

Enterobacteriaceae

Dr. Kaya Süer

Near East University Faculty of Medicine
Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases

Enterobacteriaceae

- Found in
- soil,
- water,
- vegetable
- and are part of the normal intestinal flora of most animals and humans



Enterobacteriaceae

- Also called:
 - Enteric bacteria
 - Fermentative bacteria

Enterobacteriaceae

- *Escherichia coli*
- *Klebsiella*
- *Enterobacter*
- *Proteus*
- *Citrobacter*
- *Serratia*
- *Salmonella*
- *Shigella*
- *Yersinia*
- *Edwardsiella*
- *Hafnia alvei*
- *Morganella*
- *Providencia*
- *Erwinia*
- *Kluyvera*
- *Cedecea*
- *Ewingella*
- *Tatumella*

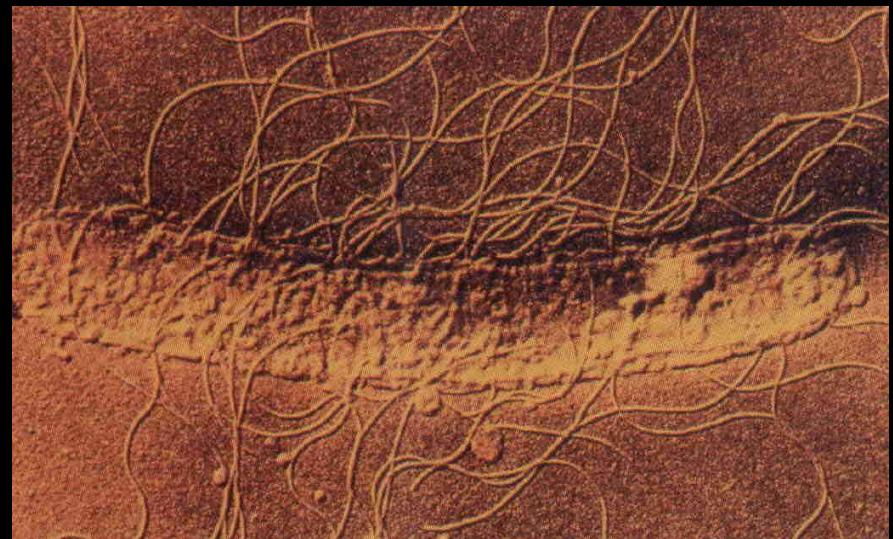
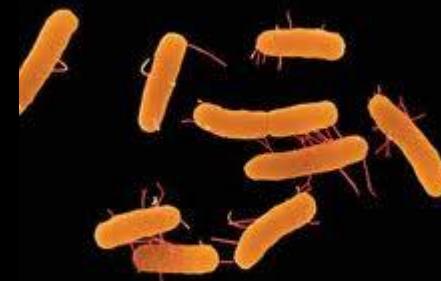
Enterobacteriaceae

- **GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS**
- Gram negative bacilli/coccobacilli
- Moderate size 0.5-3 μm



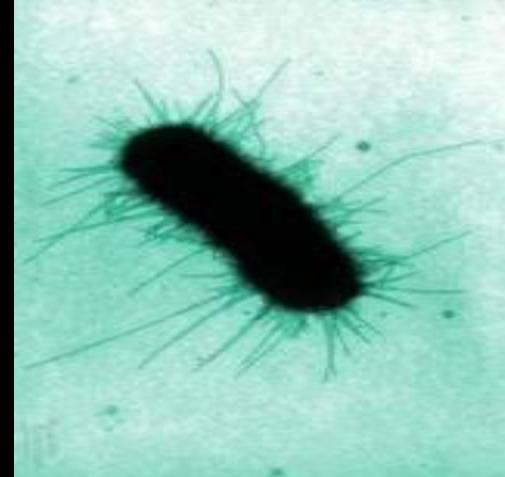
Enterobacteriaceae

- General
- Characteristics
- Motile with peritrichous flagella
- Klebsiella,
- Shigella,
- Yersinia (some species)
- are non-motile)



Enterobacteriaceae

- **General Characteristics**
- Do not form spores
- Many have pili or fimbria(adhesive)
- Some species are encapsulated
 - e.g. Klebsiella



Enterobacteriaceae

- **General Characteristics**
- Facultative anaerob
- Grow on simple media:
 - Nutrient agar
 - Blood agar



