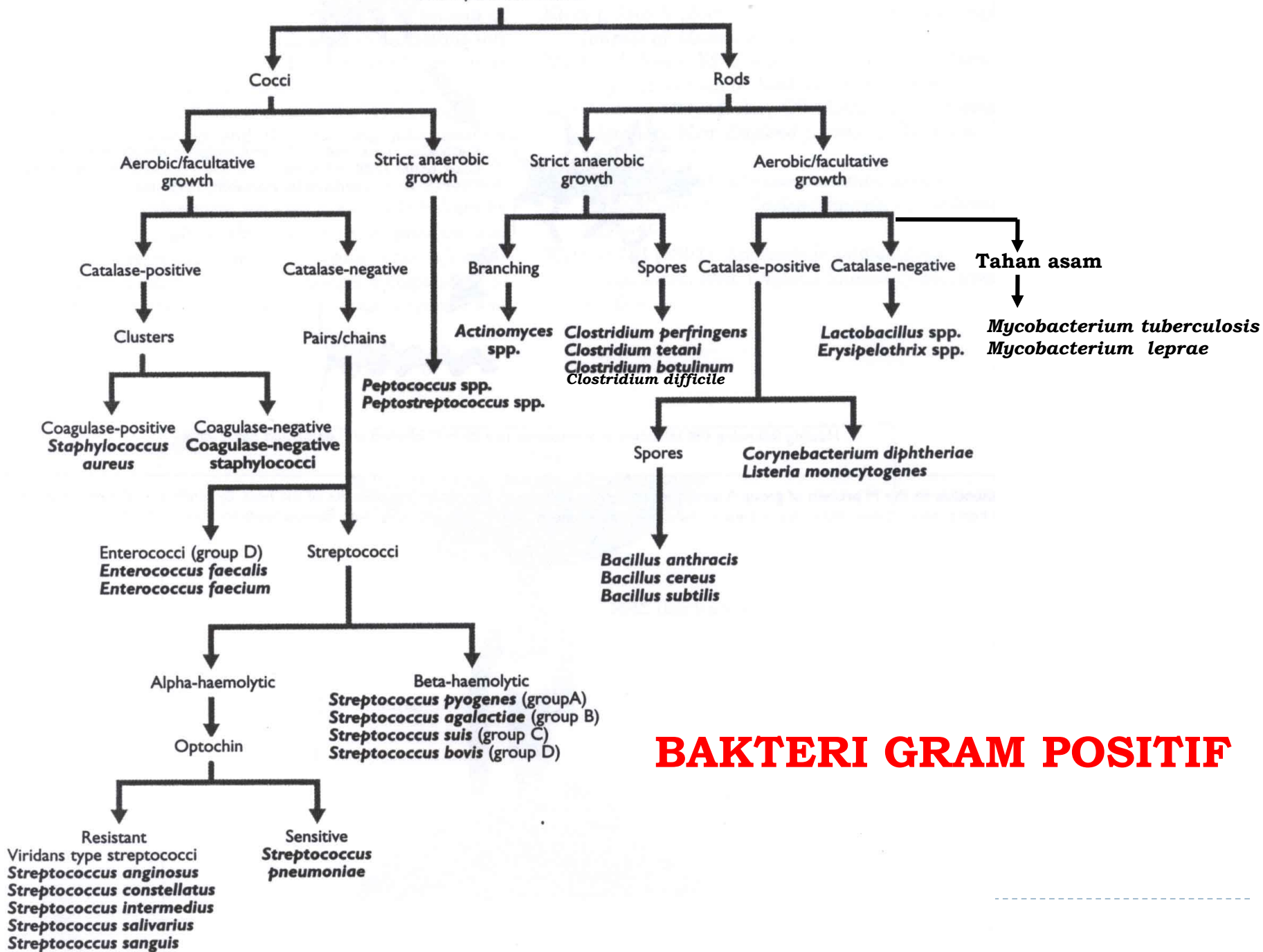


BAKTERIOLOGI

BAKTERI GRAM POSITIF

BENTUK KOKUS

Gram-positive bacteria



BAKTERI GRAM POSITIF

STAPHYLOCOCCUS

- ▶ Family : Micrococcaceae
- ▶ Genus : *Staphylococcus*
- ▶ Spesies : *S. aureus*
S. epidermidis
S. saprophyticus, dll
- ▶ Atas dasar pigmen : *S. aureus*
S. albus
S. citreus



STAPHYLOCOCCUS

▶ MORFOLOGI DAN PEWARNAAN :

- Bentuk **spheris** atau **kokus**
- Bergerombol spt buah **anggur**
- **Gram positif**
- 0,4 – 1,2 μm
- Gerak (-)
- Spora (-), Kapsul (+) yg virulent

▶ SIFAT :

- Aerob/Fakultatif anaerob
- **Test katalase (+)**
- Tahan hidup dalam lingkungan konsentrasi garam tinggi misal NaCL 10 %

STAPHYLOCOCCUS

▶ PERBENIHAN

1. Tumbuh pada medium sederhana: NAP (pigmen)
2. BAP : virulent (zona hemolisa)
3. Isolasi primer : perlu medium yang mengandung garam NaCl konsentrasi tinggi (Mannitol Salt Agar)
4. Suhu optimum 28 – 38⁰C, pH opt 7,5



STAPHYLOCOCCUS

▶ REAKSI BIOKIMIA

- Dapat meragikan gula-gula sederhana
- Mereduksi nitrat menjadi nitrit
- *S. aureus* meragikan manitol : Mannitol Salt Agar (MSA)

▶ STRUKTUR Ag

- Polisakarida A & B
- Protein A : *S. aureus* mengikat Fc molekul IgG → reaksi aglutinasi

STAPHYLOCOCCUS

METABOLIT BAKTERI : Staphylococcal Toxins

- ▶ Eksotoxin
- ▶ Exfoliative toxin
 - menyebabkan **Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrom (SSSS)**
- ▶ Enterotoksin
 - Menyebabkan **keracunan makanan**
- ▶ Toxic Shock Syndrome Toxin (TSS)
 - Sindrom klinik : febris, ruam kulit : desquamasi, hipotensi, syok dan terjadi kerusakan organ yang multiple → **Super Ag** menyebabkan stimulasi sel imunokompeten dalam jumlah besar
 -

STAPHYLOCOCCUS

Staphylococcal non toxin

- Koagulase : penggumpalan pada plasma (virulensi) :
S.aureus
- Katalase : mengubah $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$
- Hialuronidase \rightarrow *spreading factor*
- Staphylokinase
- Protease
- Lipase
- Fosfatase
- DNAse

