

Streptococcus

thumb Streptococci - Gram staining The genus Streptococcus includes primary and secondary pathogenic bacteria. They occur as commensals on the mucous membrane of humans.

- **MORPHOLOGY:** G + cocci in pairs and chains, non-sporulating, immobile.
- **METABOLISM:** negative catalase test, are facultatively anaerobic and microaerophilic, may be capnophilic (CO₂ promotes growth).
- **OCCURRENCE:** on the skin and mucous membranes of the respiratory, digestive and genital tracts as part of the normal microflora.
- **CULTIVATION:** grow on blood agar in small colonies, often with a hemolysis zone; they also grow in liver broth.
- **MATERIAL COLLECTION:** clinical material from purulent infections, cerebrospinal fluid, blood and sputum is collected for diagnosis.

Distribution

Alpha-hemolytic (right) and beta-hemolytic (left) streptococci growing on blood agar The genus includes a large number of species whose properties are quite different, so they are further divided into:

1. According to changes in blood agar

- **beta-hemolytic** (hemolysis)
 - complete disruption of erythrocyte membranes, clearing of the soil around colonies of *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus agalactiae* *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*;
- **alpha-hemolytic** (viridizing) - *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus salivarius*;
- **gamma-hemolytic** - no changes *Streptococcus bovis*, *Streptococcus urinalis*;

2. According to Lancefield

- serologically according to specific antigens
- antigen = specific polysaccharide **substance C**
- demonstrated only in **β-hemolytic** and some viridizing strains
- Antigen A-Z^[1]

3. According to biochemical and physiological characteristics

4. According to pathogenicity and place of occurrence

- pyogenic (*Streptococcus pyogenes*, *S. agalactiae*, *S. equi*)
- oral = group of viridators
- enterococci
- lactococci
- **opportunistic** - often members of the normal microflora of humans and animals
- **obligate** - *S. pyogenes*, *S. agalactiae*, *S. pneumoniae*

Representatives

Streptococcus pyogenes

Primarily pathogenic, beta-hemolytic coccus in the chains. He belongs to group A (according to Lancefield). He has a rich antigenic structure and forms many extracellular products significant for pathogenicity. Causes respiratory, skin and systemic infections. May cause sterile post-streptococcal consequences -rheumatic fever or glomerulonephritis, which may occur with untreated infections or premature discontinuation of antibiotic.

Streptococcus agalactiae

Beta-hemolytic coccus belonging to group B (according to Lancefield). It produces the CAMP factor, which is used in the CAMP test. Asymptomatic occurrence in women in the vagina can cause (pneumonia, sepsis, meningitis...), which are often fatal. In older children or adults (especially immunocompromised) it may cause urinary tract infections, pharyngitis and purulent infections of surgical wounds.

Streptococcus pneumoniae

Occurs in pairs (diplococci). He is the originator of pneumonia, sinusitis, otitis media, meningitis and other diseases.

Virtuating streptococci

They are a regular part of the physiological microflora of the oral cavity. These include *Streptococcus mutans*, *S. salivarius*, *S. milleri*, *S. sanguinis* and others. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* can also be included here.

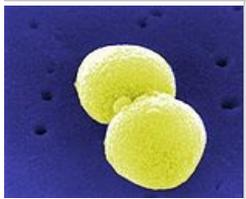
Streptococcus mutans

It is the cause of tooth decay.

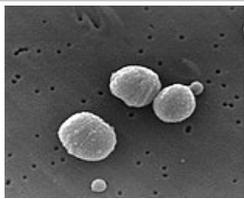
Picture gallery

Alpha-hemolytic streptococci

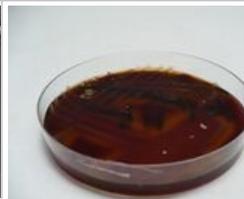
Soubor:Pneumokokk	Soubor:Streptococc	Soubor:Streptococc	Soubor:Streptococc	Soubor:Streptococcus
	pneumoniae.jpg	pneumoniae M- faze-krevni agar.jpg	pneumoniae M- faze-krevni agar- detail hemolyzy.jpg	pneumoniae R- faze-krevni agar.jpg



Streptococcus pneumoniae



Streptococcus pneumoniae



S. pneumoniae na krevním agaru, M-fáze



S. pneumoniae in blood agar, M-phase, detail hemolysis



S. pneumoniae in blood agar, R-phase

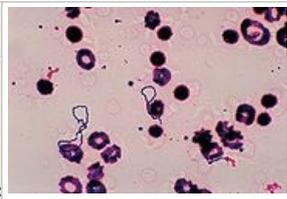
Soubor:Streptococc	Soubor:Streptococc	Soubor:Streptococcus
pneumoniae R- faze-detail hemolyzy.jpg	mutans Gram.jpg	viridans PHIL 2897 lores.jpg



S. pneumoniae in blood agar, R-phase, detail hemolysis



Streptococcus mutans



Streptococcus viridans

Beta-hemolytic streptococci A and B

Soubor:Streptococc	Soubor:Streptococc	Soubor:Streptococc	Soubor:Streptococc	Soubor:Streptococcus
pyogenes.jpg	pyogenes-krevni agar.jpg	pyogenes-krevni agar-detail hemolyzy.jpg	agalactiae.jpg	agalactiae-krevni agar.jpg



Streptococcus pyogenes



S. pyogenes na krevním agaru



S. pyogenes in blood agar, detail β -hemolysis



Streptococcus agalactiae



S. agalactiae na blood agar

Soubor:Streptococcus agalactiae-krevni agar-hemolyza.jpg

Soubor:CAMP test.JPG



S. agalactiae na krevním agaru, detail β -hemolýzy

CAMP test for detection of *S. agalactiae* - in blood agar

Links

related articles

- **Streptococcal infections:** Group A streptococcal infection A • Scarlet fever • Sleep angina • Erysipelas • Viral streptococcal infections • Complications and treatment of streptococcal infections • Rheumatic fever

References

References _ _ _

1. ↑ JULÁK, Jaroslav. *Introduction to medical bacteriology*. 1st edition. Prague: Karolinum, 2006. 404 pp https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Speci%C3%A1ln%C3%AD:Zdroje_knih/8024612704
2. BEDNÁŘ, Marek, Andrej SOUČEK and Věra FRAŇKOVÁ, et al. *Medical microbiology: Bacteriology, virology, parasitology*. 1st edition. Prague: Marvil, 1996. 558 pp https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Speci%C3%A1ln%C3%AD:Zdroje_knih/8023802976
3. RYŠKOVÁ, Olga, et al. *Microbiology for dentistry students*. 1st edition. In Prague: Karolinum, 2004 https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Speci%C3%A1ln%C3%AD:Zdroje_knih/80-246-0834-0

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Kategorie:Mikrobiologie Kategorie:Bakterie

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