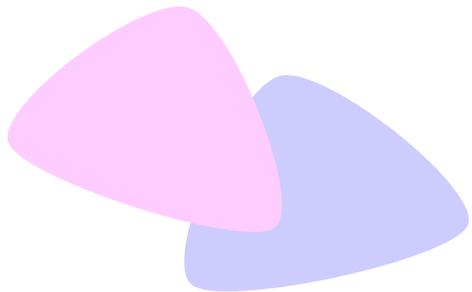
ESPORULADO

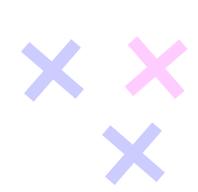
CÁPSULA (plásmido pX02)

Toxina (plásmido pX01)

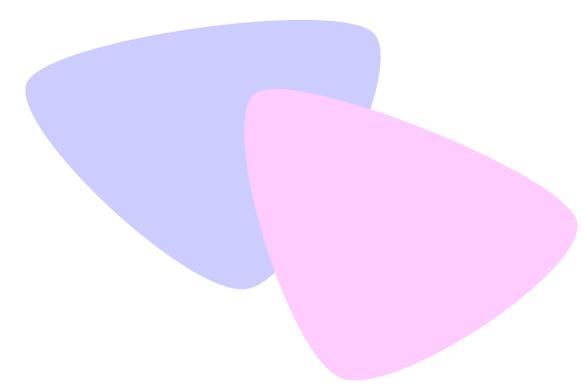
1 – 3 μm x 5 a 8 μm

Inmóvil





Bacillus



Espora

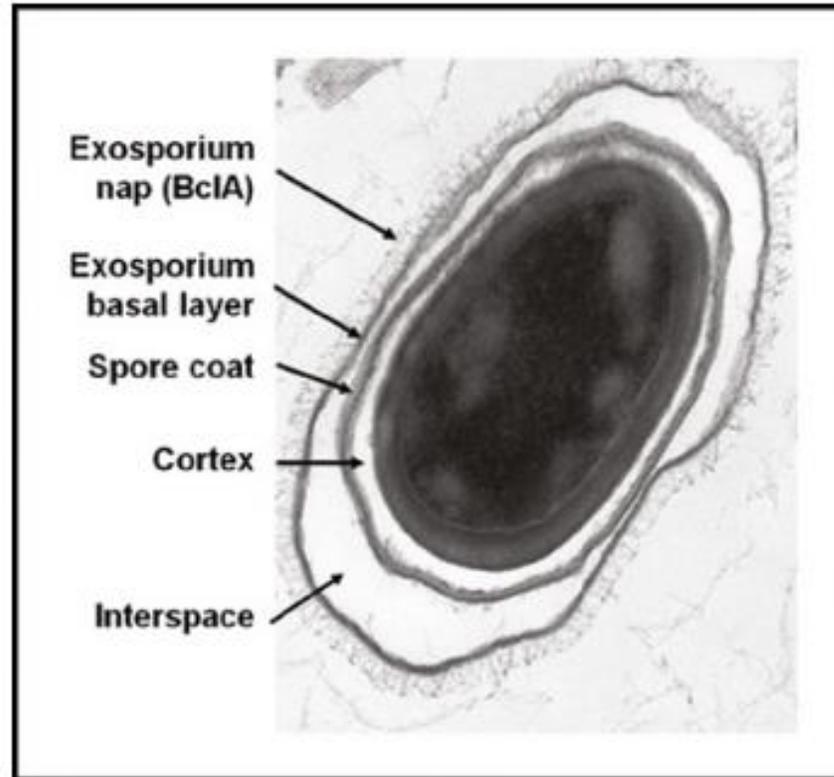
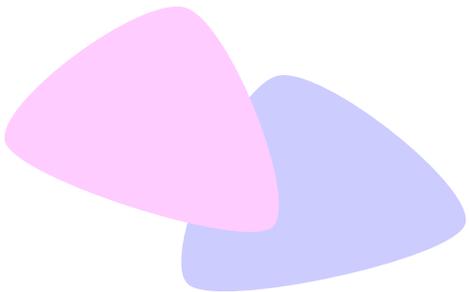


Figure 28.2 Transmission electron micrograph of a ruthenium red stained spore of *B. anthracis*. Ruthenium red enhances visualization of the BclA exosporium glycoprotein nap layer. Outer spore structures are labeled.



Bacillus

Colonia

Agar sangre
Blanquecinas
Superficie opaca
Margen ondulado formado por hebras (Cabellera de medusa)
Formas perladas en presencia de Penicilina

15°C a 40°C

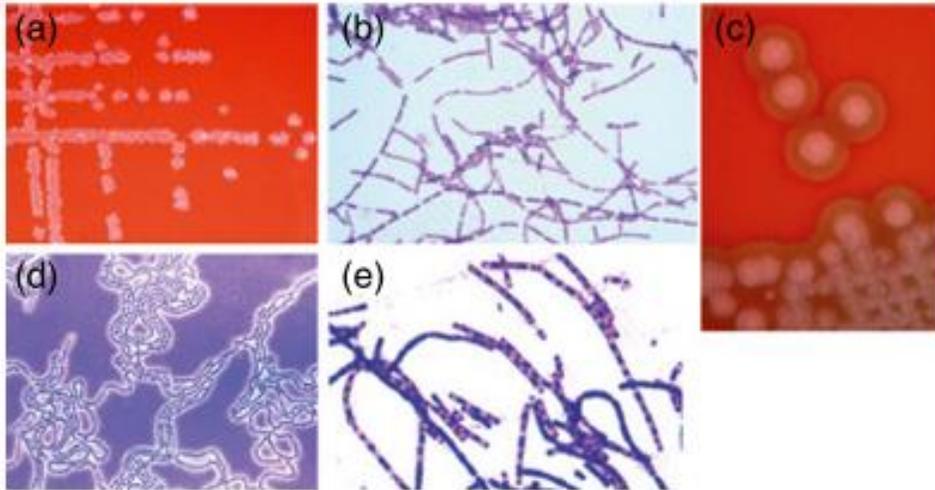
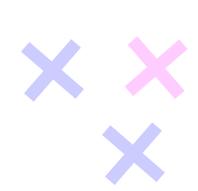


Figure 28.1 (a) *B. anthracis* colonies on a sheep blood agar plate; (b) Gram stain of *B. anthracis*; (c) *B. cereus* on a sheep blood agar plate with hemolysis evident; (d) string of pearls positive test with *B. anthracis*; (e) spore stain of *B. anthracis*.