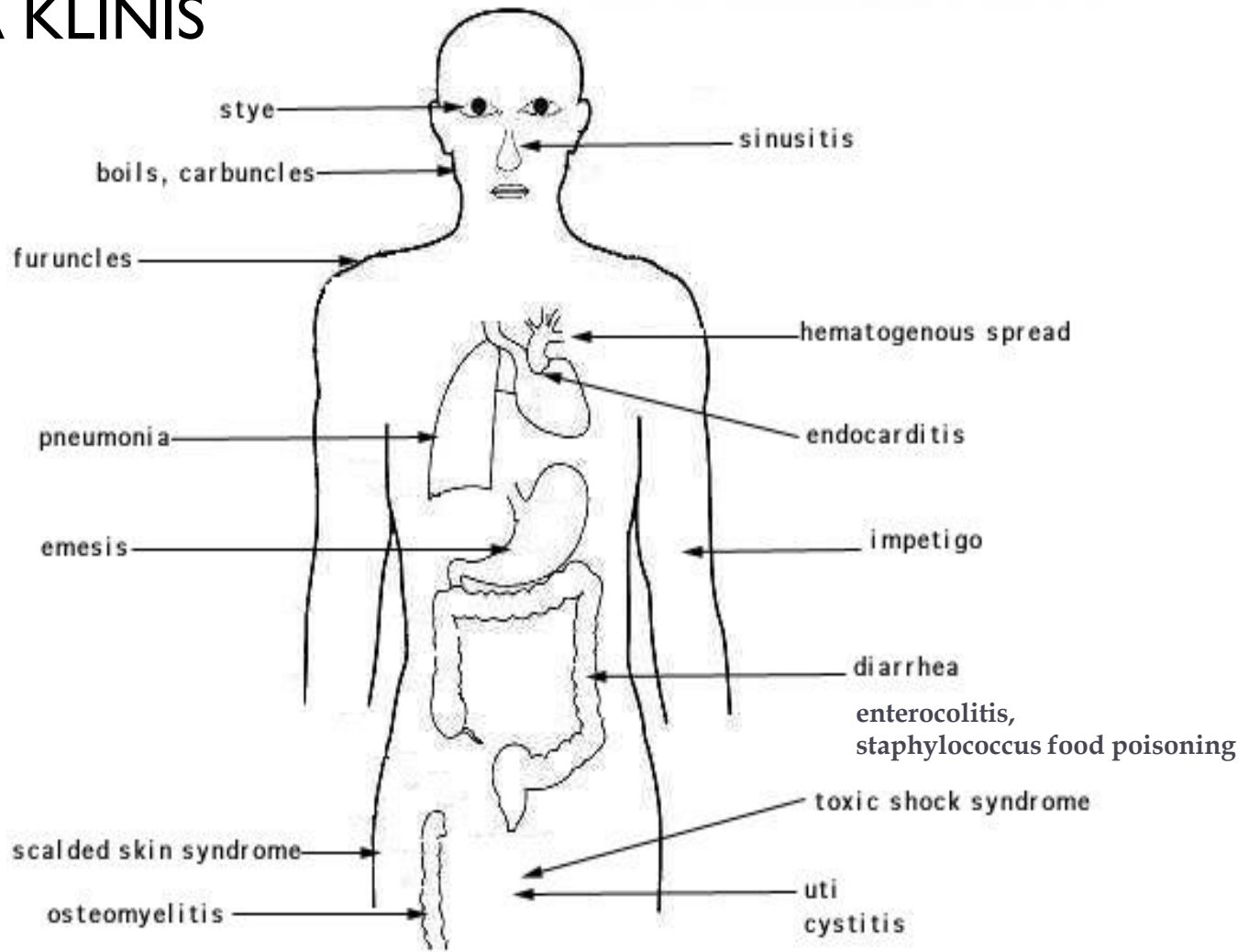
STAPHYLOCOCCUS

▶ RESISTENSI

- Staphylococcus paling resisten terhadap bahan-bahan kimia
- Terhadap obat :
 - Strain Penicillin Resisten Staphylococcus aureus (PRSA)
 - Strain Methicillin Resisten Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

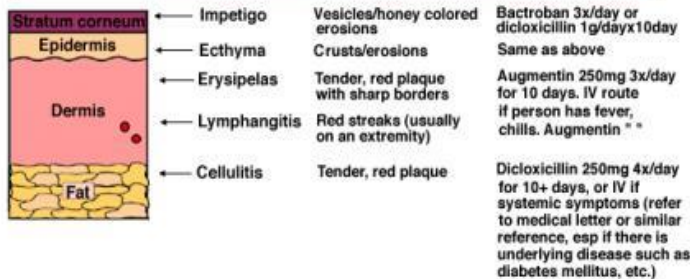
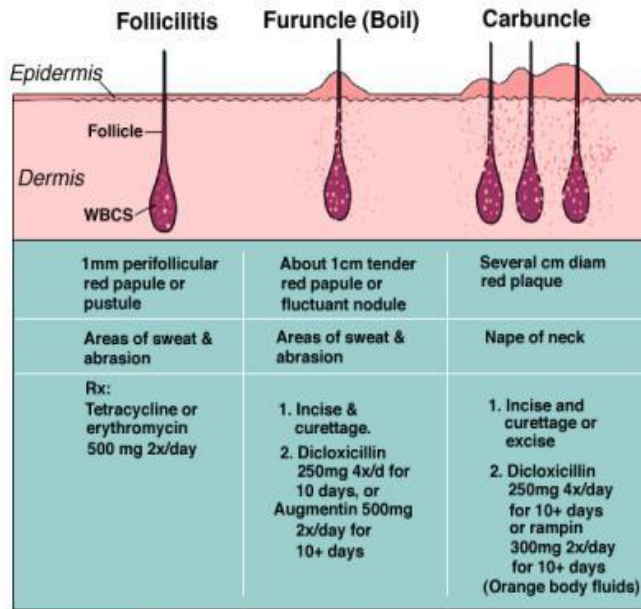
STAPHYLOCOCCUS

▶ GEJALA KLINIS



STAPHYLOCOCCUS

Pyogenic Bacterial Infections



Staphylococcus scalded skin syndrome



Toxic shock syndrome

STAPHYLOCOCCUS

- ▶ *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
 - koagulase negatif
 - **Normal flora** kulit
 - Endocarditis
- ▶ *Staphylococcus saprophiticus*
 - ▶ Koagulase negatif
 - ▶ Penyebab **UTI**

Table 54.2 Some Characteristics of *Staphylococcus* Species

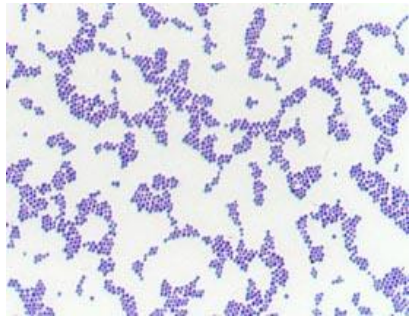
Characteristic	Species		
	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>S. epidermidis</i>	<i>S. saprophyticus</i>
Coagulase	+	-	-
Blood agar lysis	β	-/weak	-
Nitrate reduction	+	+	-
Acid produced aerobically			
Mannitol	+	-	d
D-trehalose	+	-	+
Sucrose	+	+	+
D-xylose	-	-	-
Novobiocin resistance at an MIC of 5 µg/ml	- (S)	- (S)	+ (R)
DNase activity	+	-/weak	-
Gelatinase activity	+	-	-
Pigmentation	Yellow	White	White, yellow

d = 11-89% strains positive

STAPHYLOCOCCUS

▶ DIAGNOSA

- Spesimen sesuai dengan gx klinis
- Pewarnaan Gram



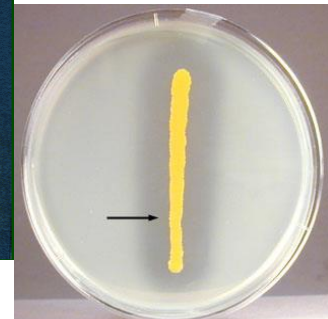
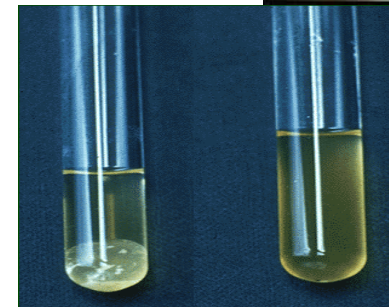
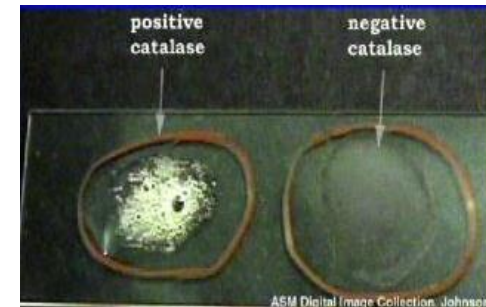
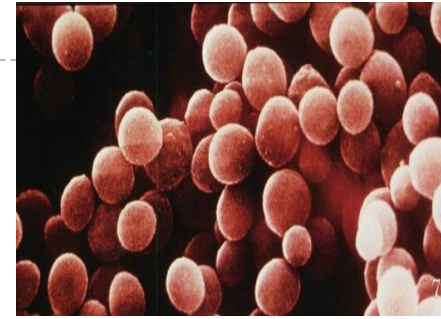
SA, NAP, BAP

Identifikasi : tes Katalase +

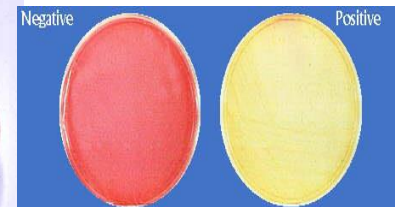
Uji koagulabilitas :

Uji DNase +

- Uji DNase +
- Uji Fermentasi manitol +
- Uji Kepekaan antimikroba



Staphylococcus aureus on mannitol/salt agar



STAPHYLOCOCCUS

▶ TERAPI

- Penicillin dan derivatnya,
- Methycillin (PRSA)
- Vancomycin atau kombinasi sulfa & minocycline/rifampin (MRSA)
- Vaksin : StaphVAX diberikan pada penderita penyakit ginjal stadium akhir (Pebruari 2002)
- Kontrol : tindakan aseptis

STREPTOCOCCUS

- ▶ Family : Streptococcaceae
- ▶ Genus : *Streptococcus*
- ▶ Species : *S. pyogenous*
 - S. agalactiae*
 - S. pneumoniae*
 - S. bovis*
 - S. fecalis, dll*

