



MIKROBIOLOGI



Mikrobiologi

Microbial disease

- **Signs & symptoms**
- **Pemeriksaan penunjang klinis**
 - **Pemeriksaan dan pewarnaan specimen**
 - **Kultur specimen; sensitivity antibiotic test**



Nomenclature

Binomial nomenclature

Genus and species; e.g. *Homo sapiens*

Classification Hierarchy

Kingdom

Phylum

Class

Order

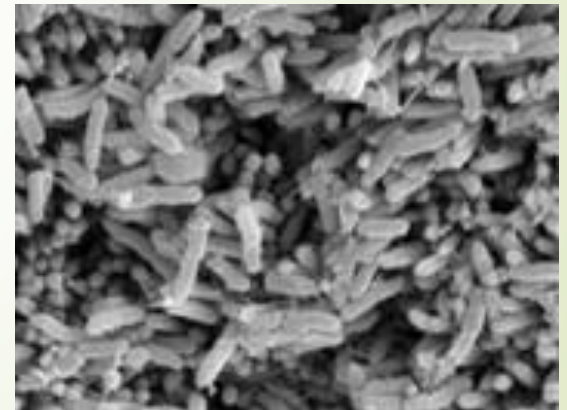
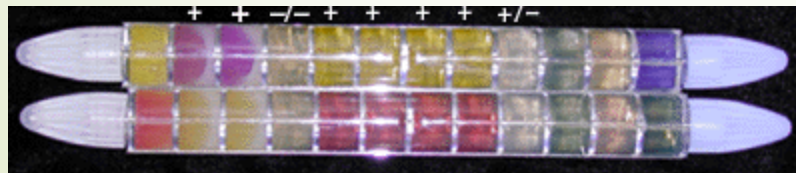
Family

Genus

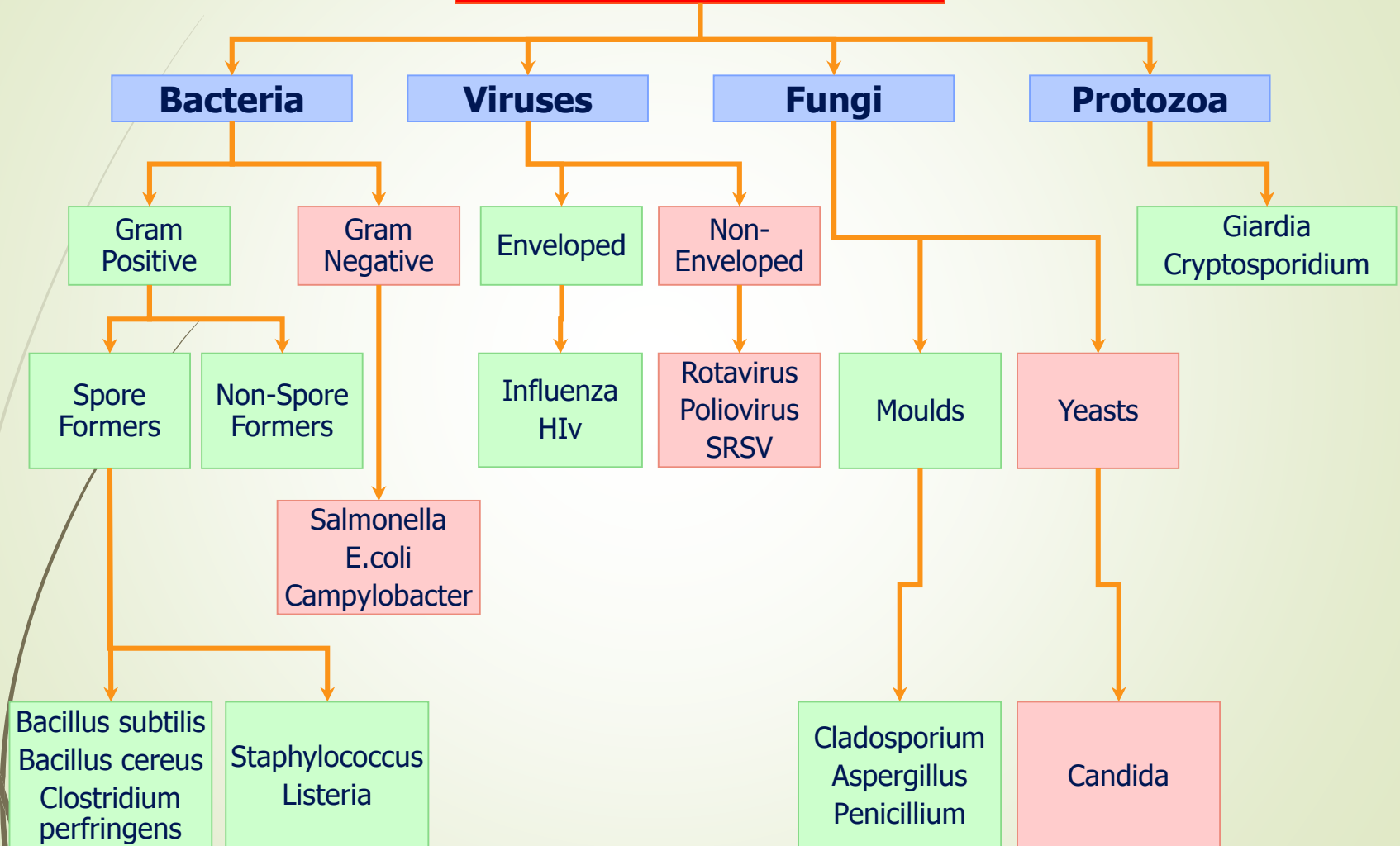
Species

Identifikasi Mikroorganisme

- Karakteristik/morphologi
- Hasil pewarnaan
- Hasil serologis
- Karakteristik genetik
- Protein



Mikroorganismen





Mikroorganismen

Smallest



Largest

Prions

Viruses

Bacteria

Fungi


Protozoa

Prokaryotik


Eukaryotik

Prokaryotik dan Eukaryotik

	PROKARYOTES	EUKARYOTES
a) Size	1-10 microns	10-100 microns
b) Complexity	unicellular, rarely small clusters or filaments	sometimes unicellular more often multicellular
c) Membrane bound organelles	none (mesosome is infolding of cytoplasmic membrane)	nuclei, mitochondria, chloroplasts, lysosomes, endoplasmic reticulum, golgi, & vacuoles
d) Nucleus	no	yes
e) Chromosomes	single & circular	usually several & linear
f) Introns & Exons	occasionally	frequent
g) Histones	no	yes