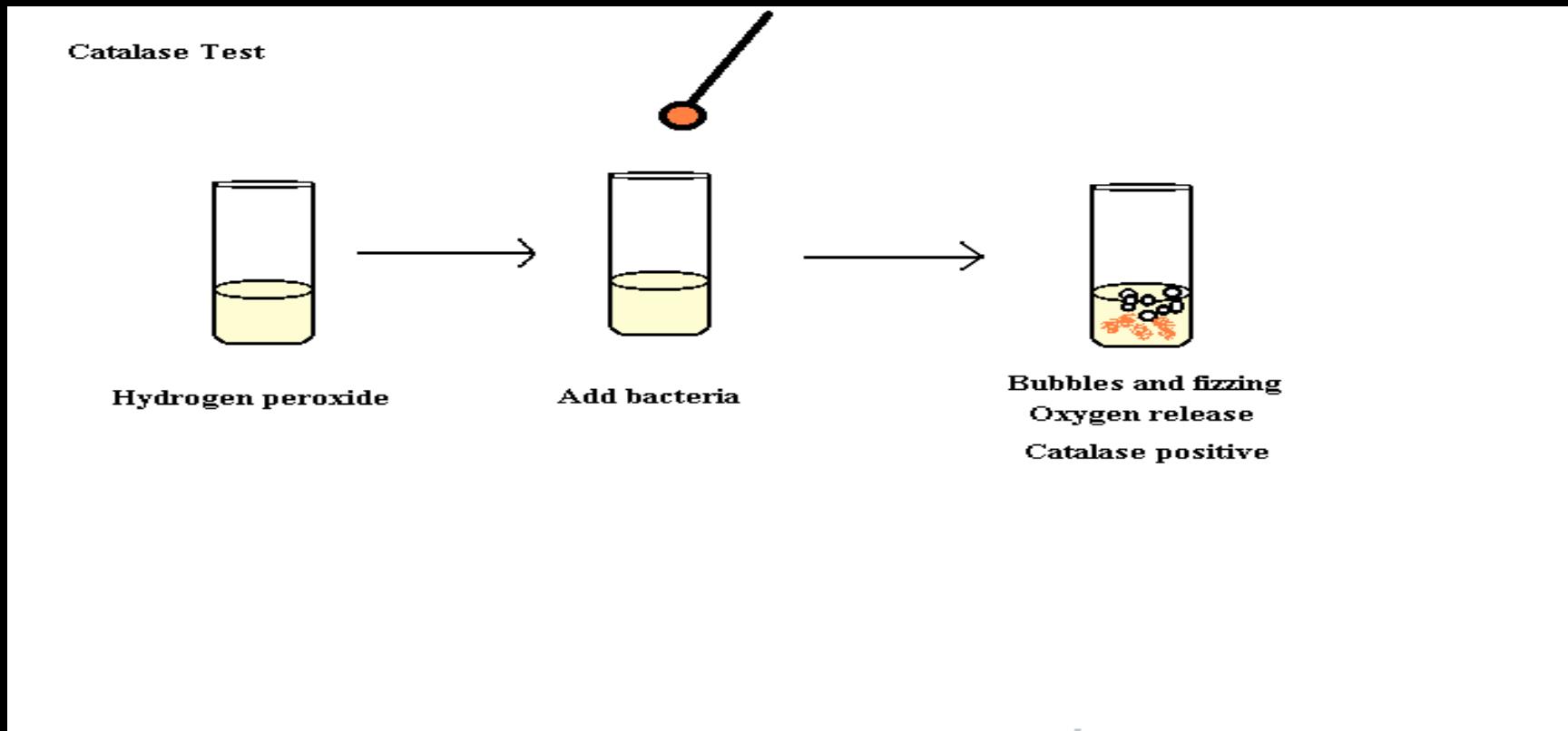
Enterobacteriaceae

- **General Characteristics**
- All enteric bacteria
 - ferment glucose and produce acid,
 - -/+ gas



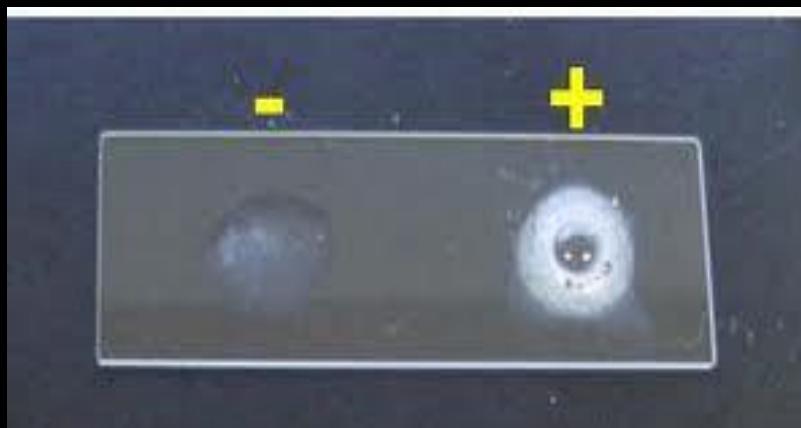
Enterobacteriaceae

- General characteristics
- Catalase positive



Enterobacteriaceae

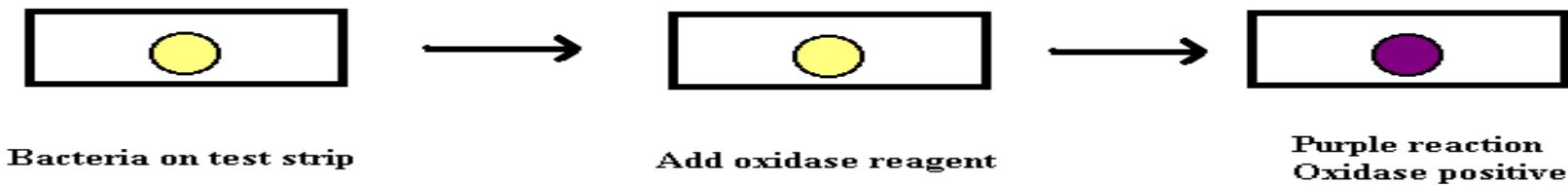
- Catalase positive



Enterobacteriaceae

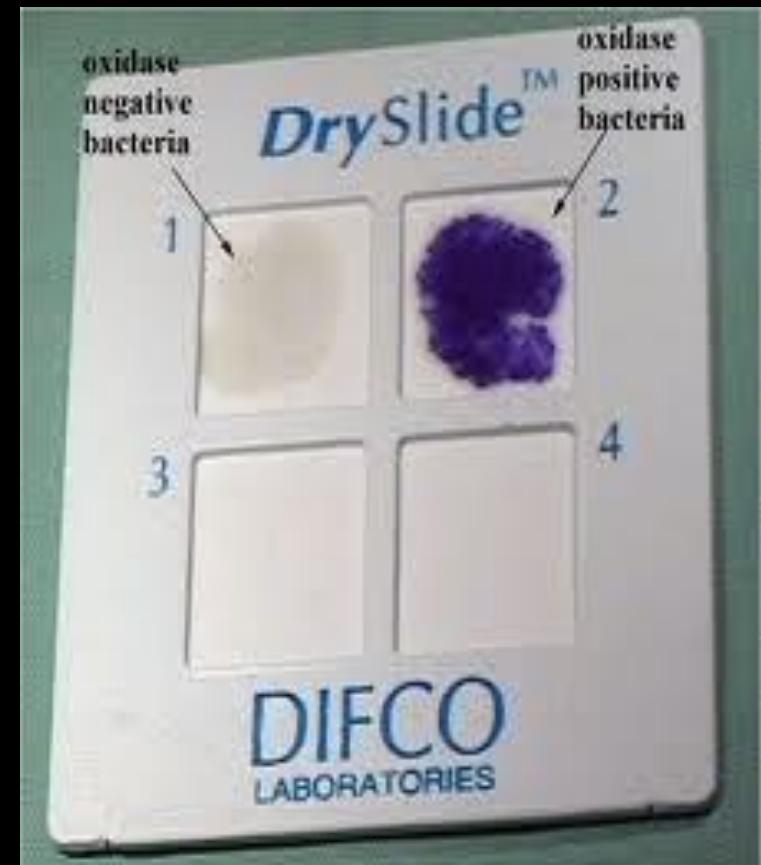
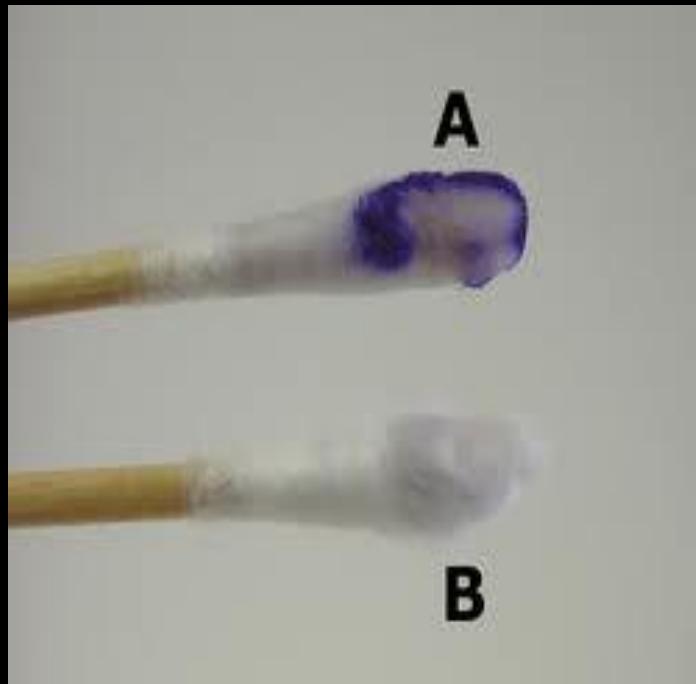
- General characteristics
- Oxidase negative