STREPTOCOCCUS

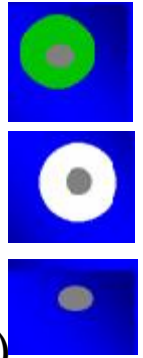
▶ KLASIFIKASI

1. Brown : Hemolisa BAP

- α Hemolisa (partial) : zona kehijauan
- β Hemolisa (complete) : zona terang
- δ Hemolisa : non hemolitik

2. Lancefield : C karbohidrat : group A –V, kecuali I dan J (antigen Lancefield)

- Streptococcus **group A** : S. Pyogenus (large colony) S. Anginosus (small colony)
- Streptococcus **group B** : S. Agalactie
- Streptococcus **group D** : S. Bovis (colon cancer)



STREPTOCOCCUS

3. Griffith : Protein permukaan M, T, R; (**virulen M**)
4. Kebutuhan oksigen : fakultatif anaerob dan obligate anaerob
5. Bergey's Manual : Sifat Biologis : **Pyogenes** group, Viridans group, Enterococcus, Lactic streptococci



STREPTOCOCCUS

- ▶ MORFOLOGI DAN PEWARNAAN :
 - Bentuk **kokus**
 - Tersusun spt rantai
 - **Gram positif**
 - Gerak (-)
 - Spora (-), Kapsul (+) pada beberapa spesies
- ▶ SIFAT :
 - Fakultatif anaerob/obligate anaerob
 - **Test katalase (-)**

STREPTOCOCCUS

▶ PERBENIHAN

- Tumbuh baik pada enriched medium ; BAP
- Suhu 37°C, pH opt 7,4 – 7,6

▶ STRUKTUR Ag :

- Karbohidrat C : protect the bacterium from some host
- Protein M, T, R (M Protein → berperan pada patogenesis demam rematik : adhesin (fimbriae))
- Polisakarida kapsul
- Lipoteichoic acid

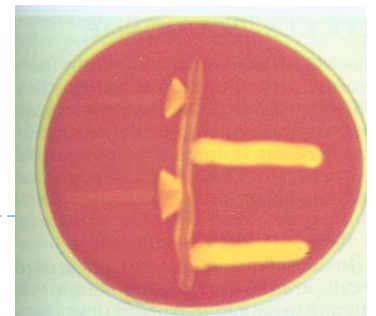


STREPTOCOCCUS

- Hemolisin
 - ▶ **Streptolisin O (SLO)** : tidak stabil thd oksigen, menyebabkan hemolisa total.
 - ▶ Streptolisin S (SLS) : stabil thd oksigen menyebabkan hemolisa disekitar koloni
- Toksin pirogenik (eritrogenik) → *streptococcal toxic shock syndrome & scarlet fever*
- Deoxyribonuclease (DNAse)
- Hyaluronidase → *spreading factor*
- Streptokinase
- Streptococcal proteinase
- DPNase (Diphosphoridin nucleotidase)

STREPTOCOCCUS

- ▶ *Streptococcus pyogenes* (Streptococcus β hemolisa group A)
 - ▶ Bersifat **patogen** pada manusia
 - ▶ Tempat mulut, hidung, tenggorokan dan traktus respiratorius
 - ▶ Susceptible : **bacitracin tes positif**
- ▶ *Streptococcus agalactiae* (Streptococcus β hemolisa group B)
 - Gastrointestinal tract bag bawah dan genitourinary tract
 - Virulence : capsul
 - Klinis : demam nifas, sepsis, infeksi saluran kencing saat hamil
 - Identifikasi CAMP test



STREPTOCOCCUS

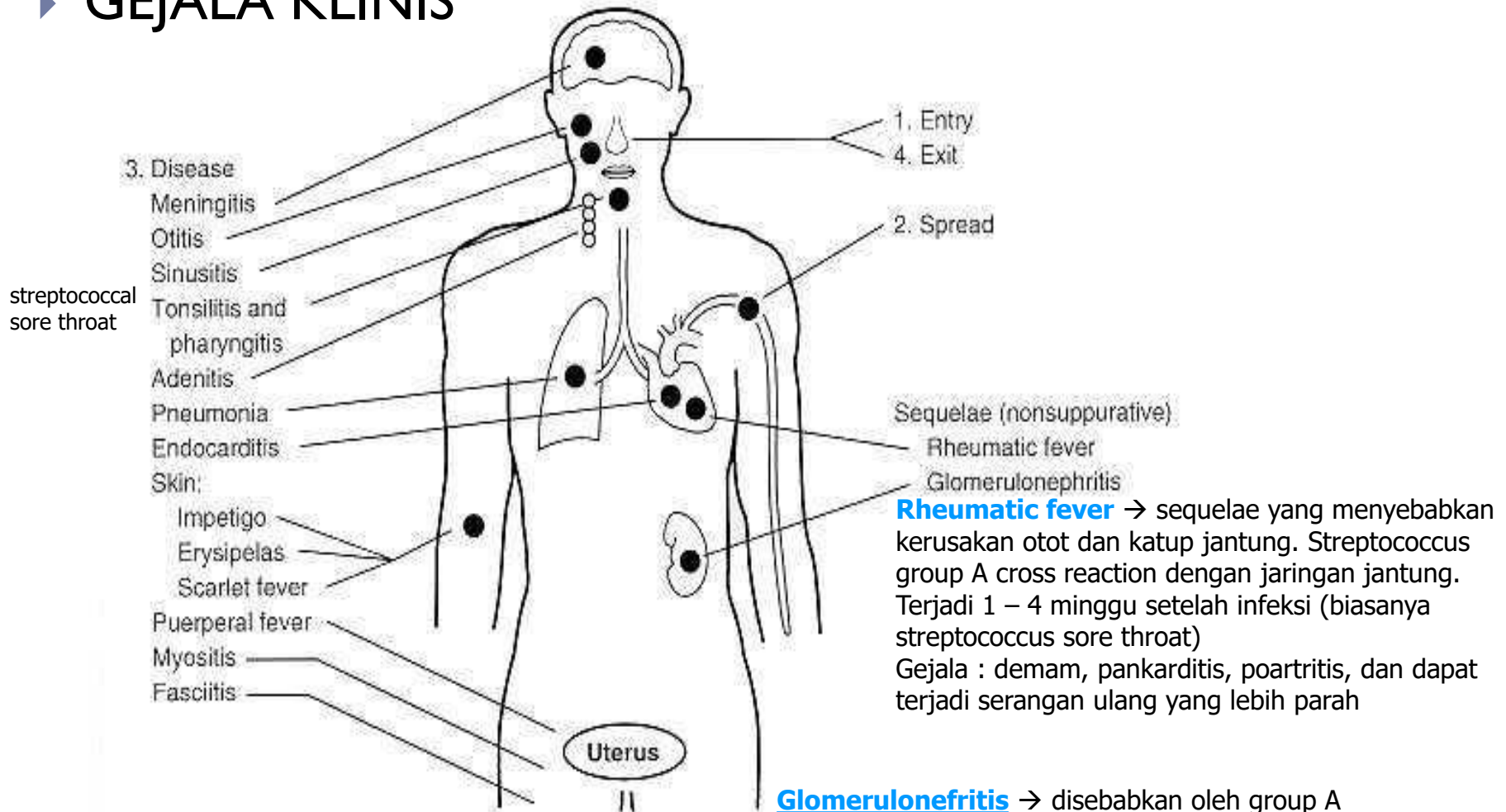
- ▶ Viridans Streptococcus
 - ▶ BAP : α hemolisa, β hemolisa
 - ▶ Oropharynx, gastrointestinal tract, genitourinary tract
 - ▶ Not important virulence factors
 - ▶ Klinis : caries gigi, acut dan sub-acut bacterial endokarditis, infeksi intraabdominal suppurative

Table 56.1 Diagnostic Tests for Streptococcal Differentiation

Group Species	Hemolysis	Bacitracin Sensitivity	CAMP	Bile Esculin	SXT Sensitivity
A					
<i>S. pyogenes</i>	β	Sensitive	-	-	Resistant
B					
<i>S. agalactiae</i>	β	Resistant	+	-	Resistant
C					
<i>S. equi</i>	β	Resistant	-	-	Sensitive
D					
<i>E. faecalis</i>	α , β , or none	Resistant	-	+	Resistant
<i>S. bovis</i>					(some sensitive)
Viridans					
<i>S. salivarius</i>	α or none	Resistant	-	-	Sensitive
<i>S. mitis</i>		(some sensitive)			
<i>S. mutans</i>					

STREPTOCOCCUS

▶ GEJALA KLINIS



Rheumatic fever → sequelae yang menyebabkan kerusakan otot dan katup jantung. Streptococcus group A cross reaction dengan jaringan jantung. Terjadi 1 – 4 minggu setelah infeksi (biasanya streptococcus sore throat)