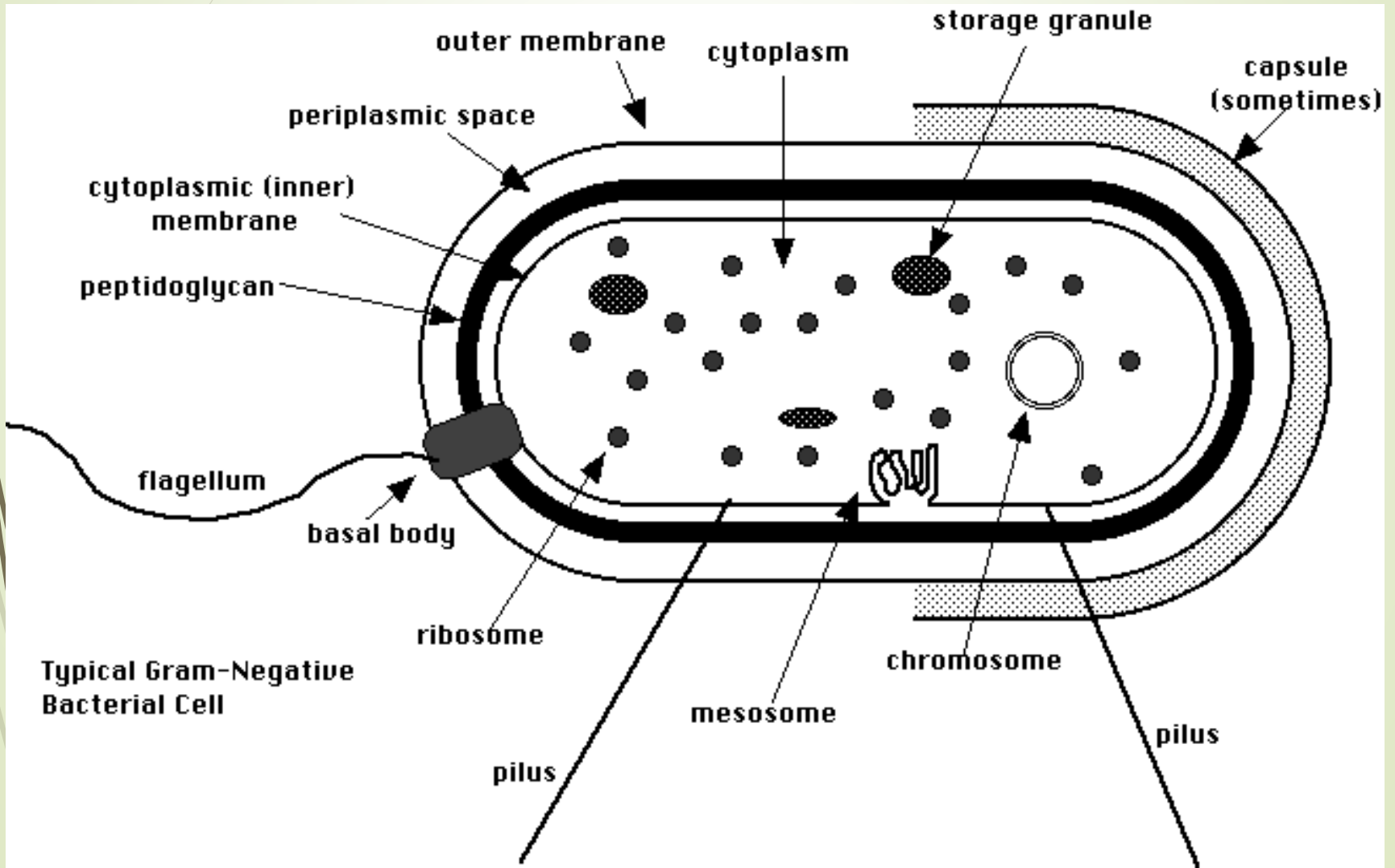


h) Ploidy	haploid	diploid
i) Mitosis & Meiosis	absent	present
j) Sexual reproduction	none, or unidirectional from donor to recipient	usually, involves fusion of haploid gametes
k) Ribosomes	70s (50s + 30s subunits)	80s (60s + 40s) in cytoplasm (mitochondria & chloroplasts have prokaryotic ribosomes)
l) Cytoskeleton	absent	microtubules and microfilaments
m) Cell wall	usually present, contains peptidoglycan	absent in animals present in fungi (chitin) & plants (cellulose)



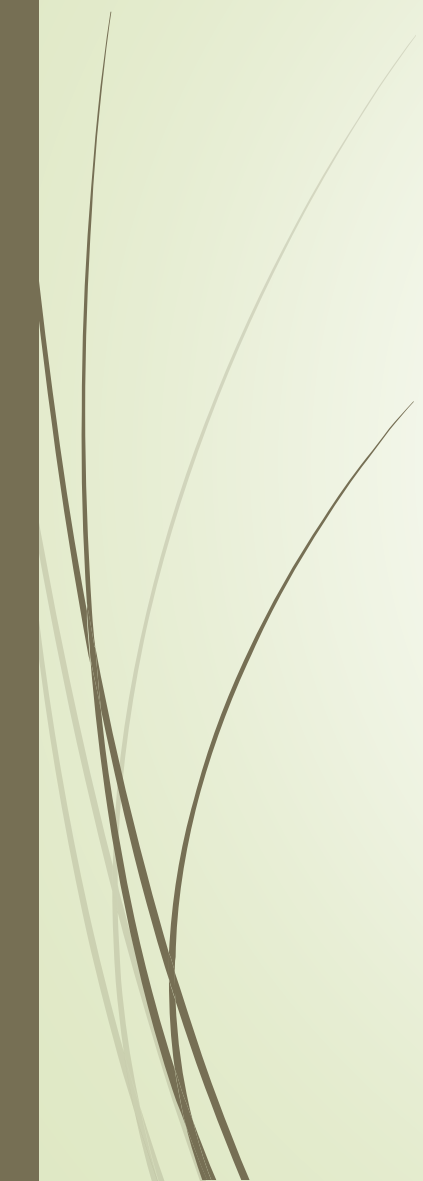
n) Motility	simple, prokaryotic, flagella, gliding motion	complex "9+2" flagella or cilia with centrioles
o) Endocytosis & cytoplasmic streaming	absent	present
p) Differentiation	usually absent	cells differentiate to form tissues & organs
q) Energy metabolism	many diverse pathways in various bacteria	glycolysis in cytoplasm, Krebs Cycle and ETC in mitochondria
r) Oxygen	aerobic and/or anaerobic	usually aerobic
s) Sterols	usually absent	used as hormones and in plasma membrane

Bakteri



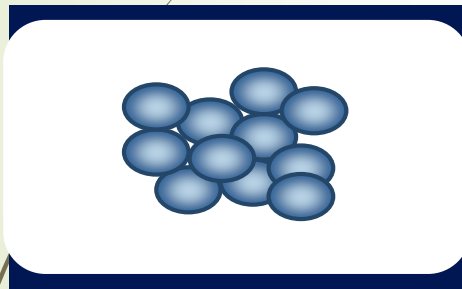


Bakteri

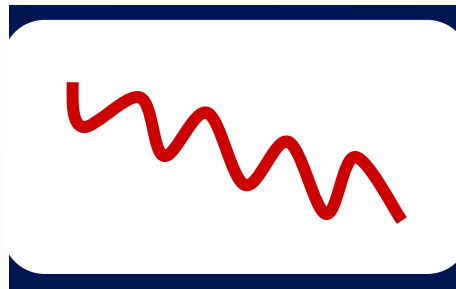
- **Prokaryotik**
 - **Ukuran kecil 1 – 20 um**
 - **Unicellular organisms**
 - **DNA dan RNA**
 - **Binary fission**
- 

