

وهيك بنكون خلصنا مادة الميد للمايكرو مش ضايل علينا غير اناتومي وفسيو وباثو وبس والله



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### Miscellaneous respiratory tract infections

#### **Atypical Pneumonia**

- ✓ General information :
  - called "Walking Pneumonia"
  - causes milder form of pneumonia characterized by slow development of symptoms
  - caused by Gram-ve bacteria are attached to respiratory mucosa but they are not a common part of the respiratory flora [an exception some mycoplasma species might be part of the respiratory flora ]
- $\checkmark$  Caused by :
  - 1. <u>Mycoplasma</u>

Description	Diagnosis	Treatment
-The smallest, lack a cell wall	- Culture is not used for	- resolve spontaneously
-transmission via droplets	diagnosis	- Azithromycin , Levofloxacin ,
-have 4 species:	- PCR and cold agglutination	Moxifloxacin
Mycoplasma pneumonia: their target	test [not highly specific nor	- No vaccine
are the <b>lungs</b>	sensitive.]	
Mycoplasma hominis : their target are	- MIF : comparing diluted	
the genitourinary tract	antibody titers (of IgG or IgM)	
e ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- Common infection in Fall-Winter
Mycoplasma parvum: their target are	from a sick patient and a	- Common infection in Fall-Winter
<b>Mycoplasma parvum</b> : their target are the genitourinary tract	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- Mycoplasma is an extracellular
Mycoplasma parvum: their target are the genitourinary tract Ureaplasma urealyticum : their target	from a sick patient and a	
<b>Mycoplasma parvum</b> : their target are the genitourinary tract	from a sick patient and a	- Mycoplasma is an extracellular

#### 2. Chlamydia

- $\checkmark$  Obligate intracellular infection , attached human mucosal membrane
- ✓ Chlamydia trachomatis (Serotypes C, K): Common cause of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) / characterized by conjunctival scarring, damage to eyelids, cornea, and blindness
- $\checkmark$  has biphasic morphology:
  - Elementary bodies: extracellular and infectious form.
  - Reticulate body (RB): intracellular and reproductive form.
- ✓ species:

Chlamydia pneumoniae	Chlamydophila Psittaci
- Mode of transmission is by droplets	-C. psittaci causes zoonotic diseases. It causes a rare
- called Chlamydophila , infect children	human disease called psittacosis (ornithosis).
- Diagnosis	-Transmission: Human infection followed contact with birds
MaCoy Cell Culture , PCR , MIF [is the gold	, NOT via droplets
standard]	Signs Symptoms: starts mild and flu-like, and ends with
-Treatment	severe disease, including fatal pneumonia, dry cough
Tetracyclines, Macrolides, levofloxacin,	-Diagnosis and treatment are similar to other Chlamydia
moxifloxacin, penicillins don't work	-Localized inflammation
- No vaccine	

## 3. <u>Legionella</u>

Description	Diagnosis	Treatment
<ul> <li>-gram negative bacteria , Facultative anaerobes</li> <li>- found in natural aquatic bodies and wet soil</li> <li>- affect children and elderly</li> <li>- person to person transmission is very rare , not contagious.</li> <li>-causes two diseases: <ol> <li>Pontiac fever is very mild and has flu-like symptoms.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Legionnaires presents with atypical pneumonia as well as GI symptoms [hyponatremia]</li> </ul>	-Special culture media (charcoal yeast extract) -Urine sample is <b>the most common used</b> test for diagnosis. - Present as high fever, nonproductive/ productive dry cough, shortness of breath, chest pain, muscle aches, joint pain, diarrhea, renal failure, with high mortality rate.	Macrolides (azithromycin), fluoroquinolones (levofloxacin, moxifloxacin). -No Vaccine

## OPPORTUNISTIC MYCOSES

Cryptococcus neoformans:	<ul> <li>-encapsulated yeast (capsule is antiphagocytic)</li> <li>-inhabits soil around pigeon roosts. Reservoir is birds, whose droppings infect soil, and are then inhaled.</li> <li>-characterized by being <b>neurotropic</b></li> <li>-Dissemination to meninges and brain can cause severe neurological disturbance and death + lead to lung nodules</li> <li>-Diagnosis :</li> <li>Microscopic: India Ink for capsule stain , Culture: Bird seed agar is selective for C. neoformans (gold standard) , PCR</li> </ul>
Aspergillosis: Diseases of the Genus Aspergillus	<ul> <li>-airborne soil fungus [Mode of infection: inhalation of the reproduction elements of these fungi.]</li> <li>-Infection occurs in : Lungs, sinuses, ear canals, eyelids, and conjunctiva / spores germinate in lungs and form fungal balls (called aspergilloma)</li> <li>-Treatment: surgery[ in case of aspergilloma ], Amphotericin B, and nystatin</li> </ul>
Zygomycosis (Mucormycosis):	<ul> <li>-abundant saprophytic fungi found in soil, water, organic debris, and food.</li> <li>-Genera most often involved are Rhizopus, Absidia, and Mucor.</li> <li>-Affect people with diabetes (mainly)</li> <li>-Treatment: Control Diabetes, surgery, and amphotericin B.</li> <li>-Prognosis is very poor because they are immunocompromised</li> </ul>
PNEUMOCYSTIS	<ul> <li>-Pneumocystis jirovecii is the cause of a lethal pneumonia in immunocompromised persons</li> <li>-Diagnosis→Sputum, BAL [Bronchoalveolar Lavage]</li> <li>-Treatment: (Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole)</li> </ul>
Endemic mycosis:	<ul> <li>-General information</li> <li> <ul> <li>caused by a thermally dimorphic fungus</li> <li>can be seen in healthy people as well as immunocompromised people</li> <li>Most infections are asymptomatic or mild and resolve without treatment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Dimorphic Fungus:		
Histoplasmosis	<ul> <li>-Infection by inhalation of microconidia or macroconidia (the reproduction elements of fungi).</li> <li>- intracellular, living inside immune cells of reticuloendothelialsystem.</li> <li>- All infected patients become positive by histoplasmin skin test (test may stimulate humoral antibodies to histoplasma capsulatum antigens in histoplasminhypersensitive individuals).</li> </ul>	
Coccidioidomycosis & Blastomycosis:	<ul> <li>soil inhabiting Dimorphic Fungus.</li> <li>Endemic in south-western U.S.A., northern Mexico and various parts of South America (found in desert areas).</li> <li>cause infection primarily in the lung +transmitted by inhalation of microconidia</li> <li>Blastomycosis results in severe morbidity</li> <li>Diagnosis:</li> <li>Direct microscopy , Cultures on Sabouraud dextrose agar , Serological tests are of limited value, not significant , Detection of Histoplasm antigen in blood &amp; urine is significant.</li> </ul>	
Paracoccidioidomycosis	<ul> <li>Typical presentation is similar to Coccidioides immitis.</li> <li>confined to endemic regions of Central and South America.</li> </ul>	

# اللهم امنن عليّ بالحفظ، وأفتح لي من أبواب الحكمة، واغمرني بالعفو والرحمة، فسبحانك ربي لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا