

**Institute for Microbiology, Medical Faculty of Masaryk University
and St. Anna Faculty Hospital in Brno**

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Agents of skin-manifested infections – I

**The 10th lecture for 3rd-year students of dentistry
9th December, 2010**

Common superficial injuries – revision

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - *Streptococcus pyogenes*
 - beta-hemolytic streptococci of other groups (above all G, F, C)
- ! Attention in case of a foreign body in the wound (splinter, thorn) and in case of deeper stab wounds (esp. caused by horse manure soiled fork): *Clostridium tetani*

Severe contused wounds – revision

- Agents of clostridial myonecrosis (mostly *Clostridium perfringens*, *C. septicum*, *C. novyi*, *C. histolyticum*)
clostridial myonecrosis = anaerobic
traumatosis = gas gangrene (crepitation of
afflicted tissue) or malignant edema
- *Clostridium tetani*
- *Staph. aureus*, *Strept. pyogenes* & other
pyogenic bacteria

Wounds sustained in water – revision

- In fresh water:

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Aeromonas hydrophila

other pseudomonads and aeromonads

- In salt water:

Vibrio parahaemolyticus, V. vulnificus

Mycobacterium marinum (also in fresh-water swimming pools, tanks and aquaria)

Injuries sustained in the tropics

– revision

Mainly on feet

- **soil nocardiae (*Dermatophilus congolensis, Rhodococcus equi*)**
- **atypical mycobacteria (*Mycobacterium ulcerans, Mycobacterium haemophilum*)**
- **micromycetes (*Sporothrix schenckii, Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*)**

Surgical wounds – revision

Staphylococcus aureus

coagulase-negative staphylococci (mainly
Staphylococcus epidermidis)

Enterobacteriaceae (*Escherichia coli*,
Proteus mirabilis)

Streptococcus pyogenes

anaerobes (*Peptostreptococcus micros*,
Peptostreptococcus anaerobius,
Bacteroides fragilis)

Burns – revision

Almost everything, but predominantly:

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Staphylococcus aureus

Streptococcus pyogenes

other streptococci

enterococci

candidae and aspergilli

Man-inflicted bites – revision

members of oral microflora

- „oral streptococci“ (*Streptococcus sanguinis, S. oralis, S. anginosus*)
- anaerobes (*Fusobacterium nucleatum* ssp. *nucleatum*, *Porphyromonas gingivalis*)

Staphylococcus aureus

Animal bites – revision

Most often:

Pasteurella multocida (cats, dogs)

Less often:

Staphylococcus aureus (any animal)

Capnocytophaga canimorsus (dogs)

Streptobacillus moniliformis (rats)

Spirillum minus (mice, rats, cats, dogs)

Francisella tularensis (cats)

& many others

Other injuries by animals – revision

Francisella tularensis (rodents, hares – tularemia)

Bartonella henselae (cat scratch disease)

Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae (pigs, carps – erysipeloid)

Bacillus anthracis (herbivores – skin anthrax, pustula maligna)

Burkholderia mallei (horses, donkeys – glanders, malleus)

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Infections with skin symptoms

1. primary skin infections
2. secondary infections of already diseased skin
3. skin symptoms of systemic infections

Etiology: bacterial

viral

fungus

parasitic

Primary acute bacterial skin infections – I

acne vulgaris – *Propionibacterium acnes*

carbunculus nuchae – *Staphylococcus aureus*

ecthyma gangraenosum – *Pseudom. aeruginosa*

erysipelas – *Streptococcus pyogenes*

erysipeloid – *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

erythema migrans – *Borrelia burgdorferi*

erythrasma – *Corynebacterium minutissimum*

Primary acute bacterial skin infections – II

folliculitis – *Staph. aureus, P. aeruginosa*

furunculosis (boil) – *Staphylococcus aureus*

hidradenitis suppurativa – *Staph. aureus*

hordeolum (sty) – *Staph. aureus*

impetigo – *Staph. aureus, Str. pyogenes*

lymphangitis – *Streptococcus pyogenes*

panaritium – *Staphylococcus aureus*

paronychium – *Staphylococcus aureus*

sycosis barbae – *Staphylococcus aureus*

Primary chronic bacterial skin infections

actinomycosis – *Actinomyces israelii*

chronic subcutaneous abscesses – *A. israelii, Nocardia asteroides, Rhodococcus equi*