Bacillus

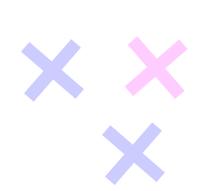
Resistencia

β lactámicos posible

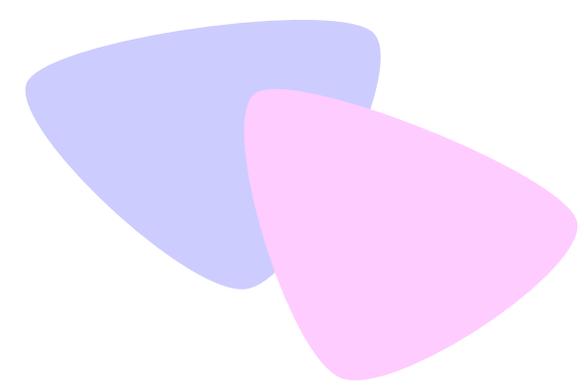
Esporas se pueden eliminar en autoclave



Sociedad Rural Rosario



Clostridium



Género

C. septicum

GANGRENA GASEOSA

C. perfringens

ENTEROTOXEMIA

C. chauvoei

MANCHA

C. novyi

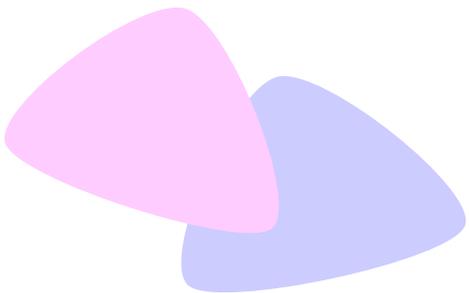
HEPATITIS INFECCIOSA NECROSANTE (y otras)

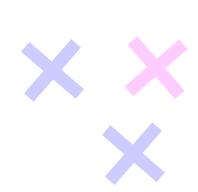
C. tetani

TETANO

C. botulinum

BOTULISMO





Clostridium



Características

Bacilos

Gram positivo

ESPORULADO

Cápsula (*C. perfringens*, *C. difficile*)

Móvil (algunos)

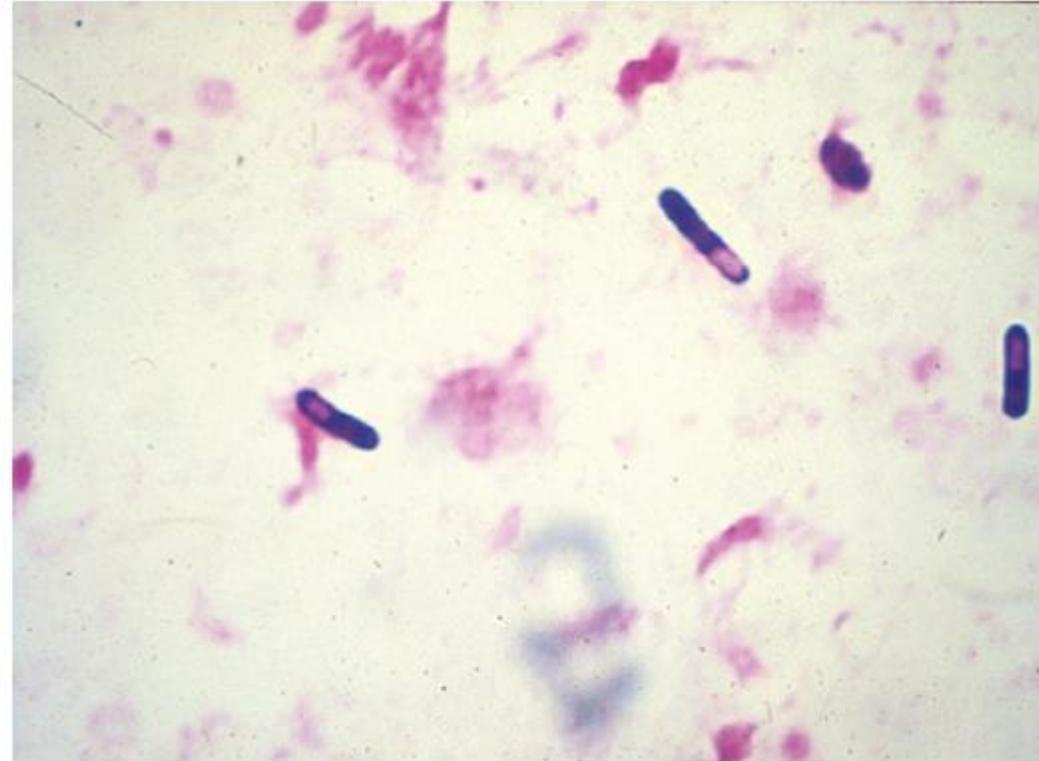
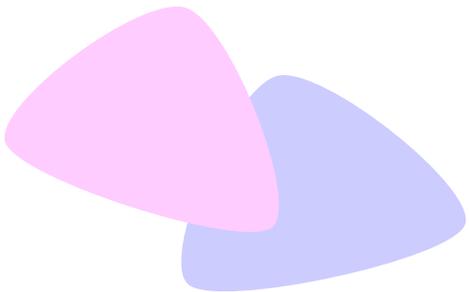
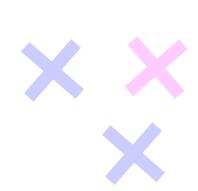
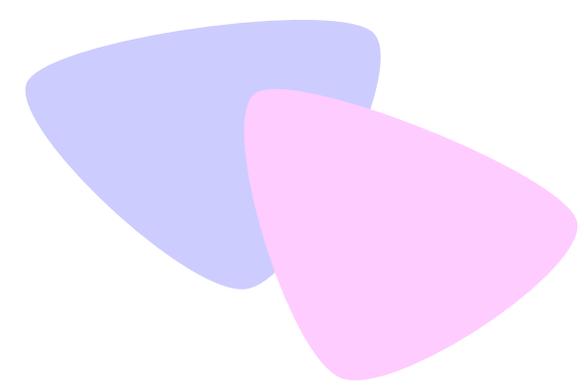


Figure 34.1 Gram stain of *Clostridium* species, showing the spores that are characteristic of the genus.