Oxidase Test



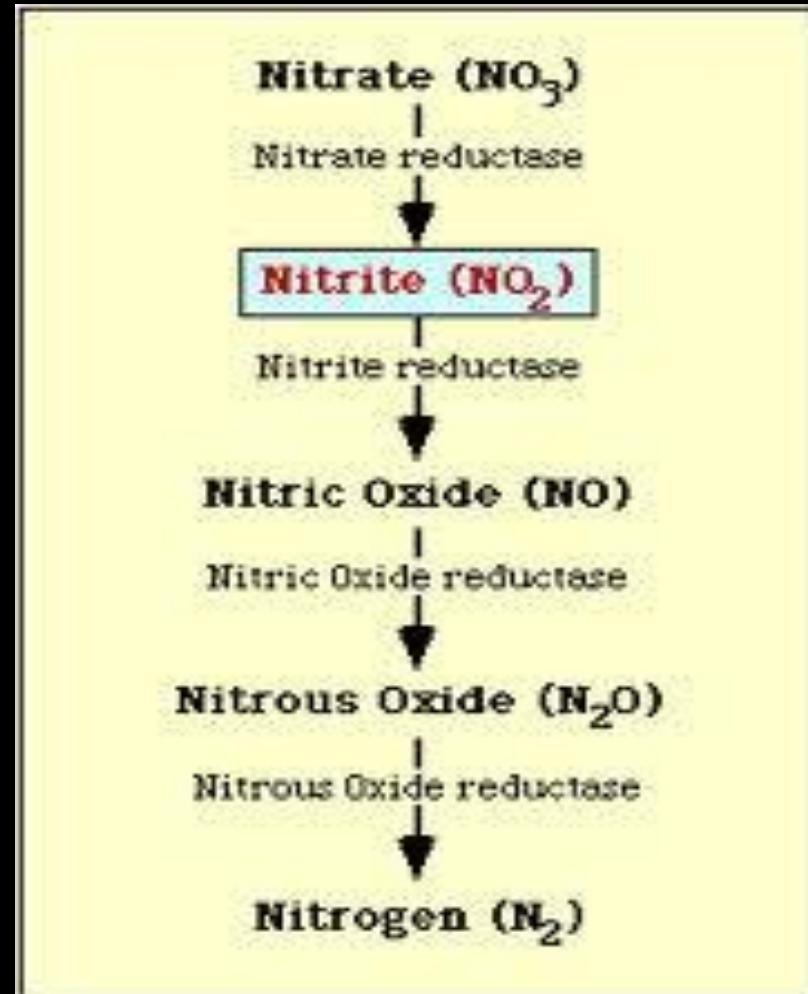
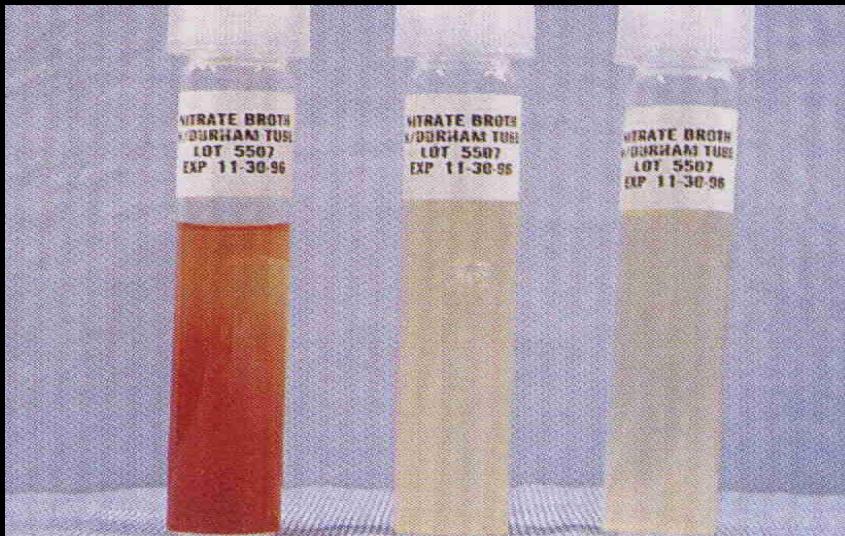
Enterobacteriaceae

- Oxidase negative



Enterobacteriaceae

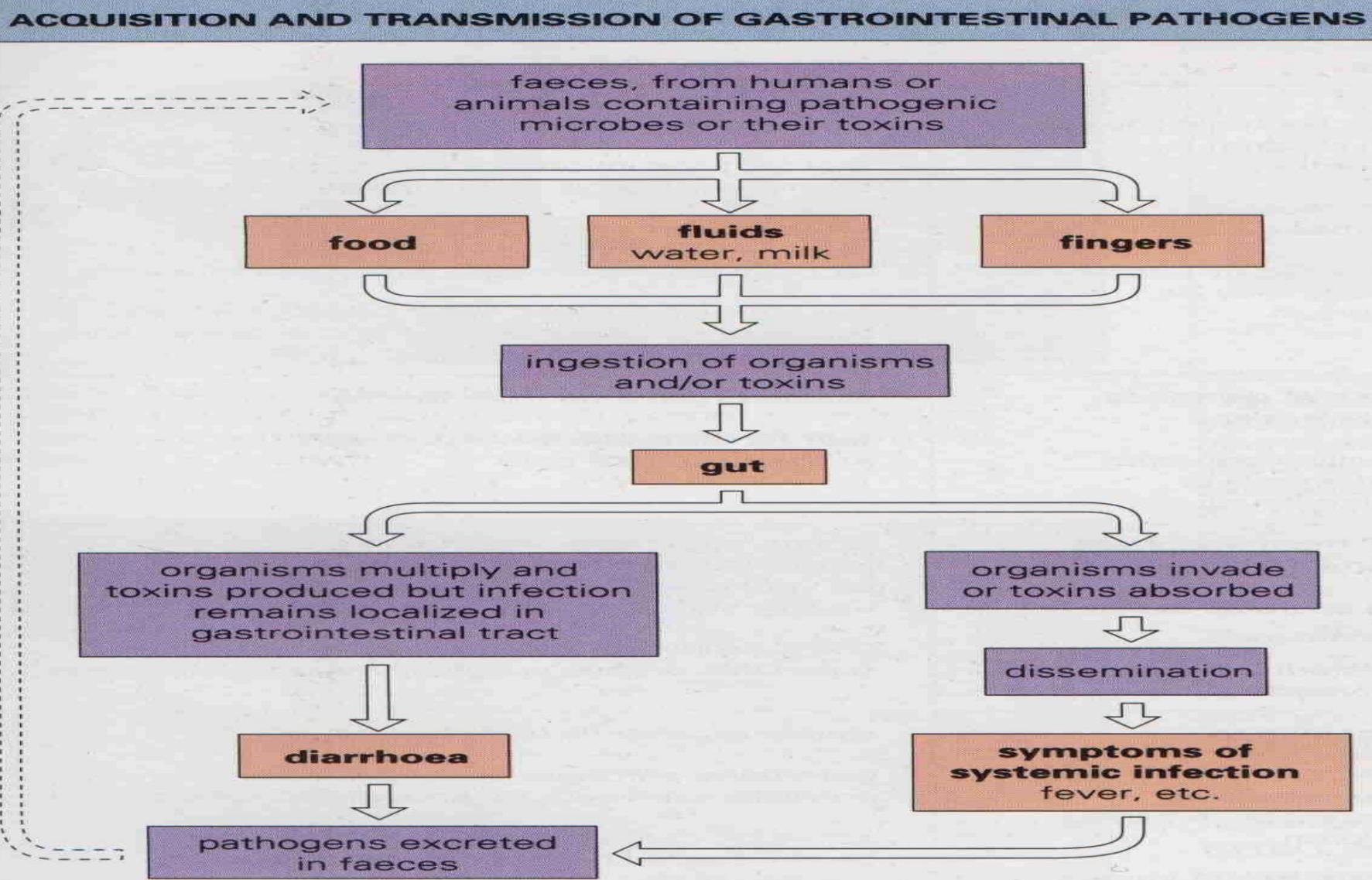
- General characteristics
- Reduce nitrate to nitrite
- (Except some strains of *yersinia*)



