P13 Clinical microbiology II

To study: Infections of various organs and organ systems (from textbooks, www etc.) **From the spring term**: Microscopy, culture, biochemical identification

Task 1: Search for respiratory pathogens in clinical microbiology

With the help of your teacher and the slideshow, describe the following picture. Use the knowledge from this picture in the Task 2 and Task 3.



Task 2: Case A

For this casuistic, documented by the order form, try to examine the corresponding specimen (sputum), to find a possible pathogen, make a conclusion and interpret the result. Step by step, fill in the individual fields in "the screen of laboratory information system".



Patient: Linda Green *1932 Dg.: Pneumonia									
Specimen: Sputum Ordered by: Dr. Microbe Terrible									
Bacterium A: description	Conclu	usion:	Interpretation		Epithelial cells:				
Bacterium B: description	Conclusion:		Interpretation		Bacteria (describe):				
Bacterium C: description	Cata- lase	10 % NaCl	Hy	valuronidase	Conclusion:	Interpretation			
Antibiotic susceptibility test (bacterium		Final conc for treatme	lusion and reco ent:	ommendation					

a) Microscopy of sputum

Look at the smear prepared from your specimen. Try to find the individual objects (bacteria, host cells). Fill in the field "Microscopy result":

+++ = more than 10 objects in the observation area

++ = less than 10 objects in the observation area

+ = only rare objects (one or less per an observation area)

0 = none

b) Description of bacteria

On the blood agar, describe the size, colour and haemolytic properties of the grown bacteria. Do not describe other characteristics. Take into account that there was no growth visible on Endo agar. Bacteria A and B should be bacteria considered to be parts of normal flora. Bacterium C will be a pathogenic bacterium that will be tested in detail in parts c) and d)

c) Further tests

Fill in the results of the catalase test, hyaluronidase test and of the growth on blood agar with 10 % NaCl for Bacterium C.

d) Antibiotic susceptibility

Fill in the antibiotic susceptibility test for Bacterium C. Always write down the name of the antibiotics and "S" or "R" (susceptible or resistant). Reference zones are written on your table.

e) Final conclusion

Try to formulate several words for the general practitioner. Especially try to find out (with the help of your teacher) which antibiotics would be the best choice.

Task 3: Case B

Similarly as in the previous case, there is an order form. Try to examine the corresponding specimen (throat swab) to find a possible pathogen, make a conclusion and interpret the resulst. Step by step, fill in the individual fields in "the screen of laboratory information system". The way of doing it is the same as in the previous task.

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Specimen: Throat sv	vab	O	de	ere	ed by:	Dr. M	icrol	be Terr	ible
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Bacterium B: description	Conclu	usion:	Int	erp	retation				_
Bacterium C: description	Cata- Iase	Bile- -aesc.	ΡY	R	CAMP	Conclusio	n: Ir	nterpretatio	n
Antibiotic susceptibility test (bacterium	C)			205	nal conclu treatmer		recom	mendment	

Task 4: Case C

In the case of a wound swab, there is no "common flora". That is the main difference between this task and the previous ones: it is not necessary to search for a pathogen among the normal flora.

On the other hand, we mostly use more culture media to detect all possible pathogens, even if they would be in a mix. Besides blood agar and Endo agar we usually use also blood agar with 10 % NaCl and blood agar with amikacin in order to search for streptococci and enterococci (but none of these media is used in our task). Fill in the form again.

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Patient:Lucy Yellow *198	34 Dg.∶w	ound of pla	nta pedis
Specimen: wound swab* Ordered by	y: Dr. Mie	crobe Terri	ible
*note: suppurating wound on planta pedis, con	tracted dur	ing bathing i	n a pond
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Growth on blood a. (incl. smell) Endo agar: MH agar:	Oxidase:	Conclusion:	Interpretation
		n and recomme	ndment
	or treatment:		

Task 5: Case D

In the case of cystitis, there is one difference: the urine is examined (semi)quantitativelly. Before solving the problem, try to fill in the following table (for finding only one species).

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Patient: Carolina Red *1952 Dg.: accute cystitis									
Specimen: normal urine Ordered by: Dr. Microbe Terrible									
Growth on Blood agar:	Growth on Endo :	agar:	Conclusion: Interpretation						
Quantity:	Enterotest 16 res	ult:							
Antibiotic susceptibility test			Final conclusion and recommentation for treatment						