Bakteri

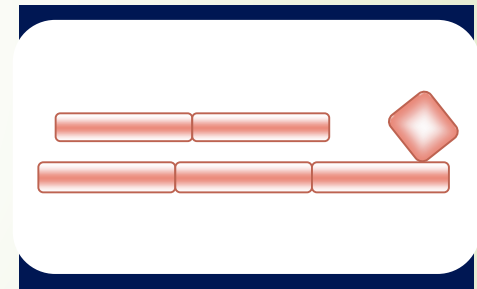
► Berdasar bentuk bakteri



Spherical (coccus)
e.g. *Staphylococcus aureus*

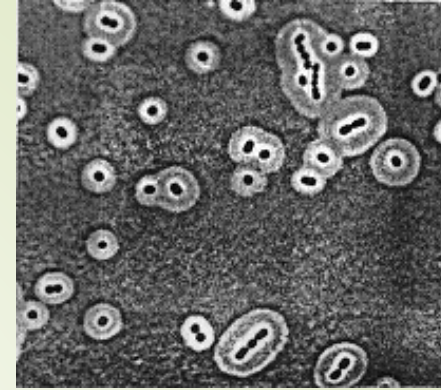


Spiral/helical
e.g. *Treponema*



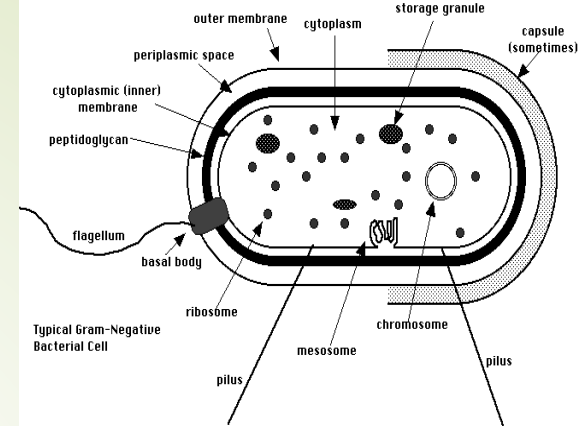
Rod (bacilli)
e.g. *Escherichia coli*

Kapsul



- **Lapisan tipis diluar dinding sel**
- **Polisakarida dan atau polipeptida**
- **Salah satu vaktor virulensi**
- **Melindungi bakteri terhadap proses fagositosis**
- **Tidak dimiliki oleh semua bakteri**

Dinding Sel



- **Merupakan lapisan luar**
- **Merupakan mukopeptida**
- **Melindungi struktur bagian dalam bakteri**
- **Berperan pada pembelahan dan biosintesis**
- **Bersifat antigenik**
- **Melekatkan diri pada sel host**

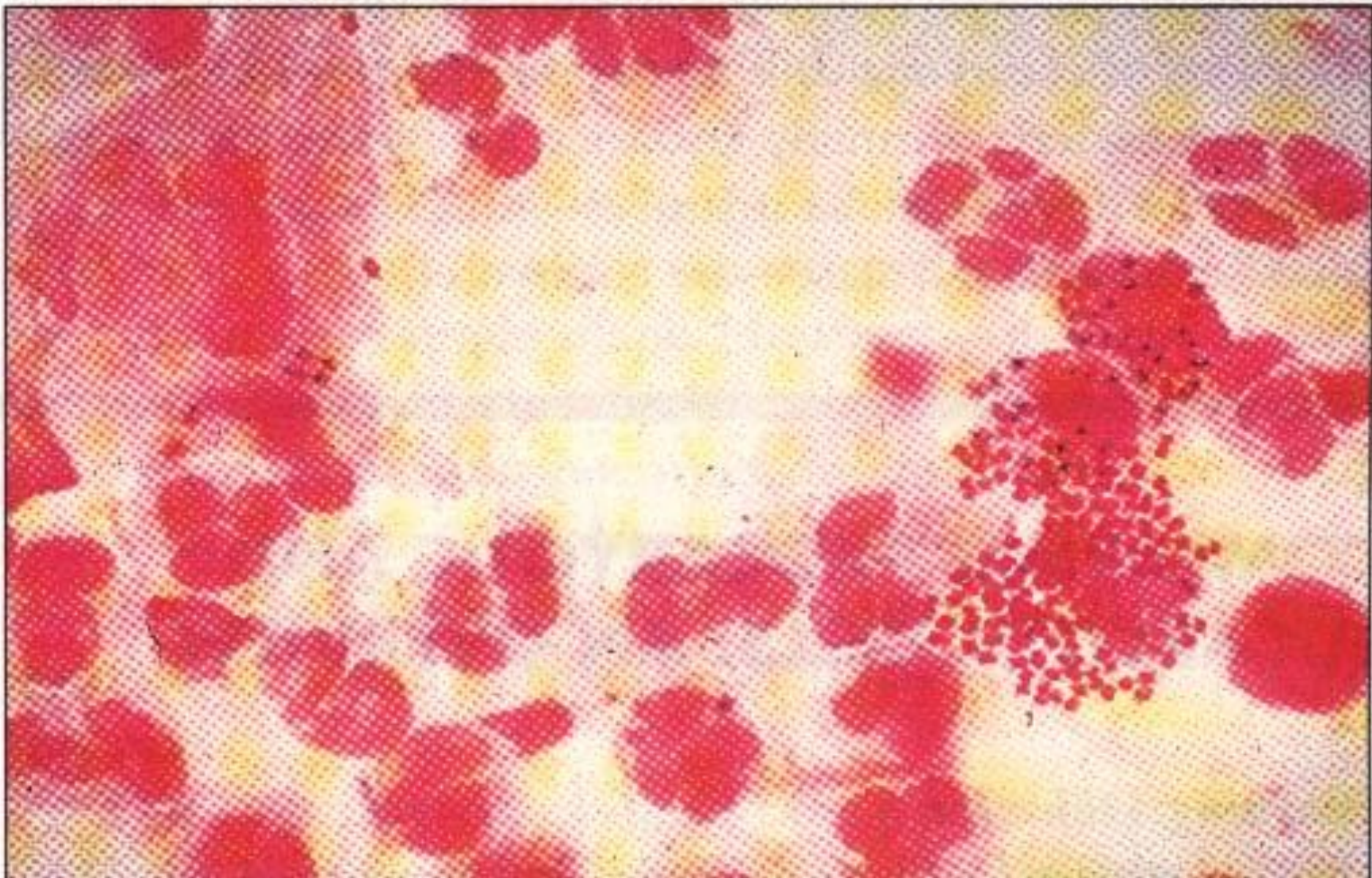


Dinding Sel

Pewarnaan

- **Simple staining; Methylene blue, Safranin**
- **Differential staining; Gram, Acid fast**
- **Special staining; Metachromasi, Negative staining, Endospore staining, Flagella**