Gejala : demam, pankarditis, poartritis, dan dapat terjadi serangan ulang yang lebih parah

Glomerulonephritis → disebabkan oleh group A nefritogenik (M12, 4, 2, 49) yang menyerang kulit. Diawali dengan terjadinya deposit kompleks Ag-Ab pada membran basalis glomeruli

STREPTOCOCCUS

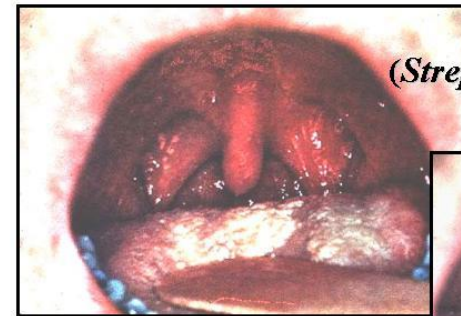
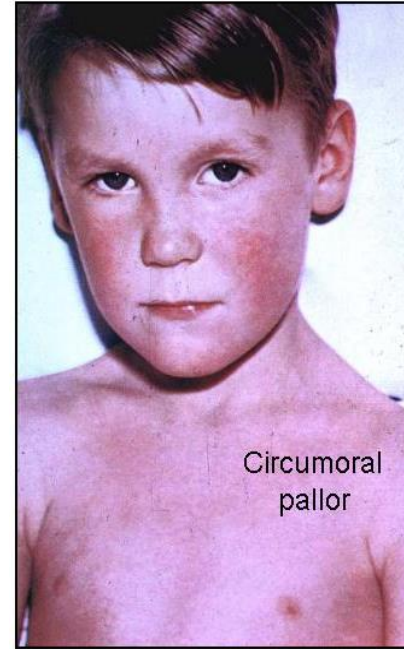
Scarlet fever

Erysipelas

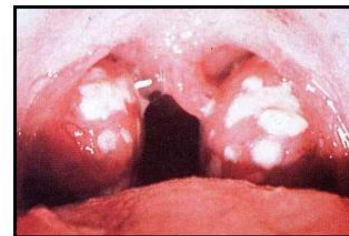
Pyogenic Bacterial Infections

	Folliculitis	Furuncle (Boil)	Carbuncle
	1mm perifollicular red papule or pustule	About 1cm tender red papule or fluctuant nodule	Several cm diam red plaque
	Areas of sweat & abrasion	Areas of sweat & abrasion	Nape of neck
	Rx: Tetracycline or erythromycin 500 mg 2x/day	1. Incise & curettage. 2. Dicloxacillin 250mg 4x/d for 10 days, or Augmentin 500mg 2x/day for 10+ days	1. Incise and curettage or excise 2. Dicloxacillin 250mg 4x/day for 10+ days or rampin 300mg 2x/day for 10+ days (Orange body fluids)

	← Impetigo	Vesicles/honey colored erosions	Bactroban 3x/day or dicloxacillin 1g/day x 10 days
	← Ecthyma	Crusta/erosions	Same as above
	← Erysipelas	Tender, red plaque with sharp borders	Augmentin 250mg 3x/day for 10 days. IV route if person has fever, chills. Augmentin "
	← Lymphangitis	Red streaks (usually on an extremity)	
	← Cellulitis	Tender, red plaque	Dicloxacillin 250mg 4x/day for 10+ days, or IV if systemic symptoms (refer to medical letter or similar reference, esp if there is underlying disease such as diabetes mellitus, etc.)



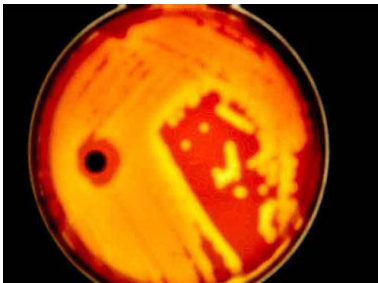
Group A Disease
(*Streptococcus pyogenes*)



STREPTOCOCCUS

▶ DIAGNOSA

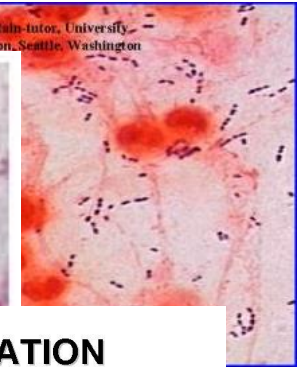
- Spesimen sesuai dengan gx klinis
- Hapusan Gram
- Kultur : BAP → hemolisa
- Uji Identifikasi : tes Katalase (-)
- Bacitrasin 0,04 U
(Streptococcus β hemolitikus group A/
Streptococcus pyogenous)
- Test serologis :



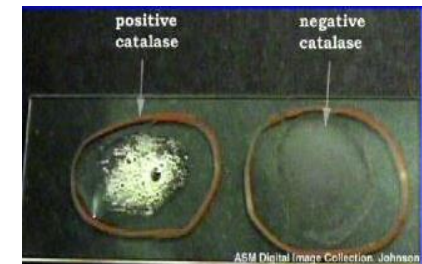
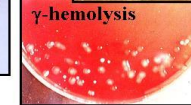
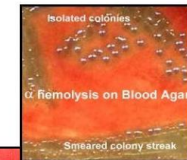
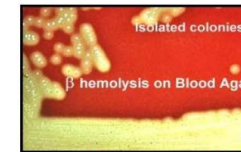
esific karbohidrat C

D (reumatic fever, acut glomerulonefritis)

from gram stain-tutor, University
of Washington, Seattle, Washington



CLASSIFICATION



STREPTOCOCCUS

▶ TERAPI

- ▶ Obat pilihan :
- ▶ penicilline, tetracyclin, chloramphenicol, erytromycin, cephalosporin jika alergi thd penicilline

▶ Pencegahan : Eradikasi kuman



Streptococcus pneumoniae

▶ MORFOLOGI DAN PEWARNAAN :

- Bentuk **kokus, Berpasangan (lancet-shaped diplococci)**
- **Gram positif**, pada kultur tua mudah gram negatif
- Gerak (-)
- Spora (-),
- Virulen factor : Kapsul (+), pneumolysin

▶ SIFAT :

- Fakultatif anaerob
- Isolasi primer CO₂ 5 – 10 %



Streptococcus pneumoniae

▶ PERBENIHAN

- BAP : α HEMOLISA
- CAP lebih baik
 - Koloni : bulat, kecil, permukaan rata, transparan tepi meninggi
 - Bentuk Koloni : Mukoid, Smooth, Rough
- pH opt 7,8
- Susceptible : **optocin test (+)**

▶ SIFAT BIOKIMIA

- Meragikan gula-gula dengan membentuk gas dan inulin juga meragikan karbohidrat



Streptococcus pneumoniae

▶ RESISTENSI :

- Sputum kering & terlindung – dpt hidup berbulan-bulan
- Medium biasa – mati bbrp hari
- t 50°C mati 1 jam
- Phenol & antiseptic biasa mati
- Sulfonamide cepat resisten



Streptococcus pneumoniae

▶ **KLINIS**

- Pneumococcal pneumonia, ttp jarang sbg infeksi primer
- Faktor predisposisi :
 - Kondisi abnormal sal napas m/ obstruksi, alergi
 - Alkohol/intoksikasi obat
 - Malnutrisi
 - Diabetes melitus
 - Kel. jantung, kel. paru
 - Sickle sel anemia, dll



Streptococcus pneumoniae

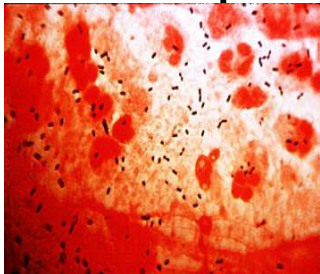
- Gejala : mendadak, demam tinggi, batuk dengan ‘rusty/bloody’ sputum
- Komplikasi : meningitis, OMP (otitis media purulenta), empiema, endokarditis, artritis dll



Streptococcus pneumoniae

▶ DIAGNOSA

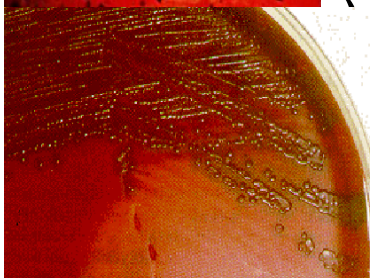
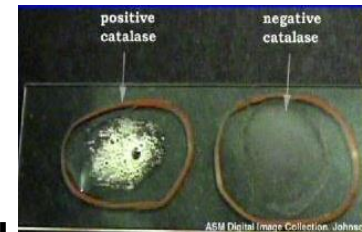
- Spesimen tgt gx klinik
- Hapusan gram



