

Kingella

name	Kingella spp.
	
family	<i>Neisseriaceae</i>
genus	<i>Kingella</i>
morphology	G– pleomorphic rod
relation to oxygen	aerobe
cultivation	blood agar, chocolate agar
occurrence	commensal organism of the urogenital system and respiratory tract
disease	osteomyelitis, endocarditis, bacteremia, respiratory tract inflammation...
therapy	most commonly used ATBs

The genus **Kingella** is a member of the family *Neisseriaceae*. Three species belong in this genus: *Kingella kingae*, *Kingella denitrificans*, *Kingella oralis*.

Characteristics

Immobile, '*gram-negative*', aerobic, non-fermenting, pleomorphic (coccobacillary to fibrous forms). It is sensitive to growth conditions and requires enriched culture media (blood agar, chocolate agar). It mimics the growth of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, but is catalase negative.

It forms part of the normal **flora of the urogenital system and respiratory tract**.

Kingella kingae

Is identified as an infectious agent especially **in young children**. It can cause osteomyelitis, bacteremia, endocarditis, and less often causes inflammation of the upper respiratory tract and meningitis. It forms part of the commensal **pharynx flora**, from where it can spread to the surrounding area. This occurs mainly in children (kindergartens, etc.).

The course of the disease is mild. Complications have been reported only in **endocarditis**, risk of embolization, valvular insufficiency, congestive heart failure, cardiogenic shock, pulmonary infarction, cerebrovascular accident, and in severe cases may result in death. A complicated course has been described mostly in the late identification of the etiological agent.

Kingella denitrificans, *Kingella oralis*

Other species rarely cause endocarditis and eye infections. *Kingella oralis* belongs to the bacteria in dental plaque.

Links

External links

- [Kingella kingae](#) (English wikipedia)
- Vladimír PLESNÍK: *Kingella kingae* (podle The Lancet Infectious Diseases, Vol 4 June 2004, s. 358-67) (<https://www.zuova.cz:443/Content/files/articles/plesnik/smd199.pdf>)

Bibliography

- VOTAVA, Miroslav, et al. *Lékařská mikrobiologie speciální*. 1. edition. Brno : Neptun, 2003. pp. 495. ISBN 80-902896-6-5.