Simple Staining (Safranin)



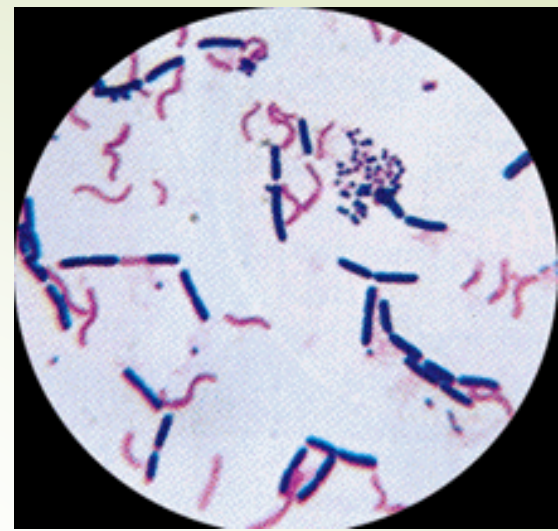
Gram Staining



(b)

LM 5 μ m

Bakteri



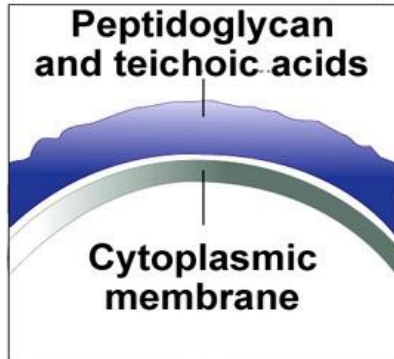
Pewarnaan Gram:

- **Gram-positif**
- **Gram-negatif**

- **Gram-positif bakteri:** dinding sel tebal dan mengandung peptidoglycan (gula dan asam amino)
- **Gram-negatif bakteri:** dinding sel tipis (peptidoglycan tipis) dan 2 lapisan membran (inner dan outer membrane lipid bilayer (lipopolysaccharides, lipoprotein, lipid A (toxic)))

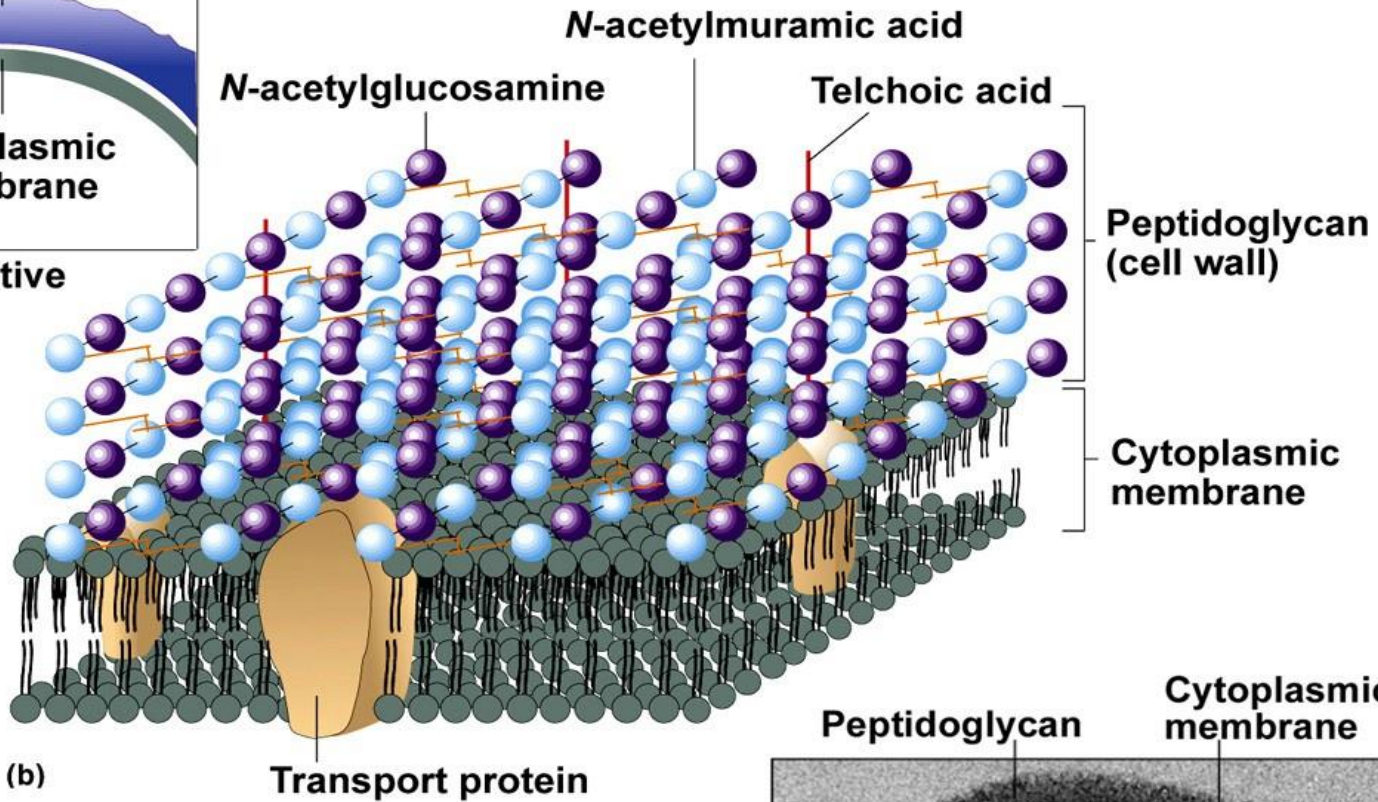
Gram-positif

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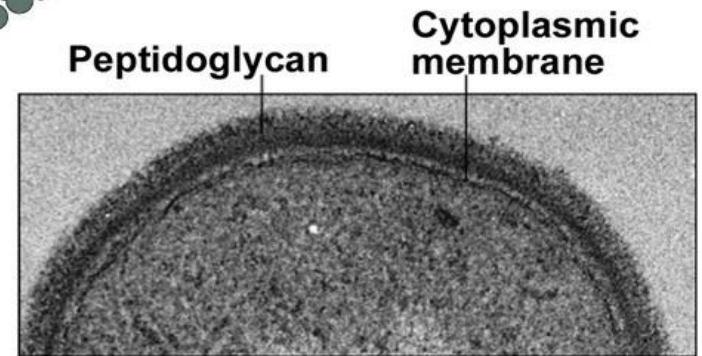


Gram-positive

(a)



(b)