α hemolisa

biokimiawi : uji katalase (-)

Spesifikasi : membedakan dng α hemolisa lain (group

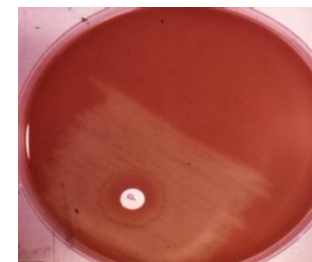
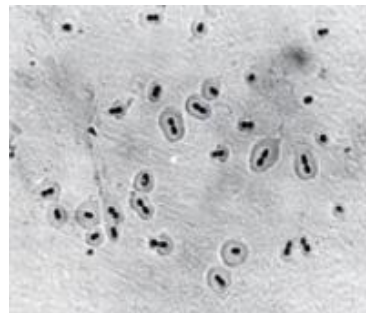


Agglutination reaction (Ag spesifik polisakarida pada kapsul)

Stability test

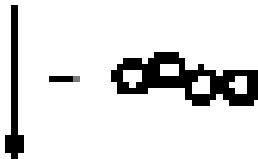
Inulin fermentation

- Uji optochin
- Mouse virulensi test



Identification of Streptococci

CATALASE TEST



Streptococaceae

Disks

Ability to Grow in:

Distinguishing tests

Optochin Bacitracin

6.5% NaCl

Bile esculin

—	<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	S	R	—	—
—	<i>S. pyogenes</i>	R	S	—	—
—	<i>E. faecalis</i>	R	R	+	+
—	Nonenterococcal Gp D	R	R	—	+
—	Viridans streptococci	R	R	—	—

Streptococcus pneumoniae

▶ TERAPI

- Obat pilihan : penicillin
- Mudah resisten : tetracyclin. sulfonamide
- Vaksinasi (killed vaccine)
- Pencegahan : hindari kontak dan faktor predisposisi



ENTEROCOCCUS

- ▶ Enterococcus **Group D**
 - ▶ *Enterococcus faecalis* = *Streptococcus faecalis*
 - ▶ Non hemolytic
 - ▶ Infeksi nosokomial
 - ▶ Resisten terhadap antibiotika
 - ▶ Diagnosis : resisten optochin test



Peptostreptococcus

- ▶ Obligat anaerob
- ▶ Menghasilkan asam laktat
- ▶ NF pada GIT dan traktus genitalis
- ▶ Sering menimbulkan berbagai infeksi
- ▶ Infeksi Pleuropulmonary



BAKTERI GRAM POSITIF

BATANG – SPORA/NON SPORA – TAHAN ASAM

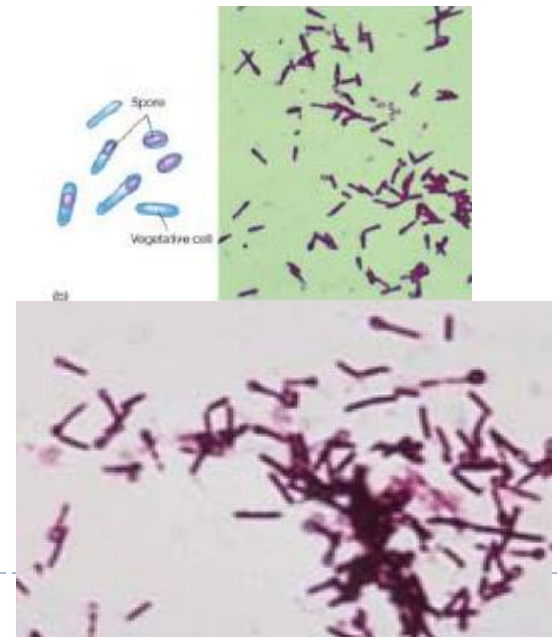
Clostridium tetani

▶ MORFOLOGI :

- Batang gram (+)
- Gerak (+), Spora (+) terminal “Drum Stick Appearance” tersebar di tanah
- Capsul (-)

▶ SIFAT PERBENIHAN :

- Obligate an-aerob
- t opt 37⁰C
- pH opt 7,4



Clostridium tetani

▶ PATOGENESA

M.O berkembang pada tempat infeksi – eksotoksin :
tetanospasmin – **neurotoxin** – local nerves – blok
release neurotransmitter – postsynaptic **inhibition** –
kontraksi **spasmodik**

▶ GEJALA

Luka, luka bakar, umbilicus stump, tindakan operasi

Inkubasi beberapa hari – beberapa minggu

Inkubasi < 4 hari – tingkat kematian tinggi

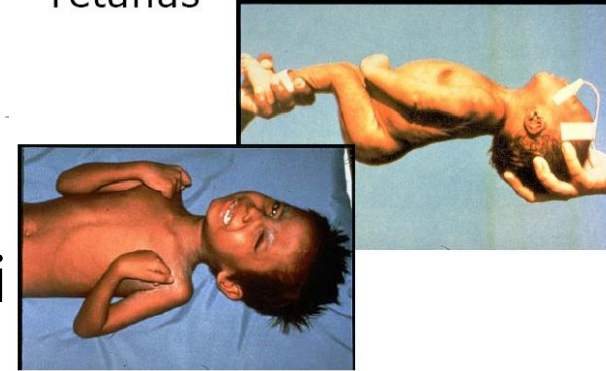


Clostridium tetani

GEJALA KLINIS

- ▶ **Lockjaw / trismus** : kontraksi otot i dekat luka
 - ▶ **Carper's mouth**/ tetanus neonatorum
 - ▶ **Opisthotonus** : kekakuan tubuh dibagian punggung
- ...tian akibat spasmus otot pernafasan

Tetanus



A severe case of tetanus. muscles, back and legs are rigid muscle spasms can break bones can be fatal (e.g respiratory failure)



Clostridium tetani

▶ TERAPI

- ▶ wound toilet
- ▶ penicillin
- ▶ pengobatan spesifik: human TIG (tetanus Immune globulin), horse antitoxin
- ▶ obat “curarelike” (menghambat impuls syaraf pada neoromuscular junction)
- ▶ Pengobatan non-spesifik : lingkungan gelap, sedasi, udara yang cukup

▶ Pencegahan

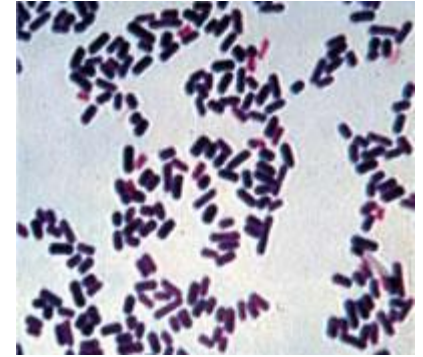
- ▶ Imunisasi DPT
 - ▶ Imunisasi pasif dengan TIG
-



Clostridium perfringens

MORFOLOGI

- ▶ Batang,
- ▶ Gram (+), Spora (+), berkapsul
- ▶ Gerak (-)
- ▶ Aerotolerant
- ▶ Hemolysis BAP (b-hemolytic theta(q) toxin, a-hemolytic alpha(a) toxin)
- ▶ Nagler rxn; precipitation serum/ egg yolk media; a -toxin (phospholipase C) lecithinase
- ▶ "stormy" fermentation (coagulation) milk; lactose menjadi asam dan gas



Clostridium perfringens

PATHOGENESA

- ▶ Pathogenic : **cytolytic enzim dan eksotoxin**
- ▶ *C.perfringens* **type A** : **histotoxic (infeksi jaringan) dan enterotoxigenic (infeksi gastrointestinal = food poisoning)**
- ▶ *C.perfringens* **type C** : **necrotizing enteritis**
- ▶ Eksotoxin – alpha toxin = lecithinase, rupture RBC, swelling, tissue destruction (histotoxic)
- ▶ Collagenase, hyaluronidase, Dnase
- ▶ Fermentasi glukosa : **gas**



Clostridium perfringens

BENTUK KLINIS

a. Gas gangrene (clostridial myositis/ myonecrosis)

- ▶ krepitasi (gas didalam jaringan subkutan)
- ▶ nekrosis (toksin α)
- ▶ peningkatan permeabilitas kapiler syok
- ▶ highly lethal (bakteriemi)
- ▶ edematous pada daerah infeksi
- ▶ kulit : bronze discoloration
- ▶ eksudat : hitam cair



Clostridium perfringens

PENCEGAHAN & PENGOBATAN :

- ▶ “surgical debridement”
- ▶ Penicillin G dosis tinggi/cephalosporin
- ▶ Antitoxin
- ▶ “hyperbaric oxygen”

b. **Clostridial cellulitis**

- ▶ Infeksi clostridia pada luka
 - ▶ Gas yang terbentuk (krepitus) >>,tetapi tidak ada pembengkakan dan tidak ada toksisitas gas gangrene
 - ▶ Kurang serius dibanding gas gangrene
-