Clostridium

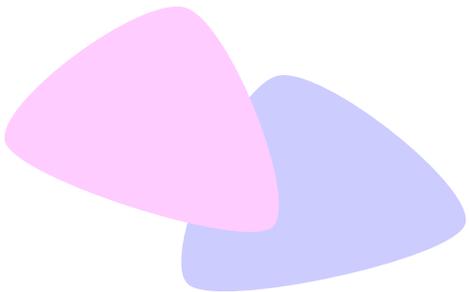


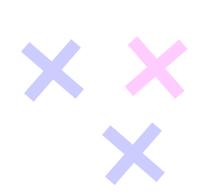
Metabolismo

Anaerobios
Enriquecimiento depende de la especie
37°C

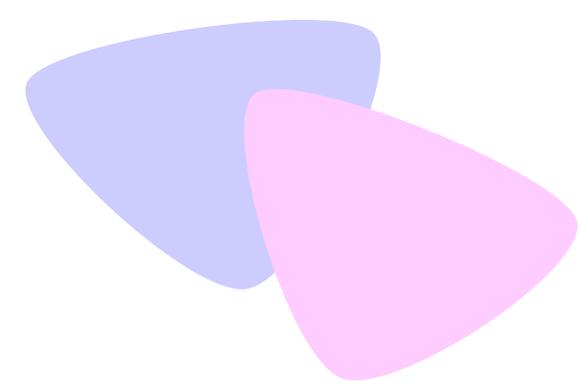
Colonia

Irregulares
Hemolíticas
Olores pútridos (por ser grandes fermentadores)





Clostridium



Enterotoxemia

C. perfringens

TGI microbiota

Inmóvil

Cápsula

Adhesinas

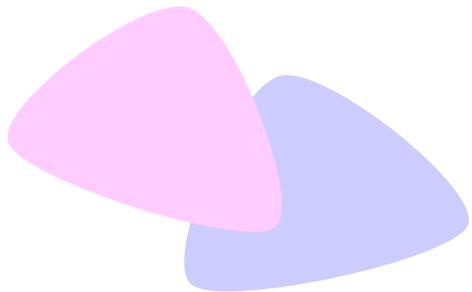
Toxinas

Mayores (α β ϵ ι)

Menores (κ μ θ)

Tipo F (enterotoxina)

Tipo G (enterotoxina necrótica B)



Clostridium

Enterotoxemia

Table 34.2 *Clostridium perfringens* major toxinotypes in animal disease.

Type	Major toxins for classification						Diseases produced
	α	β	ϵ	ι	CPE	NetB	
A	+	-	-	-	-	-	Gas gangrene; gangrenous mastitis cows; sporadic hemorrhagic and necrotizing gastroenteritis in numerous species; hemorrhagic abomasitis calves. The full range of enteric disease associated with type A infections, and their toxin-associated basis, remain to be characterized
B	+	+	+	-	-	-	Lamb dysentery
C	+	+	-	-	\pm	-	Neonatal hemorrhagic and necrotizing enteritis of farm animals (calves, foals, lambs, piglets) "Struck" adult sheep
D	+	-	+	-	\pm	-	Ovine enterotoxemia (rarely calves); enterotoxemia and enterocolitis adult goats
E	+	-	-	+	\pm	-	Bovine hemorrhagic gastroenteritis
F	+	-	-	-	+	-	Foodborne infection (humans; other animal species?); antibiotic-associated enteritis in humans
G	+	-	-	-	-	+	Avian necrotic enteritis

Clostridium

Mancha

C. chauvoei

móvil

esporas subterminales o subcentrales

Produce enfisema necrotizante

Citotoxina A

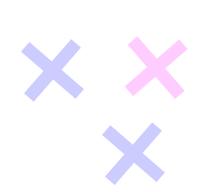
Neuroamidasa

ADNasa

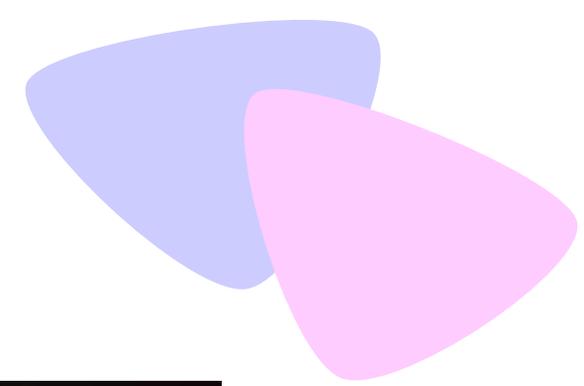
Hialuronidasa



Figure 34.14 Blackleg in a cow, showing the characteristic blackened color of the affected muscle, with emphysema due to gas production by *C. chauvoei* in the center of the necrotic muscle. *Source:* Courtesy of Department of Pathobiology, University of Guelph.