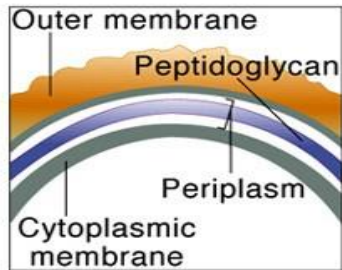


(c)

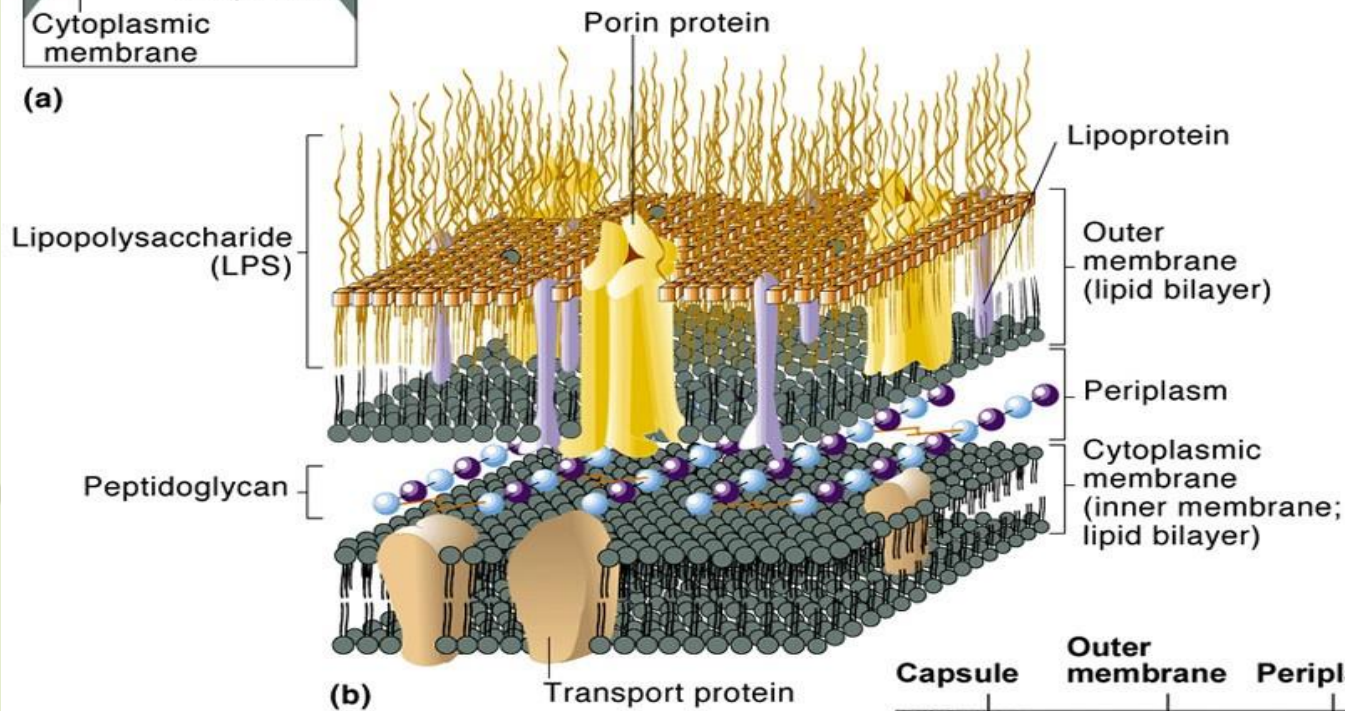
0.2 μm

Gram-negatif

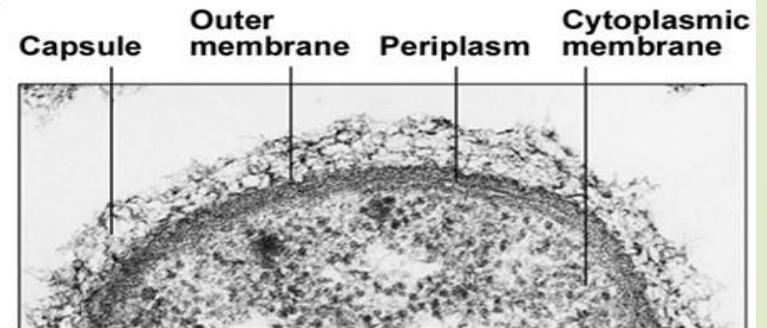
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(a)



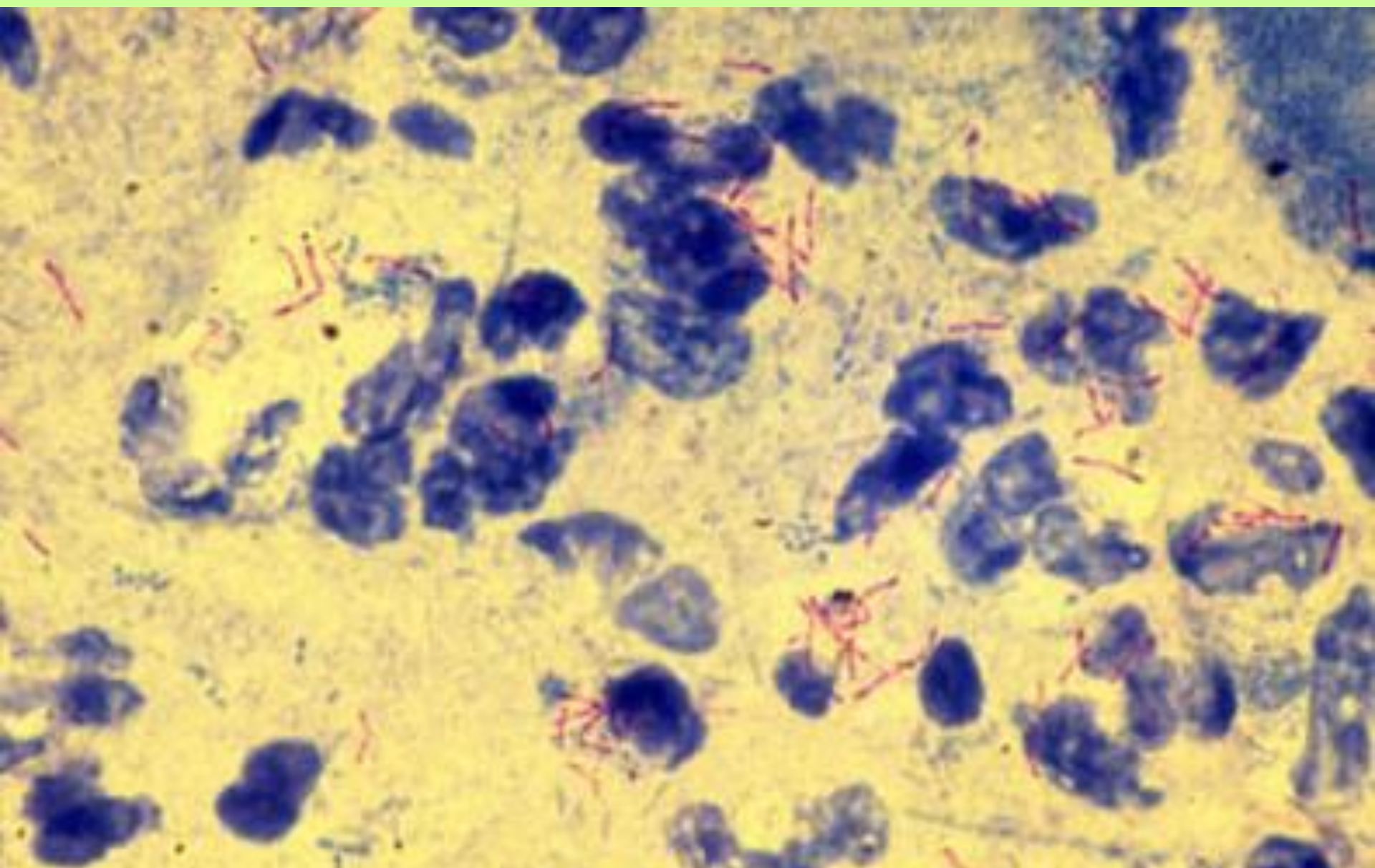
(b)



