

Peptostreptococcus

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Peptostreptococcus is a genus **G+** (Gram stain) non-sporulating anaerobic cocci. They occur as a physiological microflora of the skin, mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract, oral cavity and genitals. On their own, they usually do not cause diseases, on the contrary, they typically cause them **mixed polymicrobial infection of endogenous origin** with the formation of abscesses, peritonitis and wound infections. For the development of the disease, **reduced redox potential** of the hypoxic (hypoxia) tissue due to injury, vascular supply disorder, tumor, etc. is necessary.

Pathogenicity

Bacteria genus *Peptostreptococcus* are oral pathogens periodontitis and peritonsillar abscesses. When aspirated into the airways, they can also cause sinusitis, otitis, pneumonia (up to necrotizing) and pulmonary abscess. They also cause labor endometritis and other inflammatory processes in the small pelvis, often followed by bacteremia and sepsis.

Combined with *Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Staphylococcus aureus* (STAU) evoke **anaerobic streptococcal myonecrosis** clinically similar **Clostridium myonecrosis**, but with a slower course. Muscle tissue is edematous with purulent, foul-smelling effusion and gas production. The highest pathogenicity show *Peptostreptococcus magnus*, *Peptostreptococcus anaerobius* and *Peptostreptococcus asaccharolyticus*. They are also the most common members of this genus isolated from clinical material.

Peptostreptococcus spp. are **sensitive to antibiotics**, most to penicillin, polypeptide ATBs and cefoxitin. Other bacteria involved in the infection must be taken into account when assessing ATB.

Diagnostics

Diagnosis is determined from amniotic fluid, pus, abscess punctate and swab (for example from a wound), when we collect biological material **anaerobically**. They are cultivated on soils with low redox potential (VL-agar) in anaerobic conditions.

Links

Related Articles

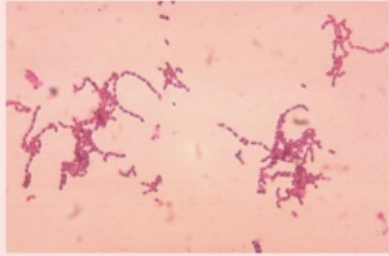
- Prokaryota
- Biological material sampling

Used literature

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Source

- ws:Peptostreptococcus

Peptostreptococcus	
<i>Peptostreptococcus</i>	
	
characteristic chaining in the colony of <i>Peptostreptococcus</i> spp.	
Morphology	Gram-positive cocc , not sporulating
Relation to oxygen	anaerobic
Occurrence	physiological mucosal and cutaneous microflora in humans
Disease	polymicrobial infections - abscesses , peritonitis and other inflammatory processes, especially mucous membranes, wound infections , risk of sepsis
Diagnostics	smear (mucous membranes, wounds), abscess punctures , amniotic fluid , pus
Therapy	surgical cleaning of the site of primary infection, antibiotics