Clostridium



Botulismo

C. botulinum

Móviles

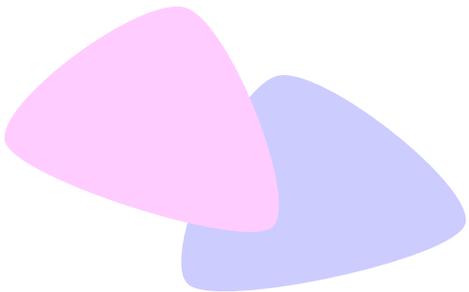
Sin cápsula

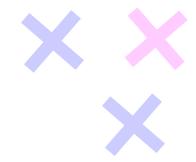
Parálisis flácida

Toxina botulínica

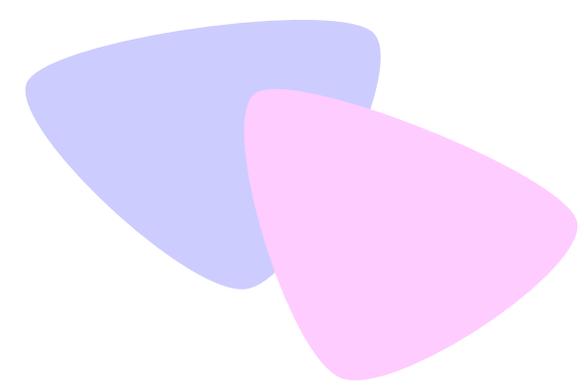


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nhLIDOrbxMM>





Clostridium



Tétano

C. tetani

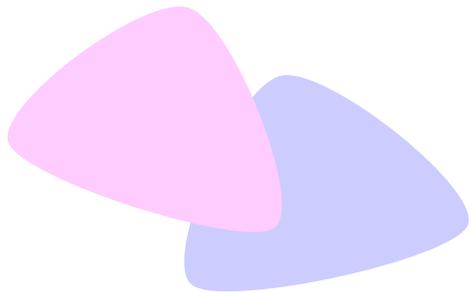
Móviles

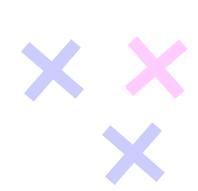
Espora terminal (palillo de tambor)

Parálisis espástica

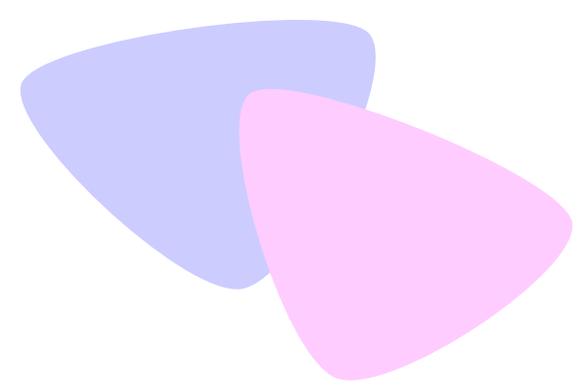
Tetanolisina

Tetanopasmina





Actynomyces



Género

Actynomyces bovis

Características

Gram positivo

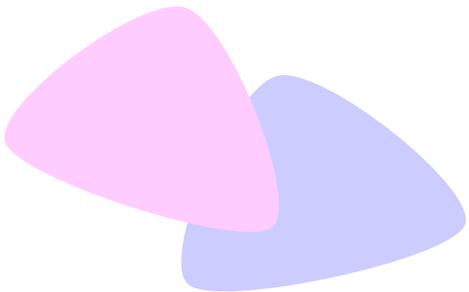
Filamentosos

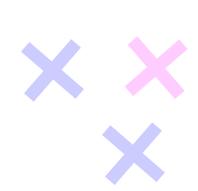
NO esporas

Anaeróbico o anaeróbicos facultativos

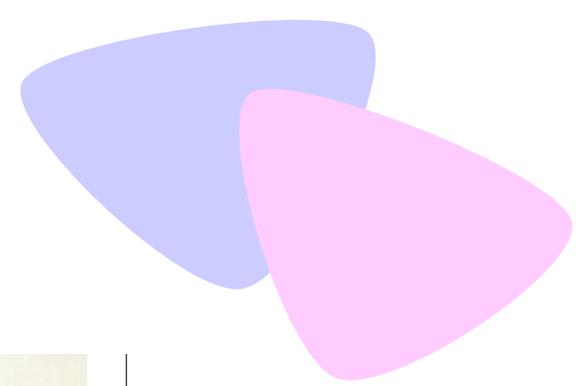
Microbiota normal

Lesiones piogranulomatosas





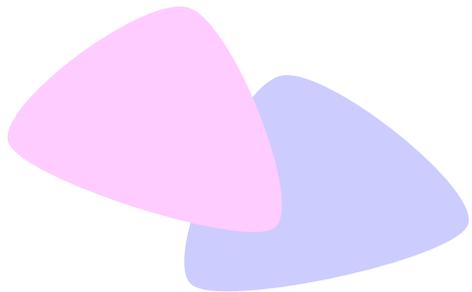
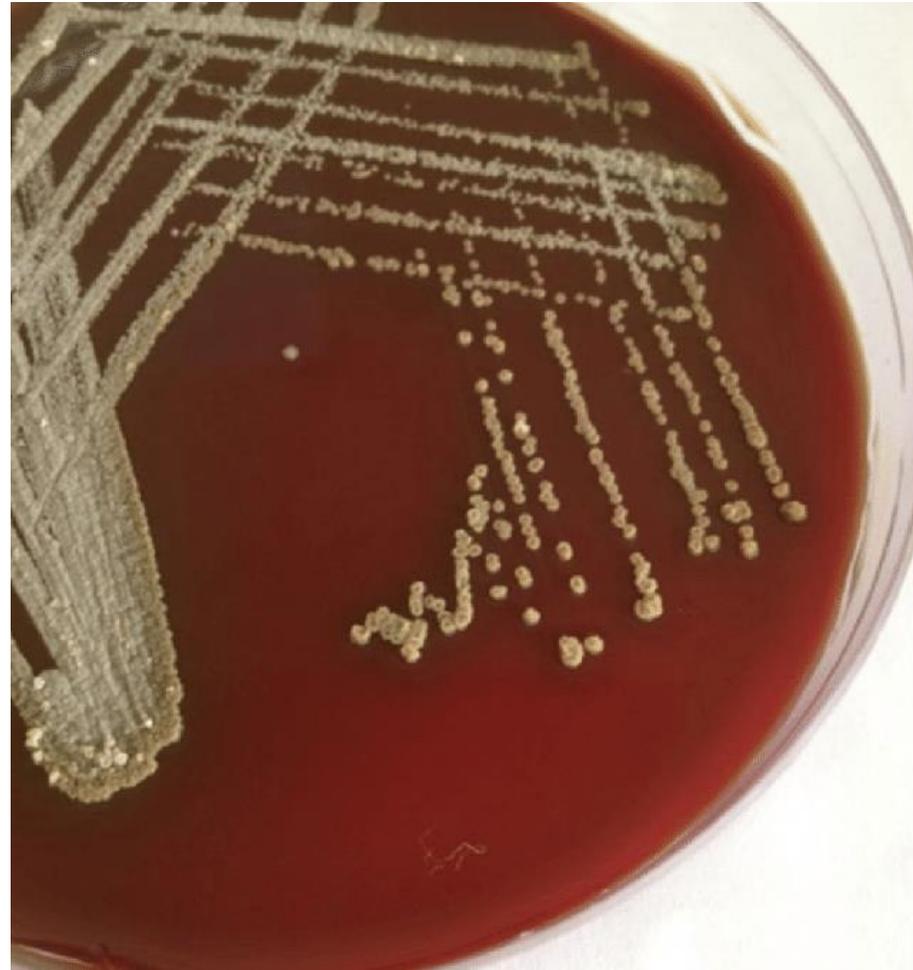
Actynomyces