Enterobacteriaceae

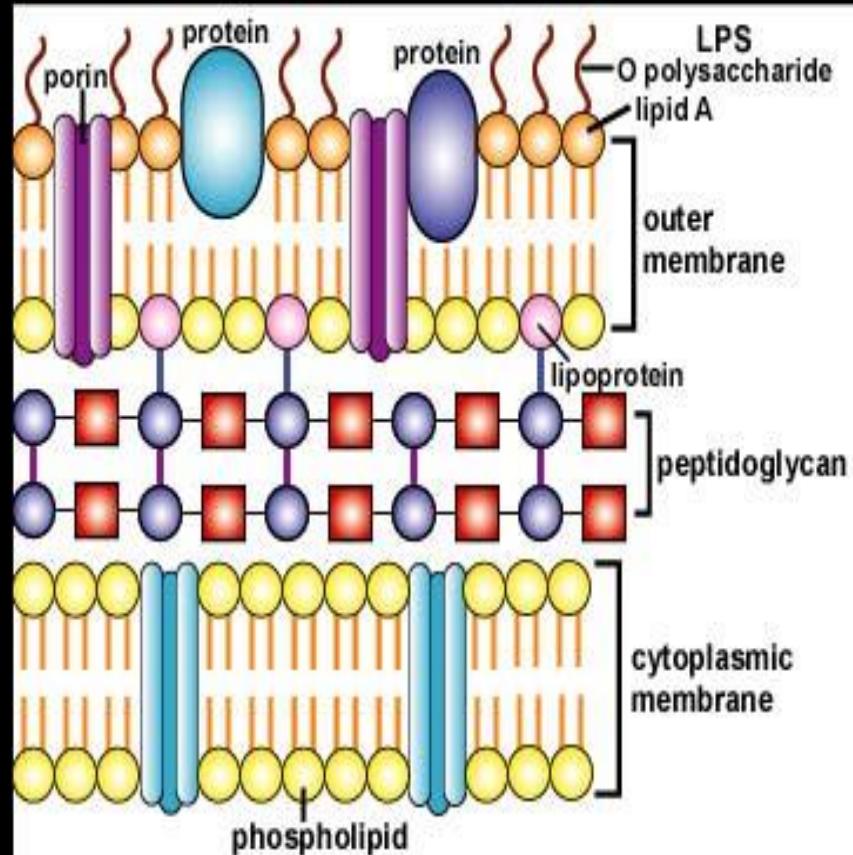
- Antigenic Structure:
- Somatic O antigen: Induces Ig M
 - Cell wall LPS
 - Heat stable
- H antigen (Flagellar antigen): Induces Ig G
 - Protein
 - Heat-labile
- K antigen (Capsular antigen)
 - Heat-labile polysaccharide
 - Protein: E.coli
 - Polysaccharide: Klebsiella
 - Vi antigen: *S. typhi*

Enterobacteriaceae/ Pathogenesis



Enterobacteriaceae

- **VIRULENCE FACTORS**
- **Endotoxin:** Lipid A fraction of LPS
 - Bacteremia



Enterobacteriaceae

Exotoxin

- Heat labile enterotoxin
 - Adenylate cyclase cAMP secretory diarrhea
 - e.g. *Salmonella*, *E. coli*
- Heat stable enterotoxin
 - Guanylate cyclase cGMP secretory diarrhea
 - e.g. *E.coli*, *Y. enterocolitica*
- Shiga and Shiga-like toxins (verotoxin)
 - e.g. *Shigella*, *EHEC*

Enterobacteriaceae

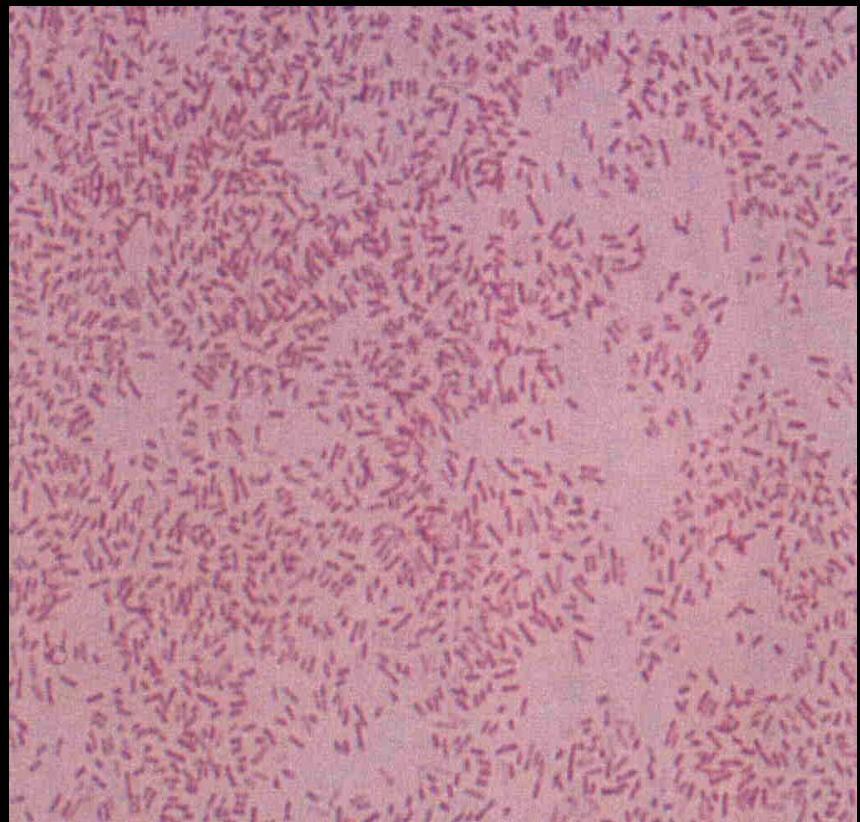
- Exotoxin
 - Hemolysins
 - Especially effective in *E.coli* infections
 - Most of the uropatogen *E.coli* release hemolysins
 - Alfa hemolysins are cytotoxic
 - Beta hemolysins are protect neutrophil kemotaxis and phagocytosis