Clostridium perfringens

c. **Clostridial endometritis = uterine infection**

- ▶ Septic aborsi, gejala : nekrosis jaringan uterus → septicemia → nekrosis ekstensif, demam tinggi, hemolisis intravaskuler yang berlebihan → hysterectomy & hemodialisis

d. **Enterotoxigenic food poisoning**

- ▶ *C.perfringens* **tipe A** : acute food poisoning
 - ▶ Symptoms; 8-12 jam, nausea, abdominal pain, diare
 - ▶ Infeksi jika m.o $10^5/g$
 - ▶ Pencegahan : good cooking hygiene, penyimpanan yang benar
-



Clostridium perfringens

e. Enteritis necroticans

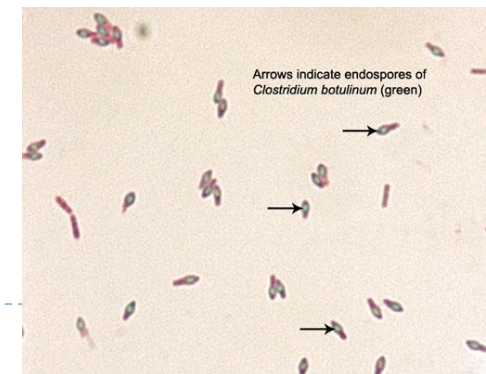
- ▶ *C. perfringens* tipe C yang menghasilkan necrotizing β toxin
- ▶ Symptoms: abdominal pain, vomiting, diare (sering blood diarrhea)
- ▶ Toxin menyebabkan patchy necrosis → intestinal obstruction



Clostridium botulinum

MORFOLOGI &

- ▶ Batang, Gram (+), spora subterminal,
- ▶ Motil (peritrichous flagella)
- ▶ “Strik anaerob”
- ▶ Menghasilkan eksotoxin, ada 8 tipe; A, B, C1, C2, D, E, F, G semua toksin merupakan neurotoxin kecuali C2
- ▶ Dosis lethal untuk manusia < 1 µg



Clostridium botulinum

PATOGENESA

- A-B toxin, target site neuromuscular junction (reseptor peripheral **cholinergic nerve ending**) – menghambat presynaptic acetilkholin (eksitasi neurotransmitter) – “muscular/flaccid paralysis”

BENTUK KLINIS

a. **Botulism/“food poisoning”**

- ▶ Inkubasi : 18 – 96 jam
 - ▶ Gx/ : mulut kering, konstipasi, mual, muntah, flaccid paralysis, paralysis otot ocular, farings, larings, retensi urin, otot pernafasan → kematian
-



Clostridium botulinum

PENGOBATAN :

- ▶ Kumbah lambung
- ▶ Metronidazole/penicillin

PENCEGAHAN :

- ▶ Proses pengalengan makanan yang benar (spora mati)
 - ▶ Memasak makanan 100⁰C 10 menit
 - ▶ Kaleng (makanan) yang menggelembung dibuang
 - ▶ Ventilasi, antitoksin trivalent (A,B,E)
-



Clostridium botulinum

b. Infant botulism

- ▶ Pada bayi umur 8 minggu – 8 bulan
- ▶ Kontaminasi pada makanan & susu bayi → multiplikasi pada colon bayi → absorpsi toksin
- ▶ Gx/ : paralisis flaccid akut (otot kepala, leher, wajah, tenggorokan s/d ekstremitas), kematian paralisis otot interkostal & diafragma, gagal jantung



Clostridium difficile

- ▶ Diidentifikasi sebagai penyebab
 - ▶ PMC (“pseudomembranous colitis”)
 - ▶ AAD (“antimicrobial-associated diarrhea”)
- ▶ Normal flora GIT – berhubungan dengan pengobatan antibiotika – kemoterapi : ampicillin, cephalosporins, clindamycin, antineoplasma
- ▶ 2 toxin : toxin A (enterotoxin), toxin B (cytotoxic)



Clostridium difficile

GEJALA KLINIS

- ▶ Diare, kram, demam, inflamasi

DIAGNOSA LAB. :

- ▶ Endoskopi ; menentukan PMC
- ▶ Mikrobiologi & deteksi toksin

PENGOBATAN :

- ▶ Penghentian pemberian antibiotik-kemoterapi
 - ▶ Elektrolit
 - ▶ Vancomycin atau metronidazol
-



Bacillus anthracis

▶ Penyakit zoonosis

▶ MORFOLOGI

- Batang Gram (+), spora (+), kapsul (+), gerak (-)
- Biakan “bamboo appearance”

▶ PERBENIHAN

- tumbuh pada perbenihan biasa
- t 12 – 45⁰C, pH 7 – 7,4
- BAP non hemolytic, koloni khas “medusa head”

▶ Virulence faktor

- ▶ Kapsul
- ▶ Exotoxin



Bacillus anthracis

▶ PATOGENESA

- primer pada binatang – manusia sakit ok kontak
- spora masuk mll kulit yg luka/ membran mucosa, perinhalasi (jarang) dan sal Cerna

BENTUK KLINIS

I. **Cutaneous anthrax**

- mll luka pada kulit
- 95 % kasus anthrax
- gx : inkubasi (2 – 5 hari) – papula, vesikula – black eschar yg dikelilingi gelatinous edema



Bacillus anthracis

2. Pulmonary anthrax (wool sorter's disease)

- mll inhalasi
- gx : panas, malaise, myalgia, batuk non produktif, dyspnea, sakit pada rongga dada, necrosis hemoragik

3. Gastrointestinal anthrax

- mll makanan
 - gx : cholera like gastroenteritis, abdominal pain, demam, nausea, vomiting, diare, perdarahan GIT
-



Bacillus anthracis

▶ DIAGNOSA

- spesimen = gx klinis
- direct smear
- kultur
- serologis : test Ascoli

▶ TERAPI :

- penicillin, tetracycline
- antiserum : antitoksin



Bacillus anthracis

▶ PREVENSI :

- binatang yg mati ok anthrax dibakar/ dikubur yg dalam
- sterilisasi/disinfeksi bahan yg tercemar
- memakai baju pelindung, masker, sarung tangan
- immunisasi aktif pd binatang



Bacillus cereus

- ▶ Opportunistic pathogen
- ▶ Exotoxin
 - ▶ Enterotoxin
- ▶ Food poisoning : intoksikasi
- ▶ Disease
 - ▶ Septicemia, endocarditis, meningitis, wound infections, pneumnia, fulminant eye infections
- ▶ Terapi
 - ▶ Clindamycin ditambah/tidak dengan gentamycin



Corynebacterium diphtheriae

▶ MORFOLOGI

- ▶ Batang, gram (+), spora (-), gerak (-)
- ▶ Susunan khas membentuk huruf V, Y, L – tulisan cina
- ▶ Volutine granule metakromatis – ‘babes ernst’ bodies perlu pewarnaan metakromatis : Neisser, albert, loeffler methylene blue



Corynebacterium diphtheriae

▶ PERBENIHAN

- ▶ Aerob
- ▶ T 37 °C, pH : 7,2 – 7,8
- ▶ Dapat tumbuh pada medium biasa
- ▶ Isolasi primer : media PAI (coagulated egg), media Loeffler (coagulated serum)
- ▶ Media selektif : Tellurite blood agar

▶ SIFAT BAKTERI

- ▶ Tahan terhadap penyinaran, pengeringan dan pendinginan
- ▶ Air mendidih mati dalam 1 menit, 58 °C mati dalam 10 menit
- ▶ Mudah mati desinfektans

Corynebacterium diphtheriae

▶ TEST VIRULENSI

- ▶ Invitro test : gel diffusion test : Elek Ouchterlony, tissue culture test
- ▶ Invivo : binatang marmut

▶ BENTUK Klinik

- ▶ Merupakan penyakit endemik
- ▶ Incidens tertinggi **umur 2 – 5 th**
- ▶ Sumber basil virulen pada hidung dan tenggorokan
- ▶ Penularan : kontak langsung, perinhalasi

Corynebacterium diphtheriae

▶ Bentuk klinik

- ▶ Gejala yg ditimbulkan akibat toxin (**eksotoksin**) kuman tetap berada di jalan masuk -- toksemia
- ▶ Membuat **beslag 'pseudomembran'**
- ▶ Gejala klinis masa inkubasi 2 – 7 hr