skin granulomas – *Mycobacterium marinum, M. haemophilum, M. chelonae*

leprosy – *Mycobacterium leprae*

lupus vulgaris – *Mycob. tuberculosis*

scrophuloderma – *M. tuberculosis, M. bovis*

Secondary infections of skin lesions

decubitus (bedsore), trophic ulcer – neighbouring and endogenous flora (staphylococci, streptococci, enterococci, enteric bacteria, pseudomonads and other Gram-negative non-fermenting rods, anaerobes, yeasts)

infected atheroma – *S. aureus*, *Propion. acnes*

infected intertrigo (raw) – *S. aureus*, *P. acnes*

sec. infected dermatomycoses – *S. pyogenes*

infected wounds – discussed in previous lecture

Skin symptoms of systemic bacterial infections

roseola (rash in typhoid fever) – *Salmonella Typhi*

disseminated gonorrhoea – *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

infective endocarditis – to be dealt with by sepsis

meningococcaemia – *Neisseria meningitidis*

scarlatina (scarlet fever) – *Streptococcus pyogenes*

SSSS (staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome) –
Staphylococcus aureus

toxic shock syndrome – *S. aureus, S. pyogenes*

syphilis – *Treponema pallidum*

Etiology of skin fungal infections

Etiology differs in

- **superficial mycoses**, like **pityriasis versicolor**
– *Malassezia furfur* (prev. *Pityrosporum ovale*)
- **mucocutaneous mycoses** – *Candida albicans* and other species of candidae
- **cutaneous mycoses** – typical dermatophytes
- **subcutaneous mycoses**
- **opportunistic skin mycoses** in immunodeficients

Etiology of cutaneous mycoses

tinea pedis – *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Trich. mentagrophytes* var. *interdigitale*,
Epidermophyton floccosum

onychomycosis – *T. rubrum*, *E. floccosum*

tinea corporis – *T. rubrum*, *Microsporum canis*, *M. gypseum*, *T. mentagrophytes* var. *mentagrophytes*, *E. floccosum*

tinea capitis, type *ectothrix* – *M. gypseum*, *M. canis*, *M. audouinii*, *T. mentagrophytes* var. *mentagrophytes*, *T. verrucosum*

type *endothrix* – *T. tonsurans*

favus – *Trichophyton schoenleinii*

Etiology of subcutaneous mycoses

pheohyphomycosis (lesions with pigmented hyphae) – genera *Alternaria*, *Aureobasidium*, *Cladosporium*, *Culvularia*, *Exophiala*, *Phaeoannulomyces*, *Phoma*, *Wangiella* & others

chromoblastomycosis (warty nodules with sclerotic bodies) – *Cladophialophora*, *Fonsecaea*, *Phialophora*

mycetoma eumycoticum (swollen lesion with draining tracts containing small grains) – *Acremonium*, *Exophiala*, *Madurella*, *Pseudoallescheria* (= *Scedosporium*)

sporotrichosis (dimorphic fungus) – *Sporothrix schenckii*

Etiology of opportune skin mycoses in immunodeficiencies

Fusarium solani, *Fusarium oxysporum*,
Fusarium verticillioides

Pseudoallescheria boydii (= teleomorph,
sexual phase of anamorph *Scedosporium
apiospermum*)

Penicillium marneffei (systemic infection
with skin manifestations)

Scopulariopsis brevicaulis

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Homework 7 – solution

Edvard Munch (1863-1944):
Death in a Sickroom (1893)



Homework 7

Successful homework solvers:
Stephen Symeonides

Congratulations!

Homework 8

Albert Anker (1831-1910):
The Quack Doctor (1879)



Homework 8

Successful homework 8 solvers:

Sorry, no answers have been received

Homework

9

**Jan Havickzoon
Steen (1626-1679):
The Sick Woman
(c. 1665)**



Homework 9

Another two pictures by Jan Havickzoon Steen (1626-1679)
on the similar topic:
The Lovesick Woman (1960) The Doctor's Visit (1960-63)



Homework 9

Successful homework 9 solvers:
Stephen Symeonides

Congratulations!

Homework

10

Please give the name
of the author and of
the painting



Goya queriendo a su amigo Amicia; por el acero y esmero con q. le salvo la vida en su aguda y peligrosa enfermedad, pudecaña a finales del año 1819, a los setenta y tres de su edad. Lo pintó en 1820.

Answer and questions

**The solution of the homework and possible
questions please mail (on 6.30 a.m. at the
latest) to the address**

mvotava@med.muni.cz

Thank you for your attention