Enterobacteriaceae

- Capsule
 - Reduce connection of antibody to the bacteria
 - Protect phagocytosis
- Expression of adhesin factors
 - Colonization factor antigen
 - CFA I, CFA II in *E. coli* (gastroenteritis)
 - P fimbriae: Uropathogenic *E. coli*
- Intracellular survival and multiplication
 - *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *EIEC*, *Y. enterocolitica*

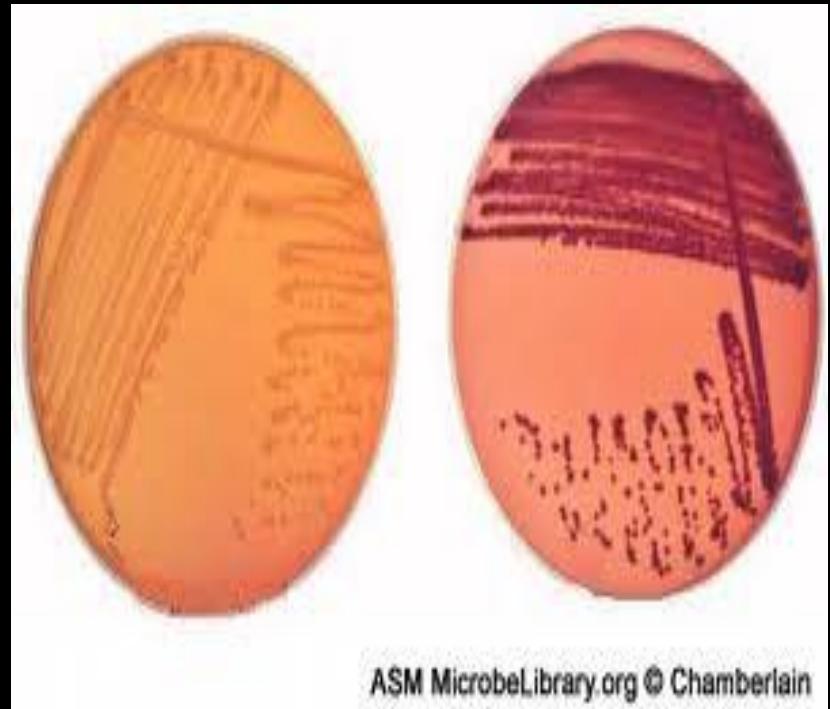
Enterobacteriaceae

- Laboratory Diagnosis
- Direct microscopy
 - Gram stain



Enterobacteriaceae

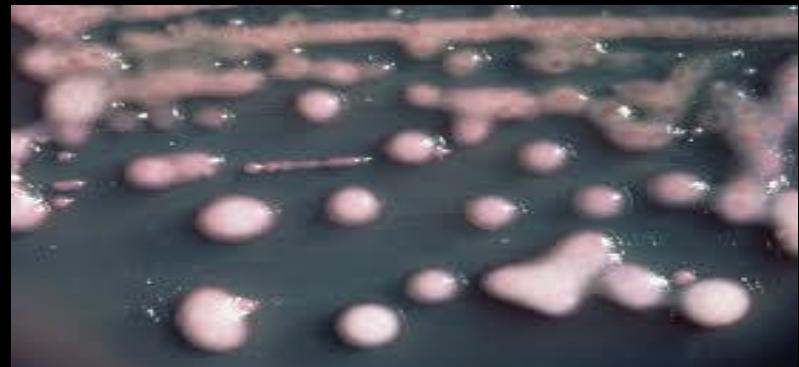
- Culture Media:
- Blood agar
 - EMB, endo,
MacConkey agar
 - Selenite F
SS:Salmonella-
Shigella