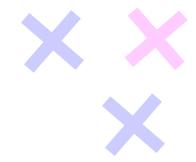


Colonia

Blancas
Regulares o irregulares
No hemolíticas

Medios enriquecidos (suero o sangre)
37°C



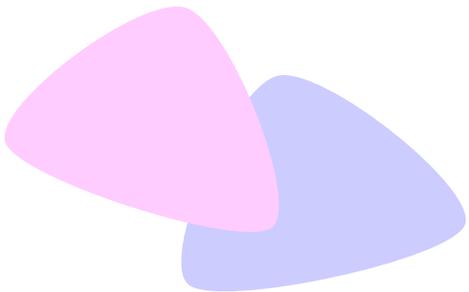


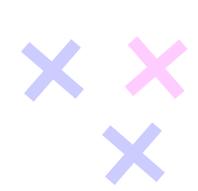
Actynomyces



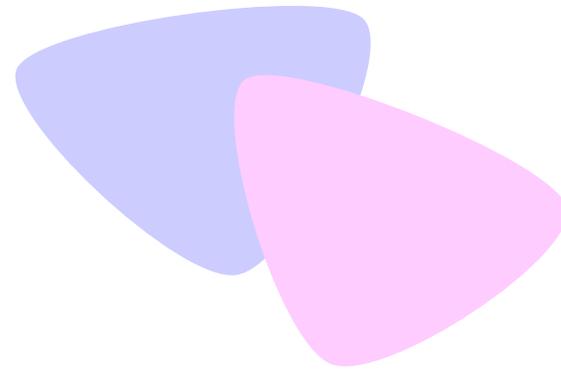
Resistencia

Algo Fluoroquinolonas





Dermatophilus



Género

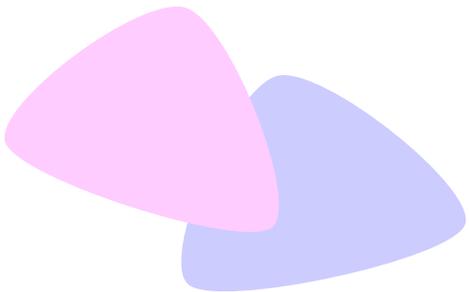
Dermatophilus congolensis

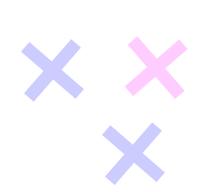
Características

Gram positivo
Filamentosos
NO esporas
Anaeróbicos facultativos
Lesiones exudativas



¿Cómo se dividen?