(c)

0.2 μm

Acid-fast Staining



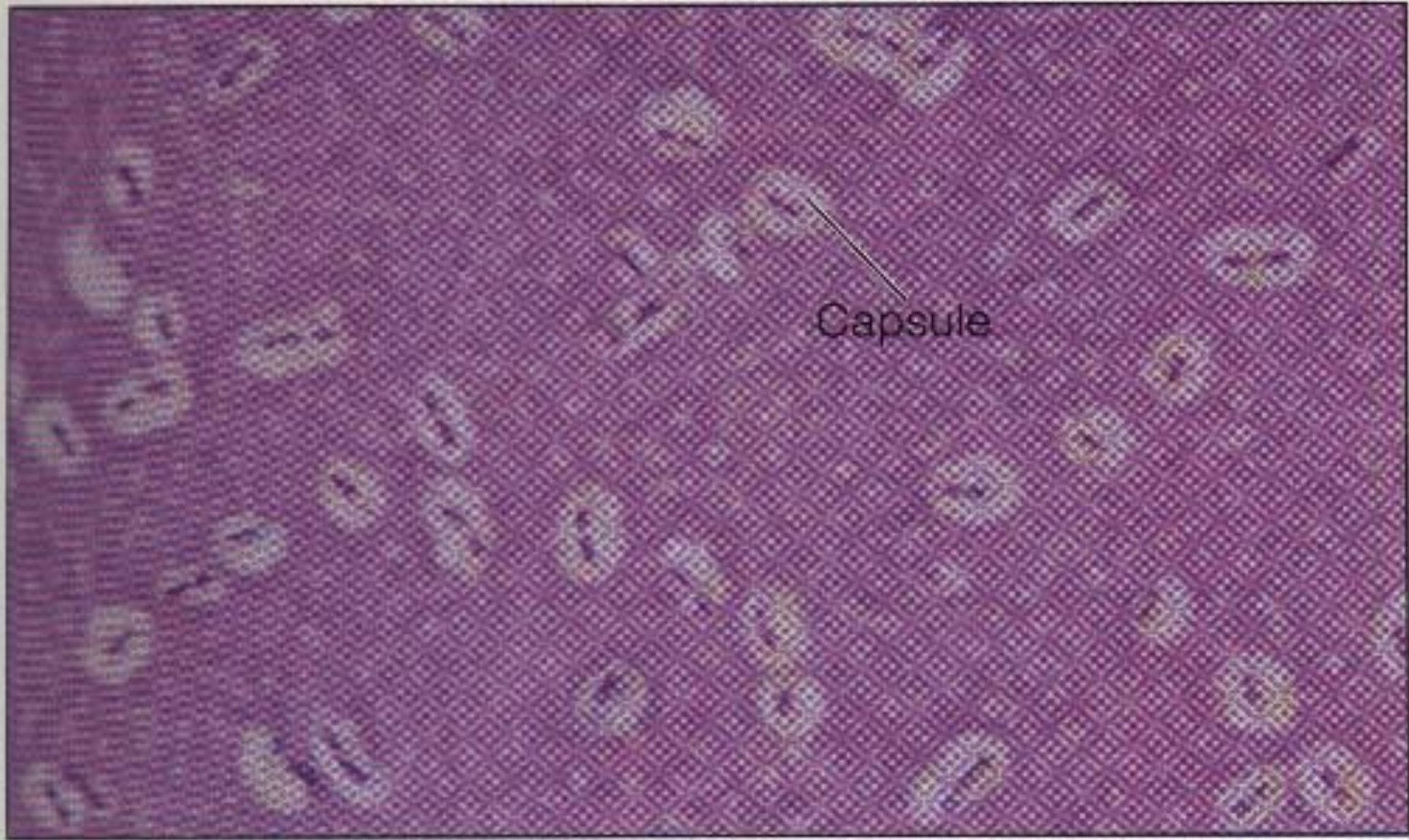


Dinding Sel

Pewarnaan Acid-fast

- ▶ **Sukar diwarnai / dicat (dinding sel mengandung wax/lilin)**
- **Bila telah menyerap bahan warna/cat **sukar dillunturkan**, walaupun dilunturkan dengan bahan asam (alkohol asam)**