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Enterobacteriaceae

- Colony morphology:
e.g. *Klebsiella* mucoid

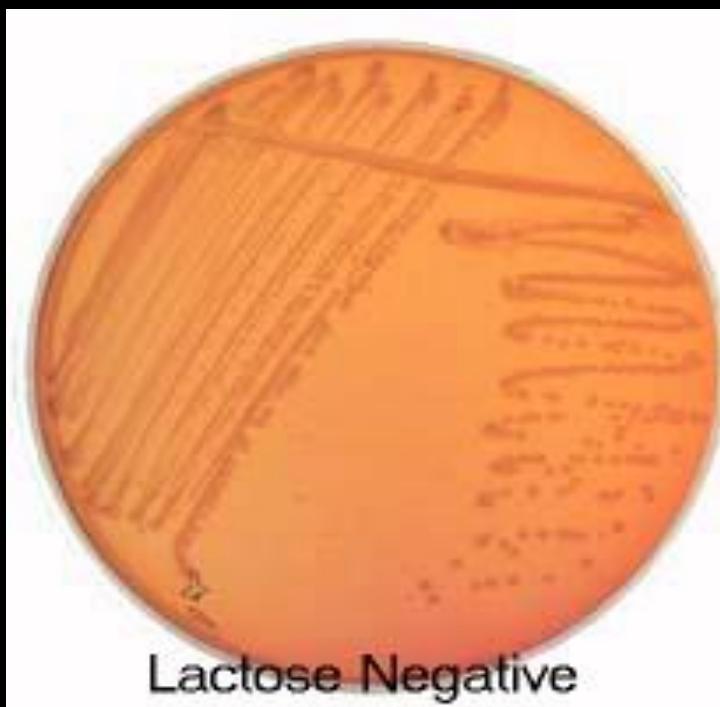


- Motility:
e.g. *Proteus* swarming



Enterobacteriaceae

- Lactose fermentation:
EMB, endo,
MacConkey



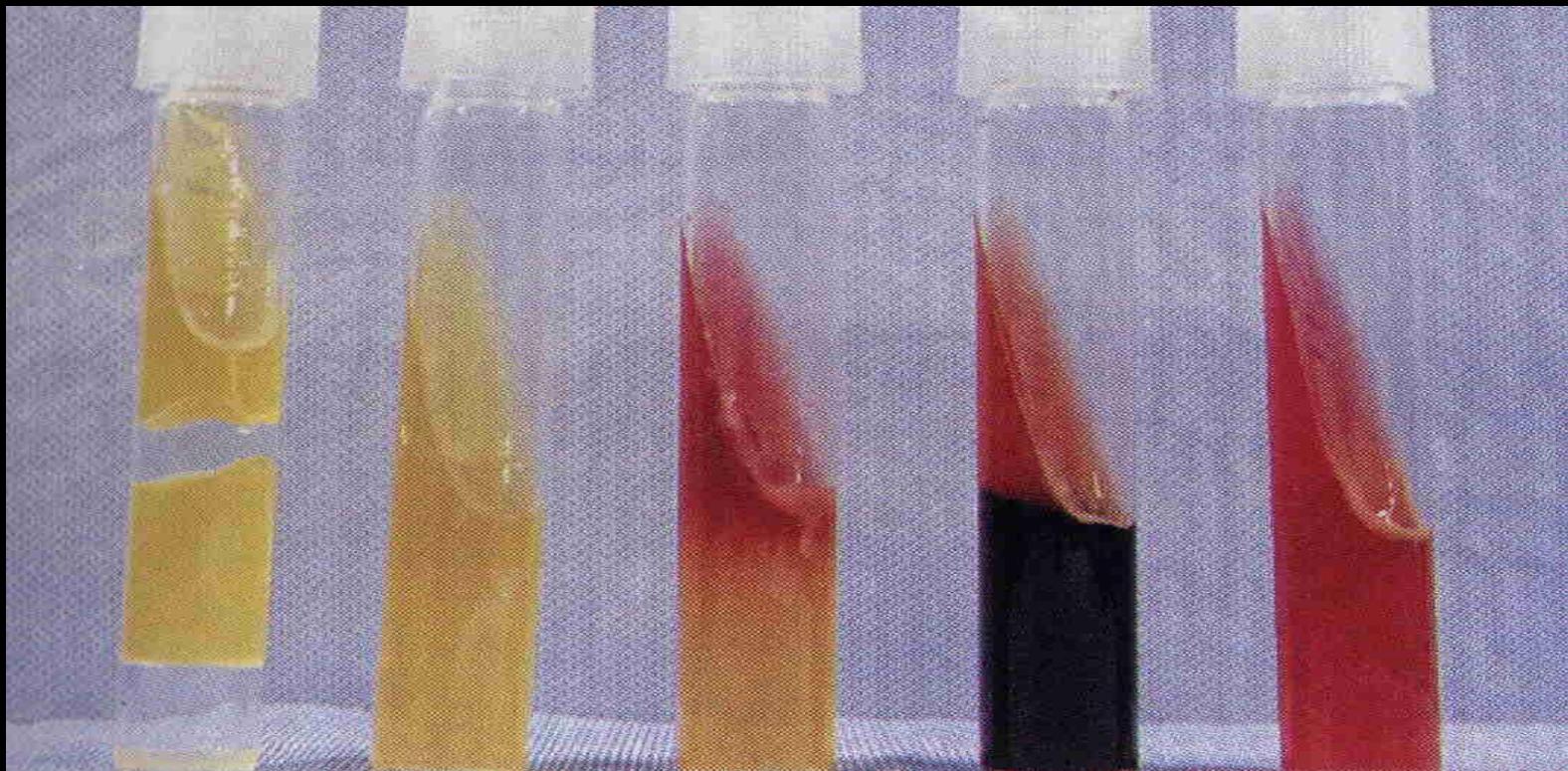
Lactose Negative



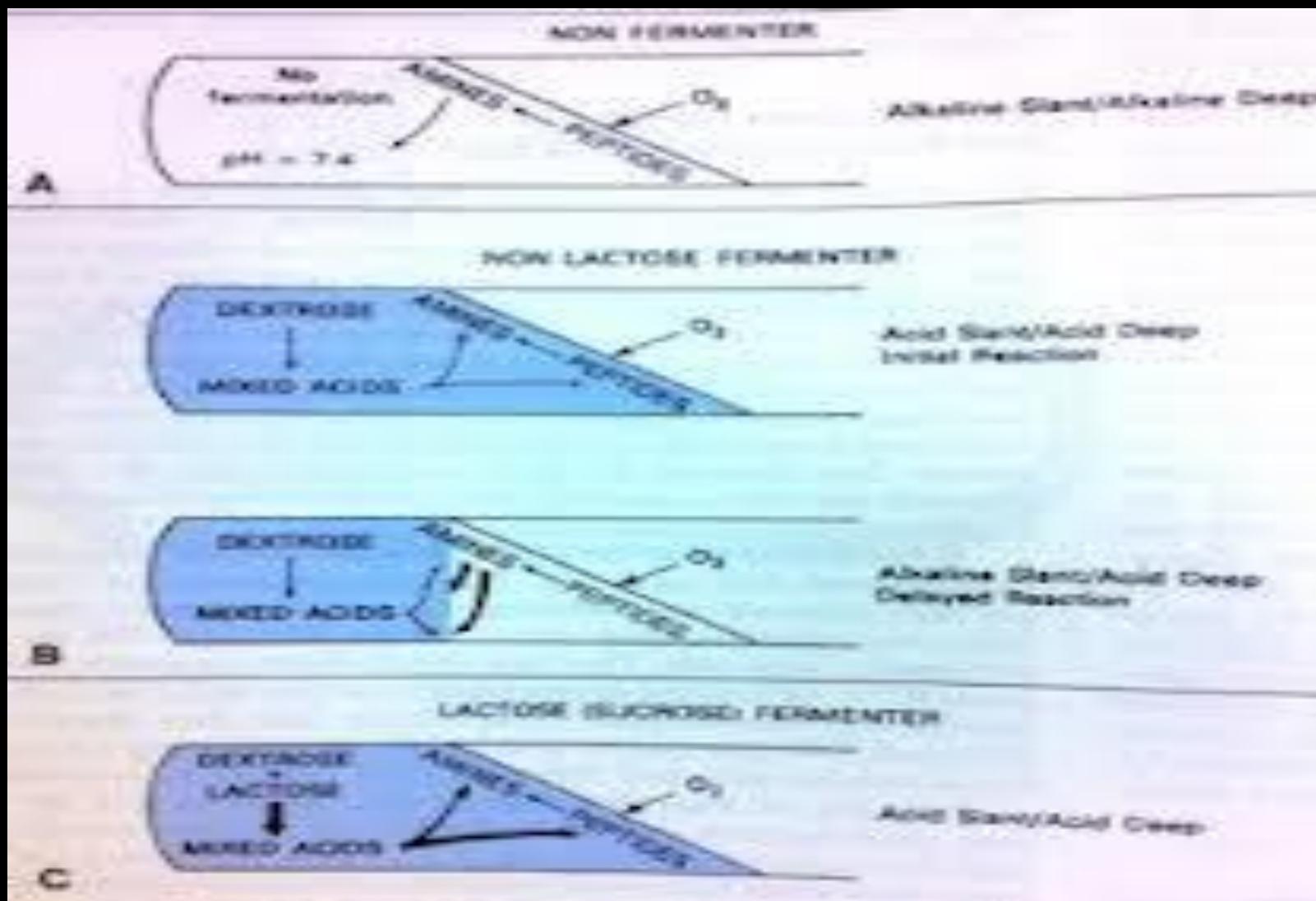
Lactose Positive

Enterobacteriaceae