Dermatophilus

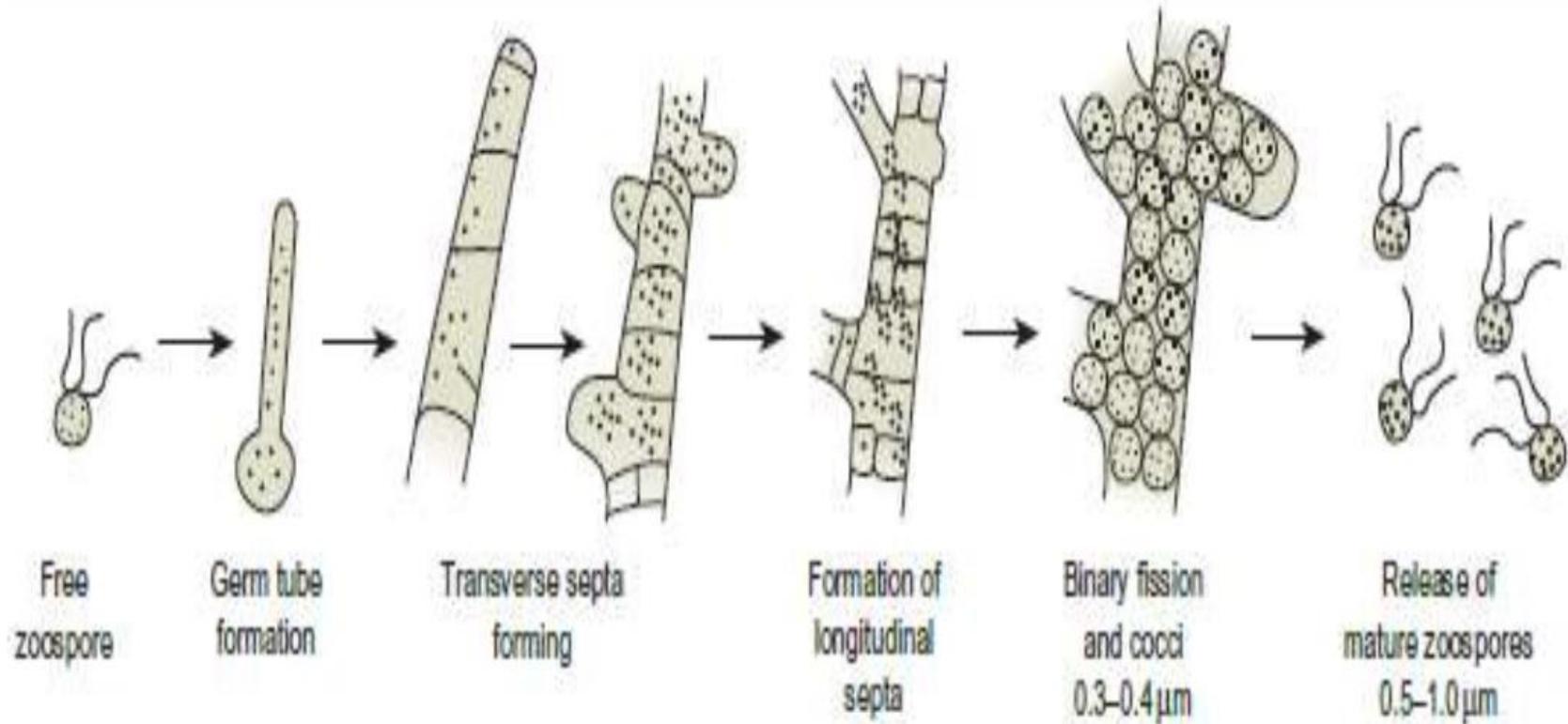
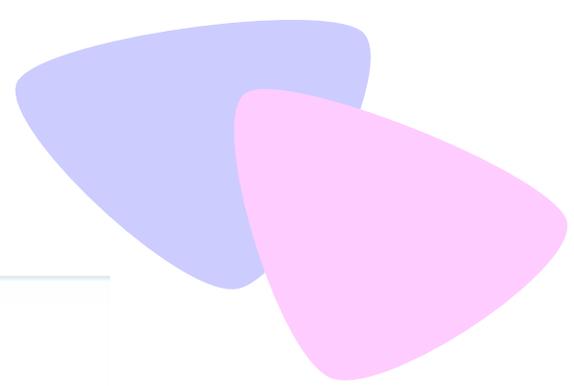
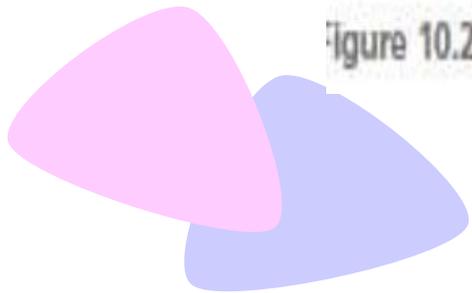
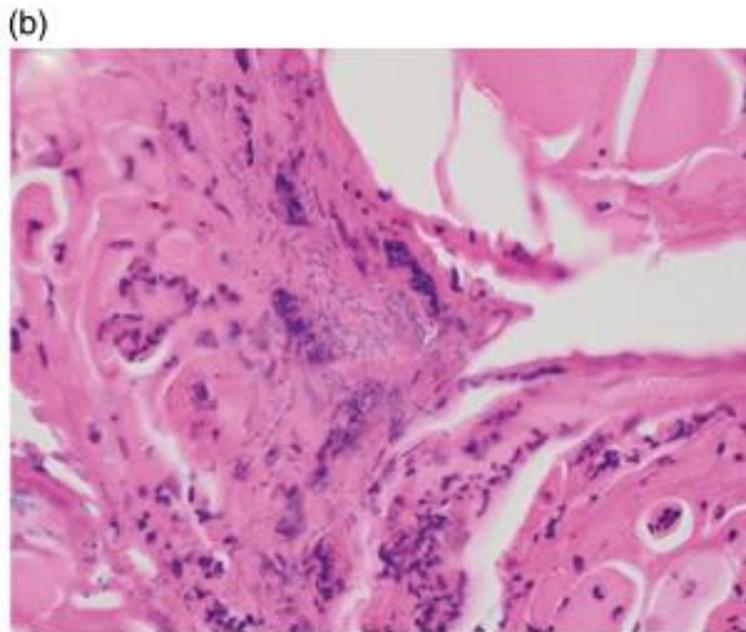
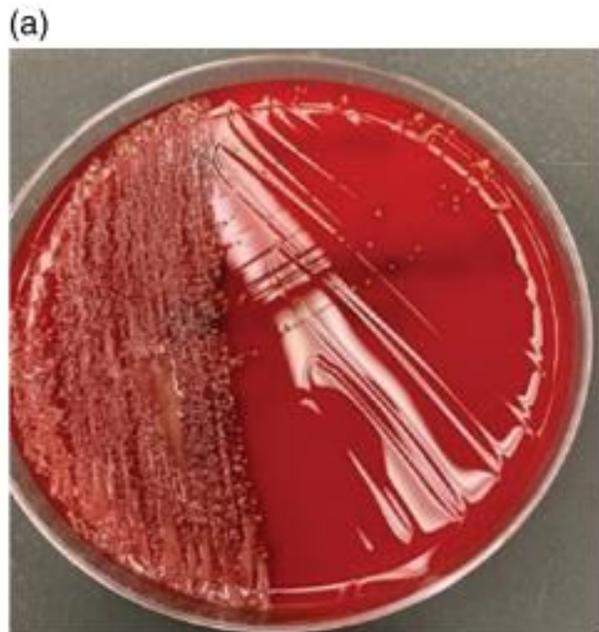


Figure 10.25 Developmental cycle of *Dermatophilus congolensis*.



Dermatophilus

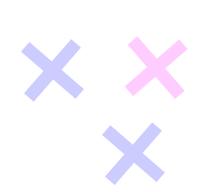


Medios enriquecidos (sangre)
35 - 37°C

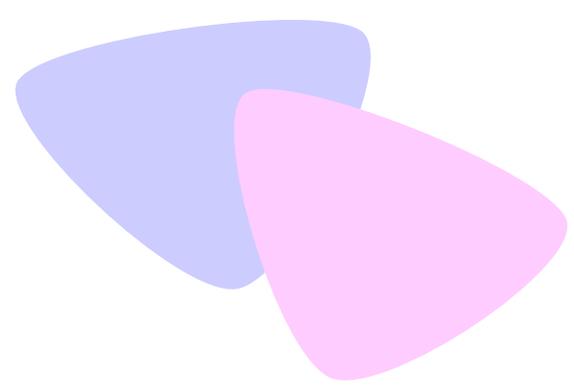
Figure 35.3 (a) *Dermatophilus congolensis* rough colonies grown in culture on a blood agar plate and (b) characteristic *D. congolensis* gram-positive organisms observed in a clinical specimen. Source: Courtesy of Dr. Brandon Plattner, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Kansas State University.