Negative Staining

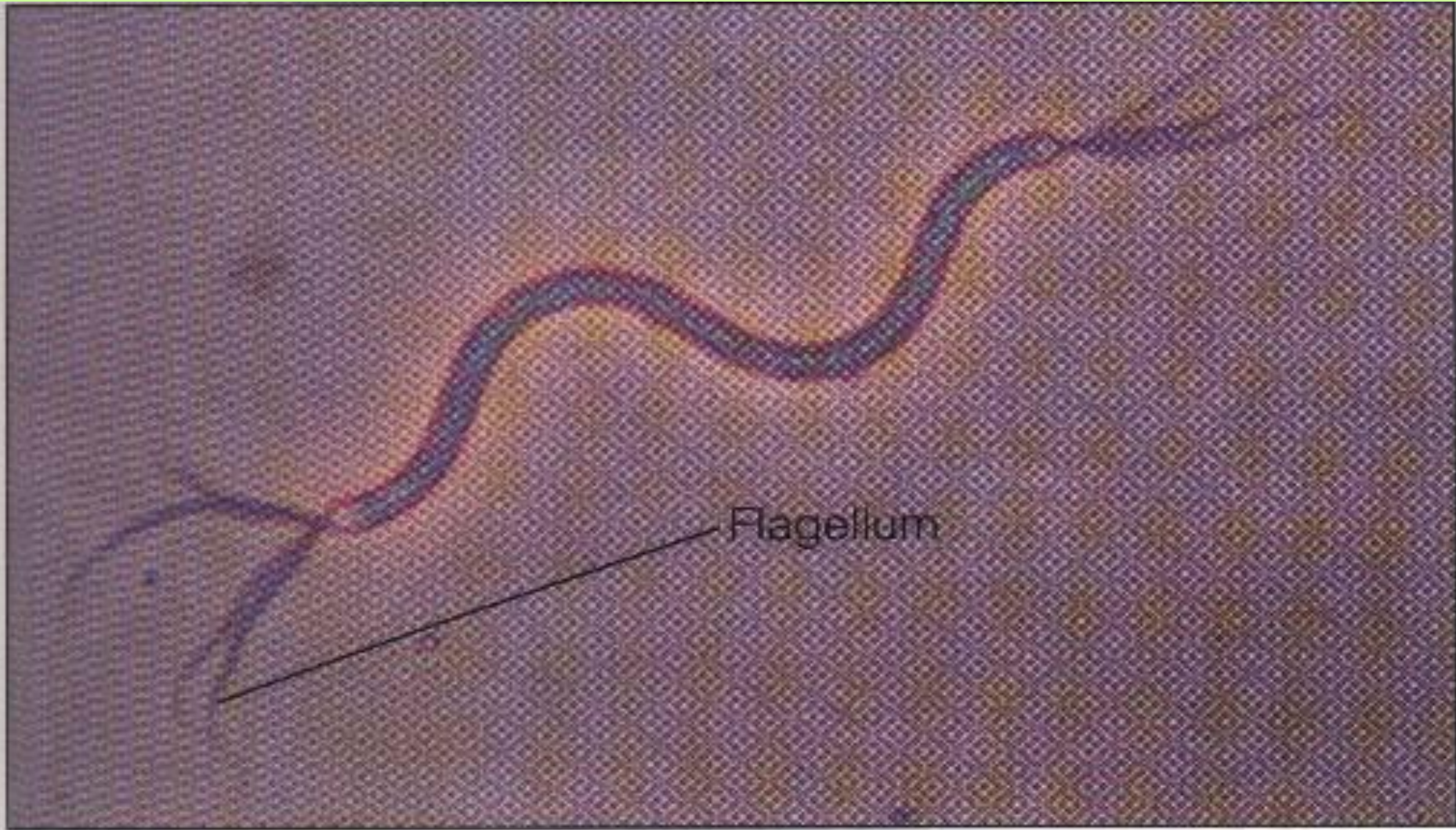


(a) Negative staining of capsules

LM

10 μm

Flagella staining

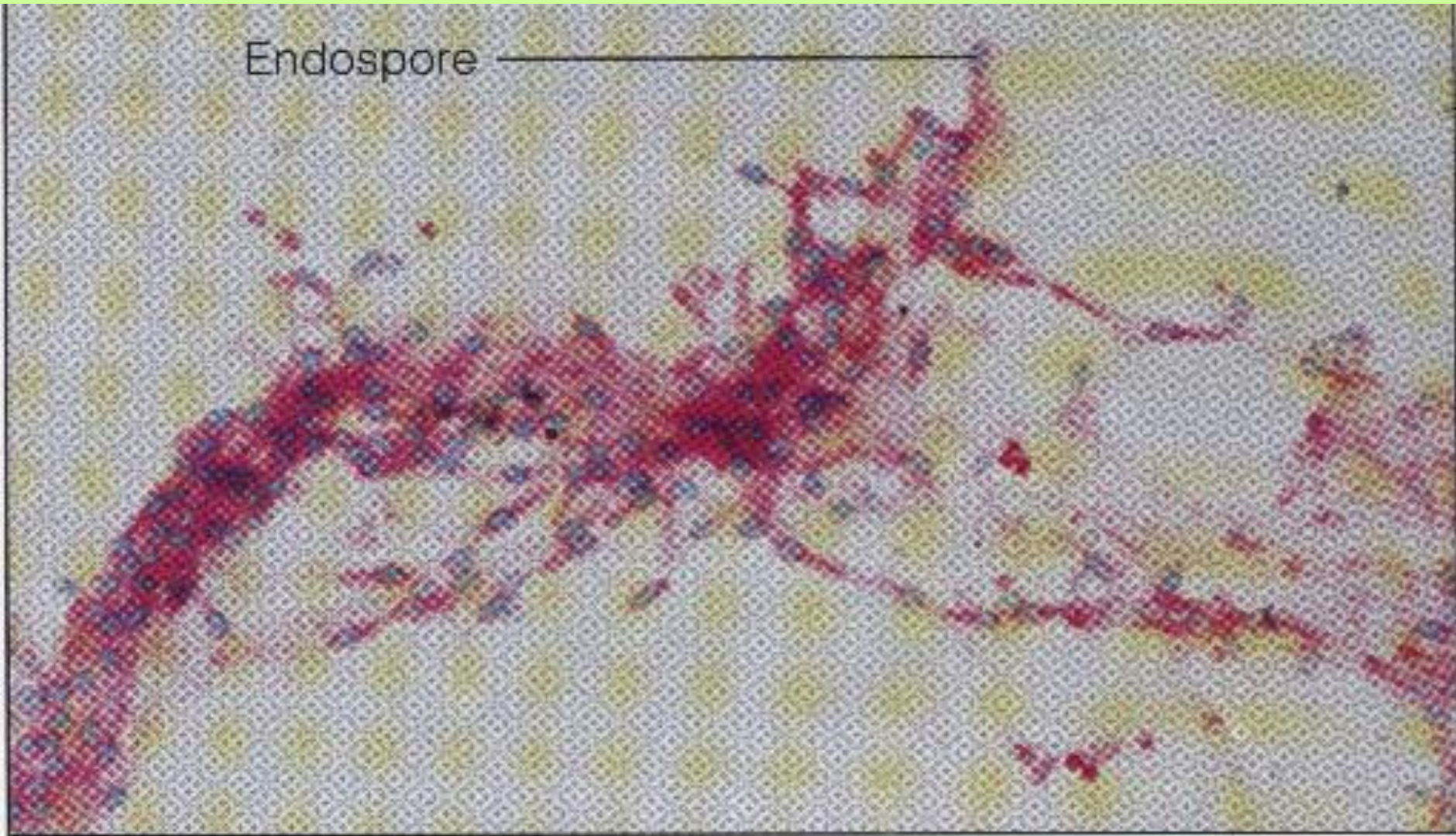


(c) Staining of flagella

LM

10 μm

Endospore Staining



(b) Staining of endospores

LM

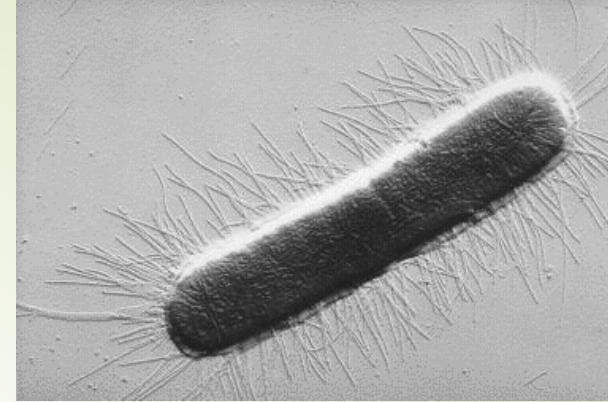
10 μm



Membran Sel

- **Lapisan tipis sebelah dalam dinding sel**
- **Fosfolipid & protein**
- **Semi permeable**
- **Mengontrol keluar masuknya metabolit**
- **Aktif transport bahan makanan**
- **Melindungi struktur bagian dalam bakteri**