- Production of acid and gas: Triple Sugar Iron(TSI), fermentation medium

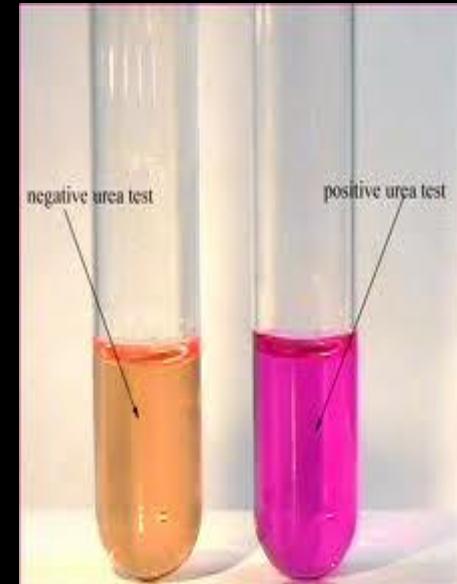
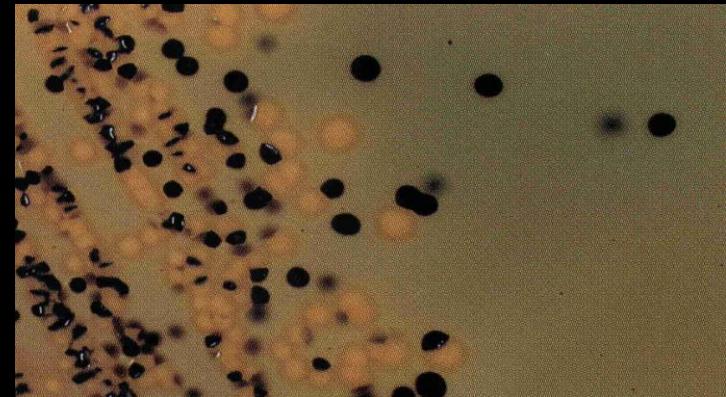


Enterobacteriaceae



Enterobacteriaceae

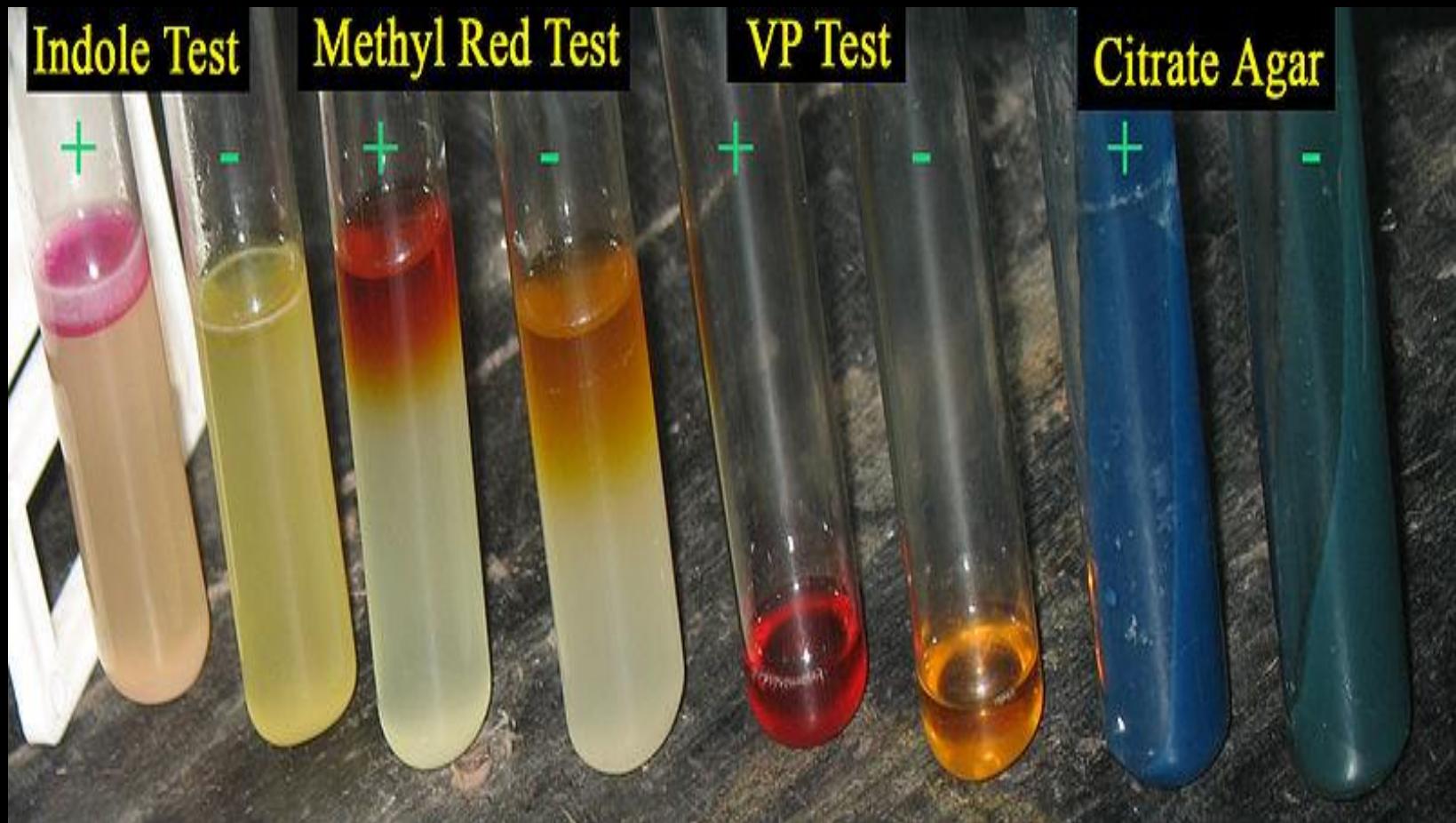
- H₂S production:
 - Hydrogen sulphide
 - TSI,
 - SS,
-
- Urease test



Enterobacteriaceae

- IMVIC:
 - Indole production
 - Methyl red test
 - Voges-Proskauer test
 - Citrate utilization