Colonia

Mucosas, viscosas, cerosas
Blanco-grisáceas, amarillas
Lisas o con arrugas
Hemolíticas
Catalasa y ureasa positiva



Dermatophilus

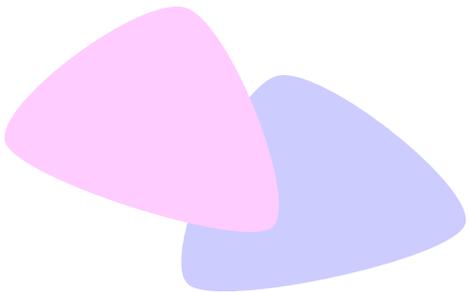


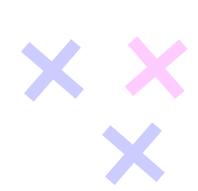
Resistencia

No de importancia

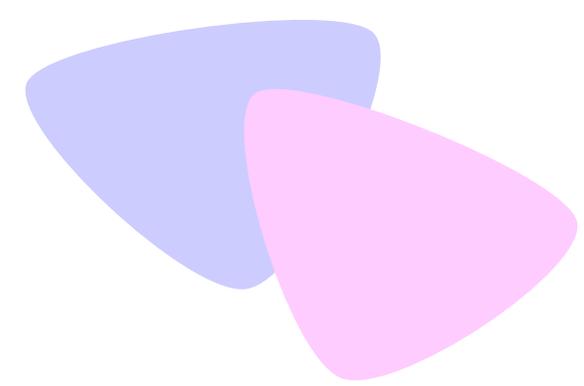


Figure 35.4 A *Dermatophilus congolensis* infection from the leg of an unknown species. Source: Courtesy of Noah's Arkive, <https://davisthompsonfoundation.org/noahs-arkive>. Original contribution of Dr. John King, Cornell University.





Nocardia

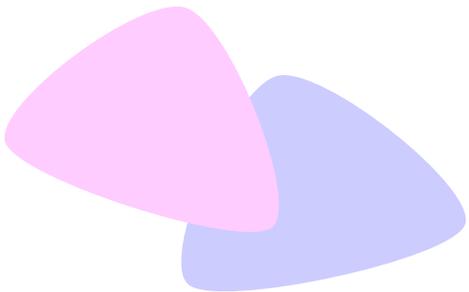


Género

Nocardia asteroides

Características

Gram positivo
Leve ácido alcohol resistente
Filamentosos
NO esporas
Inmóviles
Aeróbica
Saprofita
Lesiones piogranulomatosas
Catalasa positivo



Nocardia

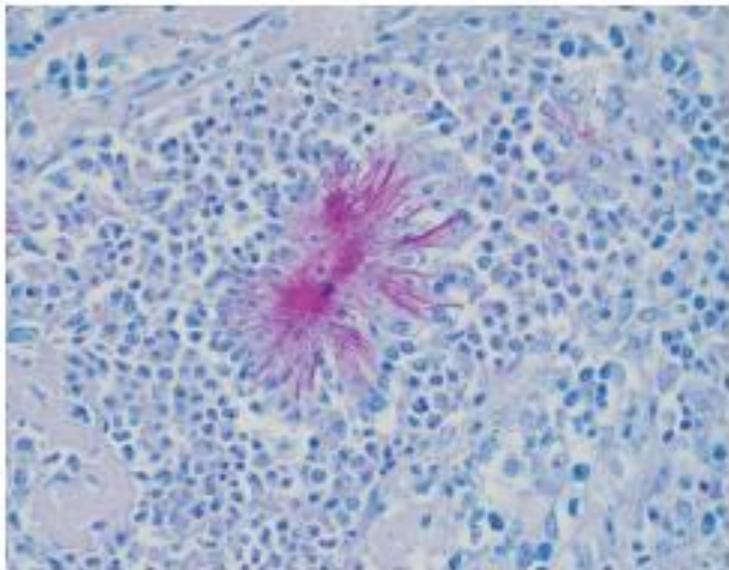


Figure 35.2 A modified acid-fast (Fite's) stain (600 \times magnification) of *Nocardia* species in an alpaca kidney. Source: Courtesy of Dr. Brandon Plattner, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Kansas State University.