Corynebacterium diphtheriae

- ▶ **DIAGNOSA LAB :**
 - ▶ Spesimen : usapan/swab tenggorok
 - ▶ Direct smear
 - ▶ Pembiakan
 - ▶ Test virulensi
- ▶ **PENGOBATAN**
 - ▶ ADS : antitoksin
 - ▶ Kuman : penicillin

Corynebacterium diphtheriae

▶ PENCEGAHAN

- ▶ Pengobatan thd karier
- ▶ Immunisasi
- ▶ Isolasi penderita

▶ KOMPLIKASI

- ▶ Alat pernapasan : obstruksi, atelektasis, BP
- ▶ CVS : peripheral vascular collaps
- ▶ Tract UG : degenerasi epitel ginjal
- ▶ Saraf : paralisis palatum mole (mg I/II), otot mata (mg III), umum (mg IV), n. prenicus

Corynebacterium diphtheriae

- ▶ Schick test
 - ▶ Mengetahui **status imunitas terhadap toxin** kuman diphtheri
 - ▶ Toxin 1/50 MLD 0,1 ml intracutan, lengan kontrol toxin yg dipanaskan 60 °C – 30 mnt
 - ▶ Reaksi terjadi stl 24 – 36 jam, (+) : inflamasi – tidak punya kekebalan, (-) kebalikannya

Listeria monocytogenes

- ▶ Gram-positive beta-hemolytic bacillus
- ▶ Aerobic and facultatively anaerobic
- ▶ Motile, non-spore-forming
- ▶ Bacteremia and sepsis
- ▶ CNS listeriosis (meningitis, meningoencephalitis, cerebritis, brainstem encephalitis, and brain or spinal abscess)
- ▶ Spontaneous abortion, Stillbirth
- ▶ Transmisi :
 - ▶ Ingestion : kontaminasi makanan
 - ▶ Transplasenta
- ▶ Terapi
 - ▶ Penicillin/ampicillin

Lactobacillus spp

- ▶ NF pada mulut, urogenital dan GIT
- ▶ Predominan flora pada vagina
- ▶ Berbentuk batang bengkok, gram (+), motil
- ▶ Dihubungkan dengan vaginitis bakteri (“non-specific vaginitis”)
- ▶ *Bifidobacterium dentium* : sering berperan didalam infeksi

Mycobacteria

TAKSONOMI

- Ordo : Actinomycetales
- Famili : Mycobacteriaceae
- Genus : Mycobacterium
- Spesies : *M. tuberculosis* (**Strict pathogens**)
M. leprae (**Strict pathogens**)
M. bovis (**Strict pathogens**)
M. avium
M. marianum
M. kansasii
M. fortuitum
M. scrofulaceum
dll.

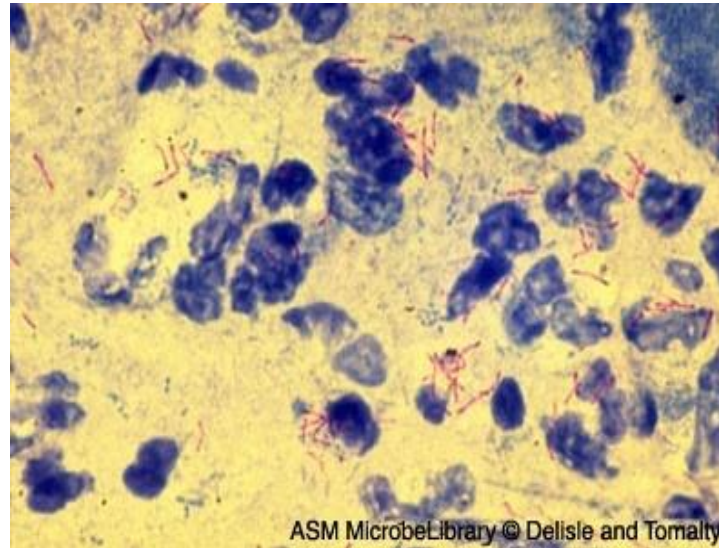
Mycobacterium tuberculosis

- ▶ Merupakan penyebab tuberculosis
- ▶ Faktor penyebab meningkatnya tbc :
 - ▶ Drug abuse
 - ▶ HIV – AIDS
 - ▶ Malnutrisi
 - ▶ Imunsupresi
 - ▶ Diabetes melitus
 - ▶ Sosial ekonomi yg jelek
 - ▶ Lingkungan kumuh
 - ▶ Daerah industri

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Morfologi :

- ▶ Batang
- ▶ Gram (+)
- ▶ Gerak (-)
- ▶ Spora(-)
- ▶ Capsul (-)
- ▶ Tahan asam : dinding sel mengandung asam mycolic - waxy



Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Perbenihan :

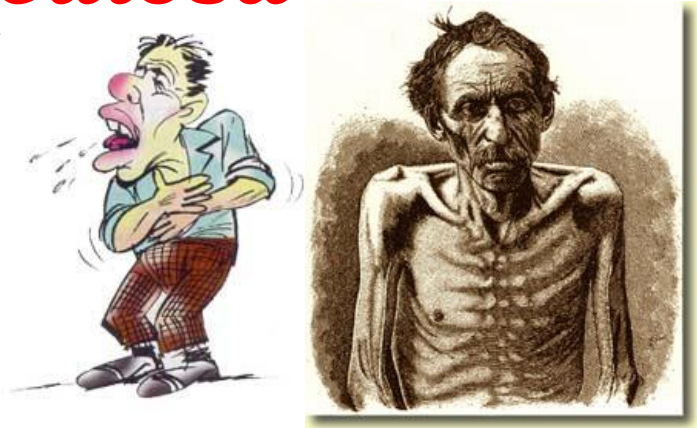
- ▶ Tumbuh pada medium perbenihan biasa
- ▶ **Obligat aerob**
- ▶ t opt 37⁰ C, pH 6 – 7,6
- ▶ Waktu inkubasi : 10-14 hari, paling lama 4-8 minggu, rapid grower kurang 7 hr
- ▶ Dinding sel bersifat hidrofobik (tumbuh pada permukaan media)



Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Resistansi/tahan :

- ▶ Asam, basa
- ▶ Bahan kimia (5% phenol)
- ▶ Panas
- ▶ Sinar matahari, kuman yang berada dalam sputum/dahak
 - ▶ Langsung → 20 – 30 jam
 - ▶ Terlindung → 6 – 8 bulan
- ▶ Butir sputum (droplets) infeksius 8 – 10 hari
- ▶ Virulence factor
 - ▶ **Many virulence factor : spesial cell wall (asam mycolat)**



Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Primary TB

- ▶ Perinhalasi (droplets), masuk alveoli – di phagocyt oleh macrophages, multiply intracellularly, mild fever
- ▶ 3-4 weeks - cell mediated response - monocytes migrate - tubercules
- ▶ Tubercle = TB, macrophages, fibroblasts, lymphocytes dan neutrophils
- ▶ Necrosis of tubercle = calcification
- ▶ Tuberculin reaction

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

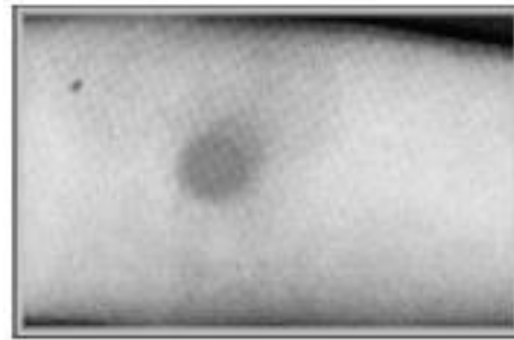
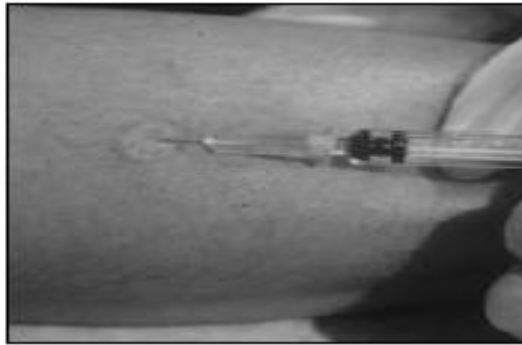
Secondary TB

- ▶ Tubercles menyebar bronchiolus – batuk, sputum darah, fever, anorexia, BB turun, extreme fatigue, night sweats, chest pain wasting of body
- ▶ Extrapulmonary - lymph nodes, kidneys, long bones, genital tract, brain, meninges

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

DIAGNOSE TB

- ▶ **Mantoux test /uji tuberculin : memory T cells**
 - ▶ Mengetahui seseorang terinfeksi tuberculosis
 - ▶ OT (old tuberculine)/PPD (purified protein derivative)
 - ▶ Disuntikkan intrakutan
 - ▶ Dibaca 48 – 72 jam warna kemerahan dan (+) jika ada indurasi 10 mm, 5 mm meragukan, (-) tidak ada indurasi