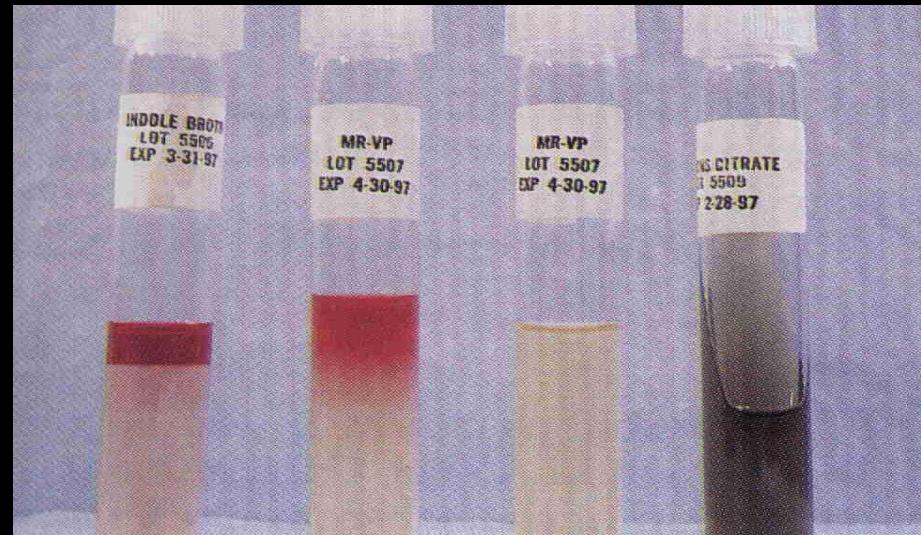
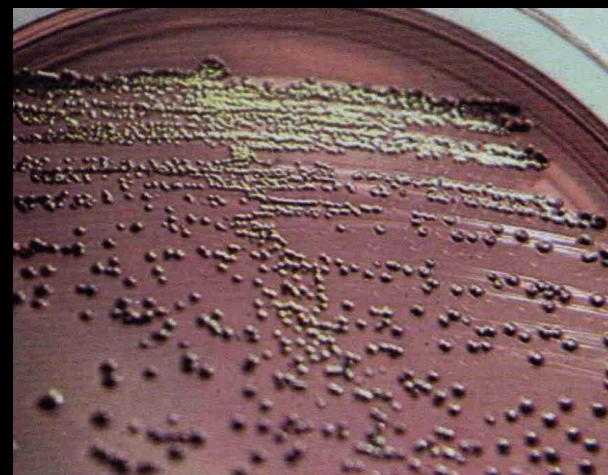
Enterobacteriaceae



Enterobacteriaceae

General properties of E.coli:

- Lactose positive
- Colony with a methalic sheen on EMB agar
- IMVIC ++--



Enterobacteriaceae

Infections of *E.coli*

Gastrointestinal infections

ETEC (Enterotoxigenic *E. coli*)

EIEC (Enteroinvasive *E. coli*)

EPEC (Enteropathogenic *E. coli*)

EHEC (Enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*)

e.g. *E. coli* O157 H7

Enteroadherent *E. coli*

EAggEC (Enteroaggregative *E. coli*)

DAEC (Diffusely adherent *E. coli*)

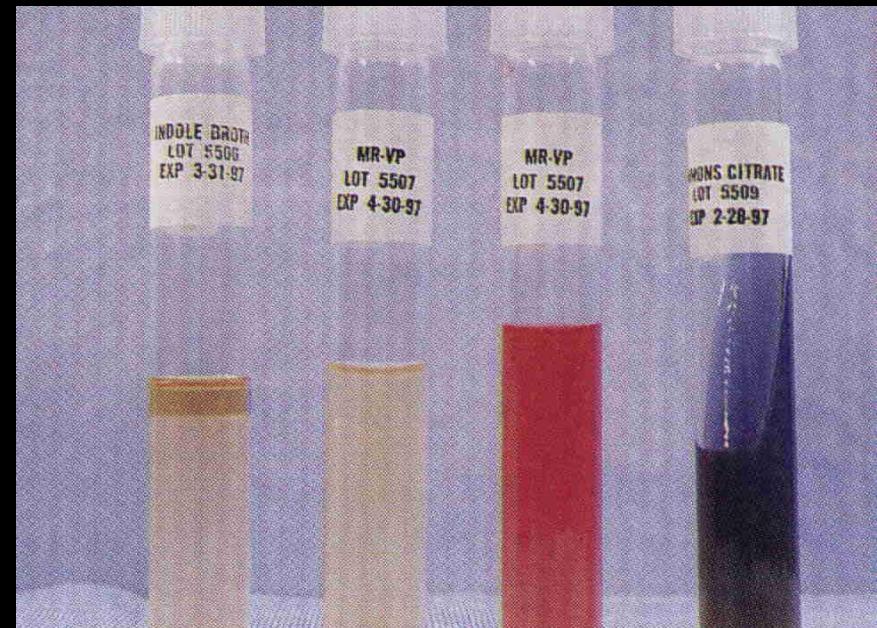
Enterobacteriaceae

Infections of E.coli:

- Extraintestinal infections:
 - Neonatal meningitis
 - Urinary tract infections
 - Septicemia
 - Pneumonia
 - Osteomyelitis
 - Nosocomial infections
 - Sinusitis, otitis media

Enterobacteriaceae

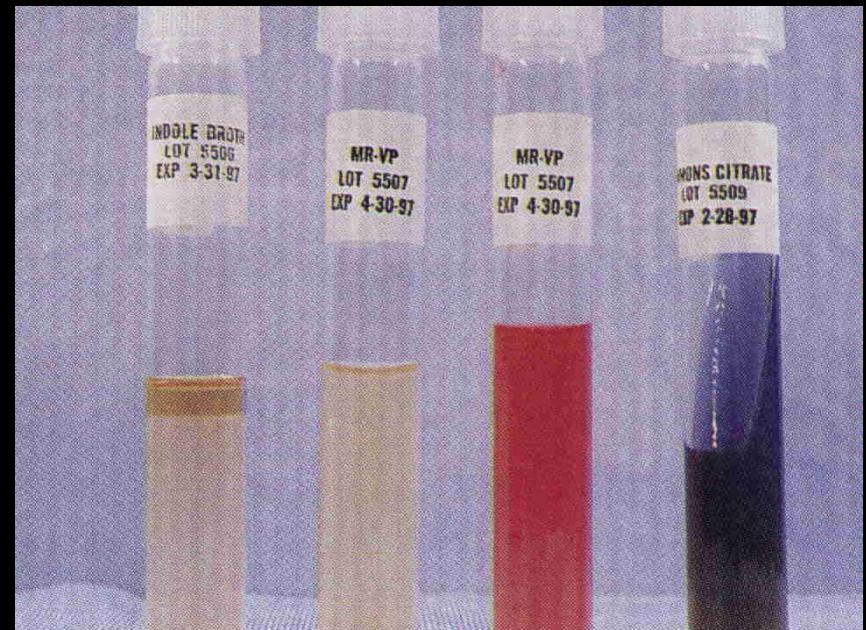
- General properties of Enterobacter spp.
 - Lactose positive
 - Motile
 - IMVIC --++
- Infections:
 - Urinary tract infections
 - Meningitis
 - Septicemia



Resistance to antibiotics

Enterobacteriaceae

- General properties of *Klebsiella* spp.
 - Lactose positive
 - Non-motile
 - Mucoid colony
 - IMVIC ---++
- Infections:
 - Community acquired lobar pneumonia (Friedlaender pneumonia): Ages <2 and >40
 - Urinary tract infections
 - Wound and soft tissue infections



Enterobacteriaceae

- General properties of *Proteus* spp.
 - Urease positive
 - Motile, swarming
 - Smell like sewage
- Infections:
 - Urinary tract infections
 - Meningitis
 - Septicemia



Don't forget

stop
and
sanitize

do your part
to reduce the
spread of infection



Clean
hands
save
lives!