Colonia

Cerosa, Polvoriento, Aterciopelado según el oxígeno

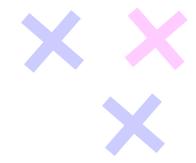
Colonias viejas pueden tener arrugas

Poca turbidez

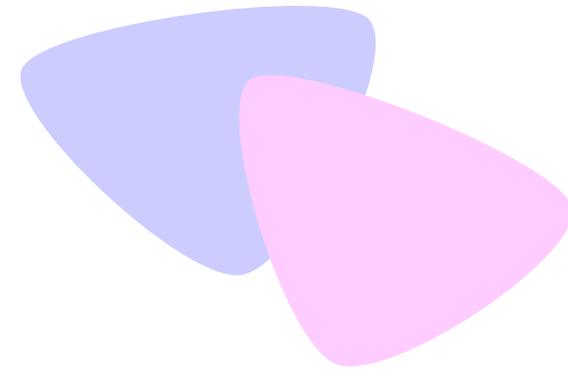
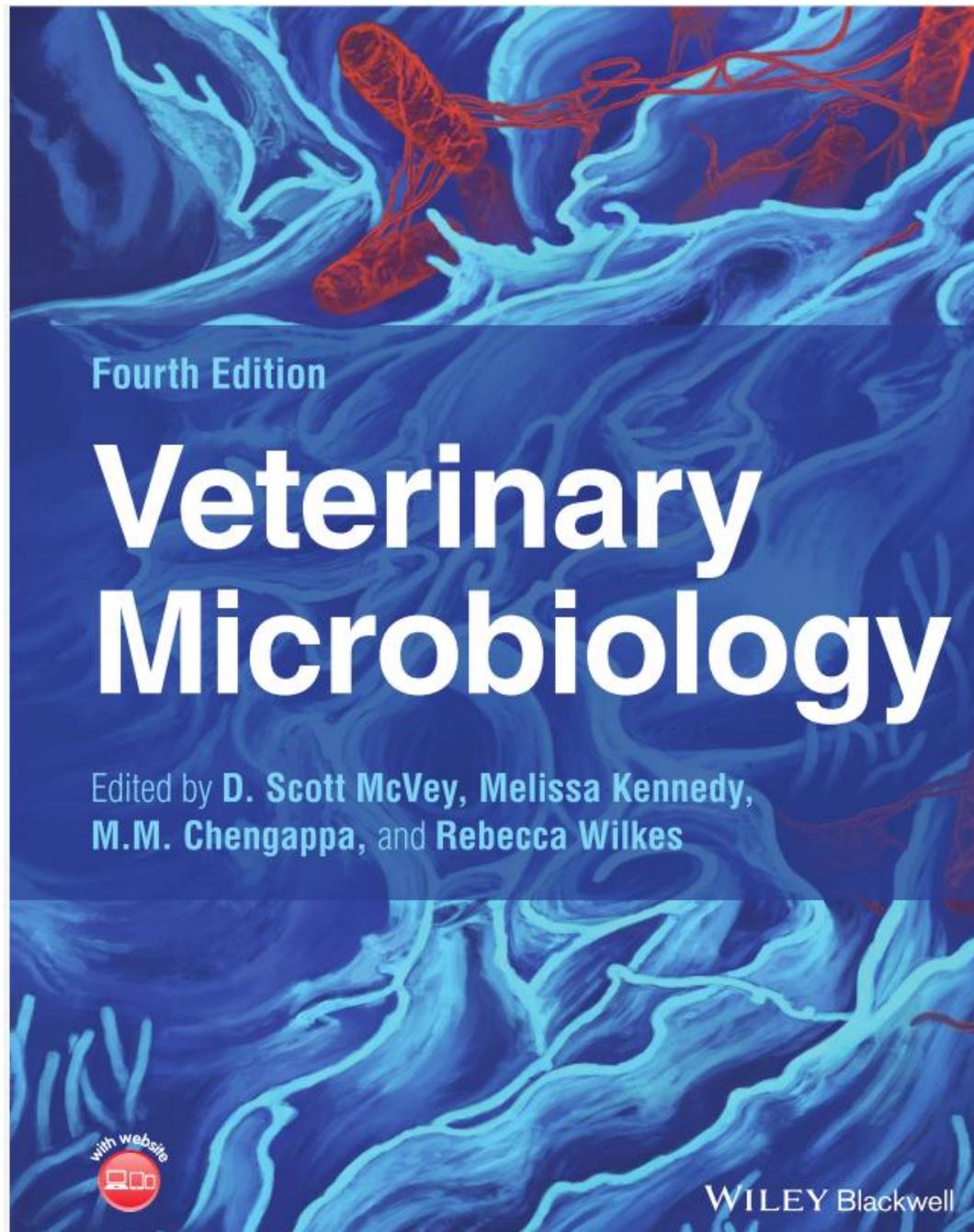
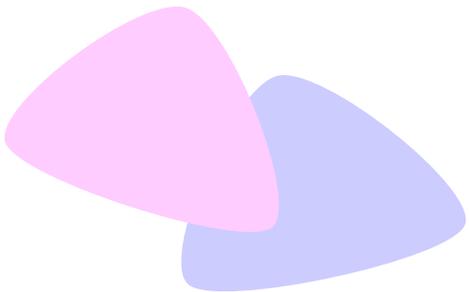
Medios enriquecidos (sangre) o simple
10 a 50°C

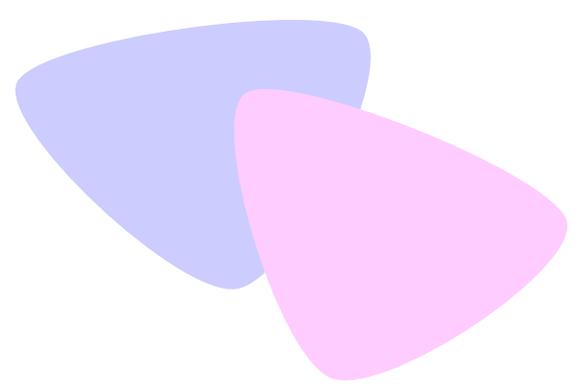
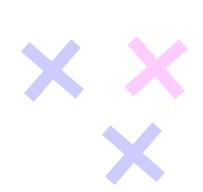
Resistencia

Trimetoprima sulfonamida

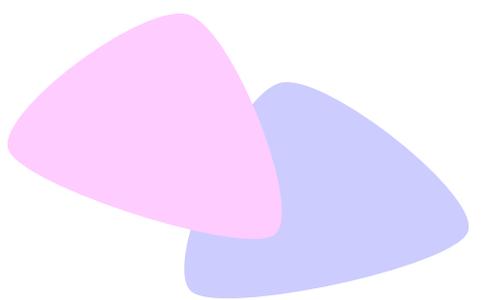


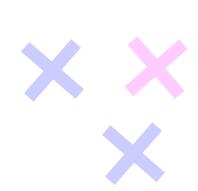
Bibliografía



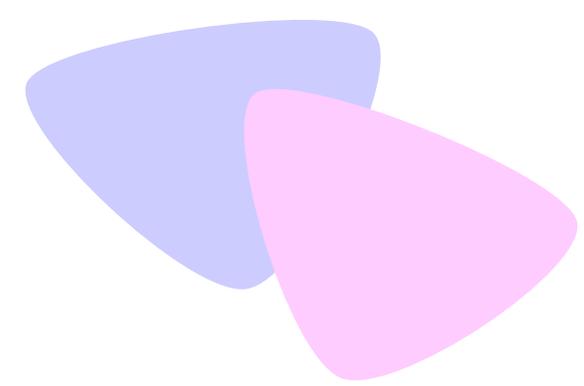


Muchas gracias por su atención





Actividad



1. Medidas de prevención de Listeriosis
2. Prueba de PPD
3. Arme un protocolo para trabajar con bacterias esporuladas