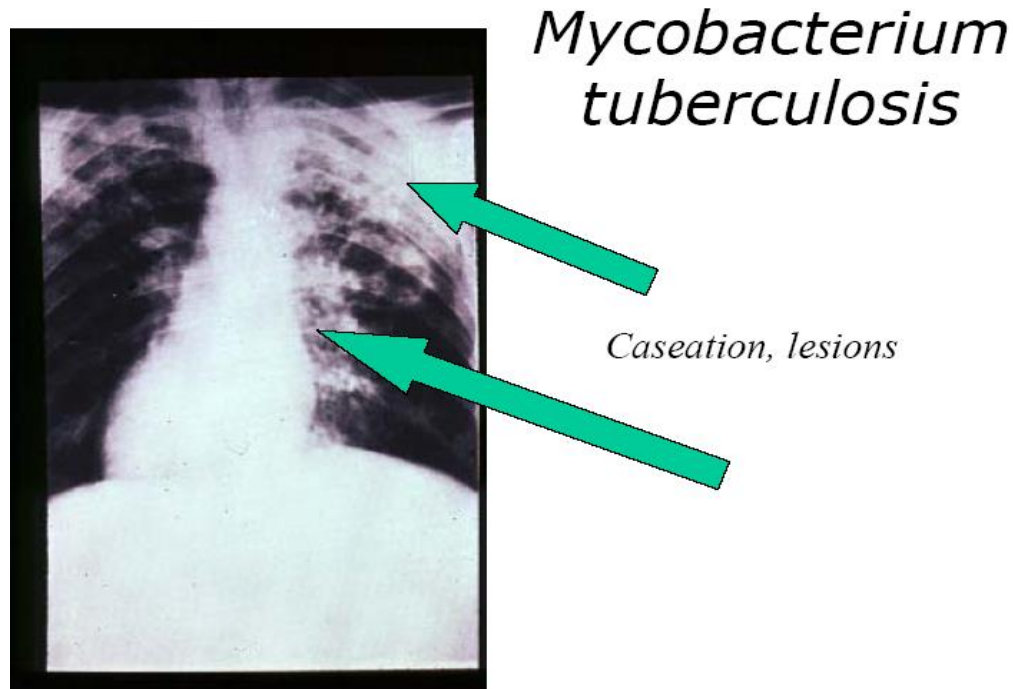
Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Uji tuberculin

- ▶ Tuberculin (+)
 - ▶ Orang sehat → punya daya tahan
 - ▶ Orang sakit → penderita TBC
 - ▶ Pernah divaksinasi
- ▶ Tuberculin (-)
 - ▶ Belum pernah kontak dengan kuman Mycobacterium
 - ▶ Tidak memiliki daya tahan → perlu divaksinasi
- ▶ Tidak dapat menentukan ada tidaknya TB aktif
- ▶ Anergy
 - ▶ TBC berat, Measles, Hodgkins, Sarcoidosis

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

- ▶ Thorax x-ray: tubercles
- ▶ Identifikasi/isolasi *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* dari sputum



Mycobacterium tuberculosis

- ▶ Identifikasi/isolasi
 - ▶ Spesimen tgt gx klinis
 - ▶ Direct smear : tahan asam (Ziehl neelsen, kinyoun carbol fuschin, Tan thiam hok)
 - ▶ Pembiakan
 - ▶ Inokulasi pada hewan coba

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

TERAPI :

- ▶ Isoniazid (INH), Rifampin, Pyrazinamide (PZA), Ethambutol, Streptomycin
- ▶ Kombinasi obat (cocktail) selama 6-24 months

PENCEGAHAN:

- ▶ Vaccine BCG (Bacille Calmet-Guerin) strain of M.bovis - 20-80% protective for several years

Mycobacterium bovis

- ▶ Terinfeksi melalui makanan/minum susu → menyebabkan gejala **scrofula (pembesaran kelenjar leher/cervical)**, abdominal pain, dan skin lesions
- ▶ Transmisi lembu (batuk) = pulmonary TB

Scrofula (Lymphadenitis)



PENCEGAHAN

- ▶ Pasteurisasi
- ▶ Pemberantasan TBC pada ternak lembu
- ▶ Vaccine BCG (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) is a *Mycobacterium bovis* strain

Mycobacterium leprae

- ▶ Merupakan penyebab penyakit : Lepra/ Leprosy/Morbus Hansen
- ▶ Morfologi :
 - ▶ Batang
 - ▶ Gram (+)
 - ▶ Gerak (-)
 - ▶ Spora (-)
 - ▶ susunan khas disebut “**Globi atau Packet of Cigars**”
- ▶ Basil tahan asam
- ▶ Tidak dapat dibiakkan secara in-vitro
- ▶ Tidak memenuhi koch postulate

Mycobacterium leprae

- ▶ Pembiakan dapat mempergunakan
 - ▶ Telapak kaki tikus putih
 - ▶ Fibroblast (perbenihan jaringan)
 - ▶ Armadillo (sejenis tikus) Strict parasite, slow grower
- ▶ Leprosy - chronic progressive disease skin and nerves - severe disfigurement
- ▶ Transmisi ? → air borne
- ▶ Low infectivity - prolonged contact required
- ▶ Spectrum of clinical presentations
 - ▶ dependent on host – parasite interactions

Mycobacterium leprae

Lepromin tes

- Merupakan uji imunologis
- Kegunaan:
 - Mengetahui daya tahan hospes terhadap *M.leprae*
 - Membantu menegakkan diagnosis
 - Mengetahui hasil pengobatan
 - Menentukan prognosis

Hasil tes lepromin

□ Tes lepromin (+):

- Daya tahan (+)
- Prognosa baik

Tes lepromin (-):

Tidak ada daya tahan tubuh
Prognosa jelek

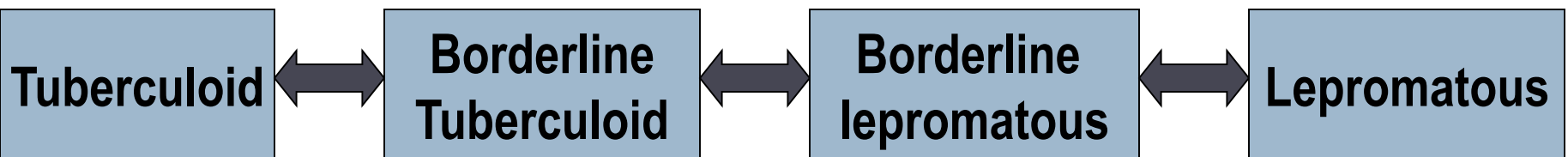
Mycobacterium leprae

LOKASI KELAINAN

- Saraf tepi
- Kulit
- Mukosa hidung
- Otot & tulang

BENTUK KLINIS

- LL (Lepromatous Leprosy)
- Borderline
 - BL (Borderline Leprosy)
 - BT (Borderline Tuberculoid)
- TT (Tuberculoid Type)



Mycobacterium leprae

LEPROMATOUS LEPROSY (LL)

- Ganas, infeksius
- Daya tahan hospes rendah
- Lepromin test negatif (-)
- Pemeriksaan mikroskopis/ bakteriologis positif (+) ; **Globi**
- **Prognosa jelek**
- Muka seperti singa (facies leonina)
- Mutilasi kerusakan kartilago muka dan tulang
- Lesi kulit yang meluas
- Kerusakan saraf perifer yang simetris dan anestesia



Mycobacterium leprae

TUBERCULOID TYPE (TT)

- Daya tahan hospes baik
- Lepromin test positif (+)
- Pemeriksaan mikroskopis/ bakteriologis negatif
- Kerusakan saraf perifer
- Lesi kulit (sedikit)
- Kurang infeksius
- Prognosa baik

Mycobacterium leprae

DIAGNOSIS

- ▶ Klinis
- ▶ Laboratorium
- Bahan pemeriksaan :
 - ▶ Reitz serum (dari cuping telinga)
 - ▶ Scraping lesi kulit (bercak makuloanaestetik)
 - ▶ Scraping mukosa septum nasi
- Direct smear : pewarnaan tahan asam
- Pembiakan : telapak kaki tikus putih

Mycobacterium leprae

TREATMENT

- ▶ Dapsone (DDS)
- ▶ Rifampin dan dapsone untuk tuberculoid
- ▶ Rifampin, dapsone dan clofazimine (2-10 years)

PENCEGAHAN

- Case finding
- Isolasi penderita
- Imunisasi
- Terapi kontak (anak) : DDS

terima kasih