Pili







- **Disebut juga fimbriae**
- **Protein**
- **Permukaan bakteri**
- **Umumnya pada bakteri batang gram negatif**
- **Sex pili berfungsi sebagai konjugasi**
- **Pili sebagai adhesi**



Flagella

- **Protein flagellin**
- **Alat gerak**
- **Antigenik**
- **Tidak dimiliki oleh semua bakteri**
- **Letak :**
 - **Monotrikus**
 - **Lopotrikus**
 - **Ampitrikus**
 - **peritrikus**

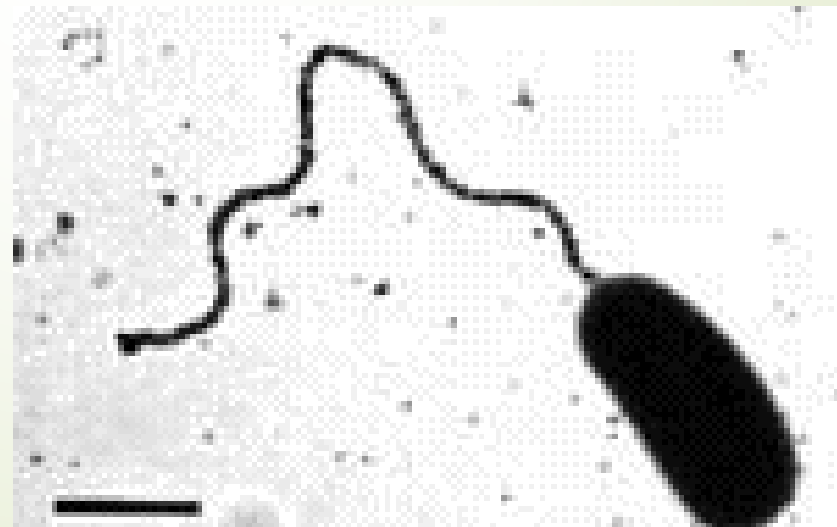
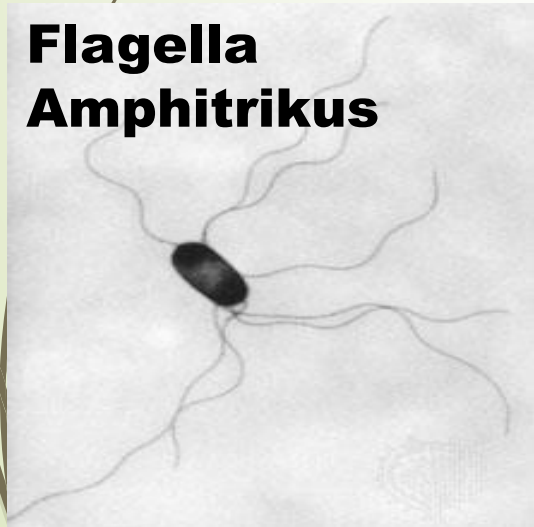
Flagella

Structure	Flagella Type	Example
	Monotrichous	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>
	Lophotrichous	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
	Amphitrichous	<i>Spizellum segetis</i>
	Peritrichous	<i>Escherichia coli</i>



Flagella Peritrikus

Flagella Amphitrikus



Flagella Monotrikus

Spora



- **Alat untuk mempertahankan diri**
- **Tidak dimiliki oleh semua bakteri**
- **Sukar diwarnai**
- **Sukar dirusak**
- **Letak :**
 - **Terminal / ujung**
 - **Sub terminal**
 - **sentral**



Toxin

- **Bahan metabolit yang dihasilkan oleh kuman**
- **Ada 2 toxin: eksotoksin(toksin protein) dan endotoksin (toksin lipopolisakarida)**

Toxin

	Eksotoksin	Endotoksin
1. Diprodusir	Kuman Gram + Kuman hidup	Kuman Gram – Kuman mati
2. Sifat	Antigenik	Tidak antigenik
3. Panas	Tidak tahan	Tahan panas
4. Toxoid	Dibuat toxoid	Tidak dapat dibuat
5. Isi	Protein	LPS
6. Toxicity	Sangat toxis	Kurang toxis
7. Febris	Tidak febris	Febris



Toxin

Eksotoksin

- ▶ Eksotoksin dapat menginduksi pembentukan antibodi → antitoksin
- ▶ Berdasarkan mekanisme
 - ▶ Sitotoksin : membunuh sel host atau mempengaruhi fungsi sel
 - ▶ Toksin difteri dihasilkan oleh *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*



Toxin

Eksotoksin

➤ Berdasarkan mekanisme

- **Neurotoksin : terlibat dalam transmisi normal impuls saraf**
 - **Toksin botulinum dihasilkan oleh *Clostridium botulinum***
 - **Toksin tetanus dikenal sebagai tetanospasmin, neurotoksin yang diproduksi *Clostridium tetani***



Toxin

Eksotoksin

➤ Berdasarkan mekanisme

➤ **Enterotoksin** : mempengaruhi sel-sel pada saluran pencernaan

➤ Toksin kolera dihasilkan oleh *Vibrio cholerae*

➤ *Heat-labile enterotoksin* diproduksi oleh *E.coli*



Toxin

Endotoksin

- ▶ **Pada saat bakteri Gram negatif mati, disintegrasi dinding sel → pelepasan toksin LPS (lipopolysaccharides)**
- ▶ **Pelepasan endotoksin pada sistem peredaran darah dapat menyebabkan syok akibat penurunan tekanan darah dan kegagalan fungsi banyak organ**



Pertumbuhan Bakteri

- **Perlu kondisi yang baik agar bakteri tumbuh: ukuran atau panjangnya**
- **Dinding sel baru tumbuh melalui senter, sel ibu membelah jadi dua anak sel.**
- **Jika lingkungan maksimum, 15-30 menit dua anak sel membelah jadi empat. kondisi ini berlanjut sampai nutrisi habis atau kondisi tidak stabil.**



Kurve Pertumbuhan Bakteri

- **Lag Phase**
pertumbuhan lambat, tidak ada peningkatan jumlah sel, penyesuaian dengan lingkungan baru dan kebutuhan nutrisi
- **Log Phase**
meningkatnya mekanisme metabolik, mulai memperbanyak diri secara eksponensial, tiap menit bertambah dua kali lipat.



Kurve Pertumbuhan Bakteri

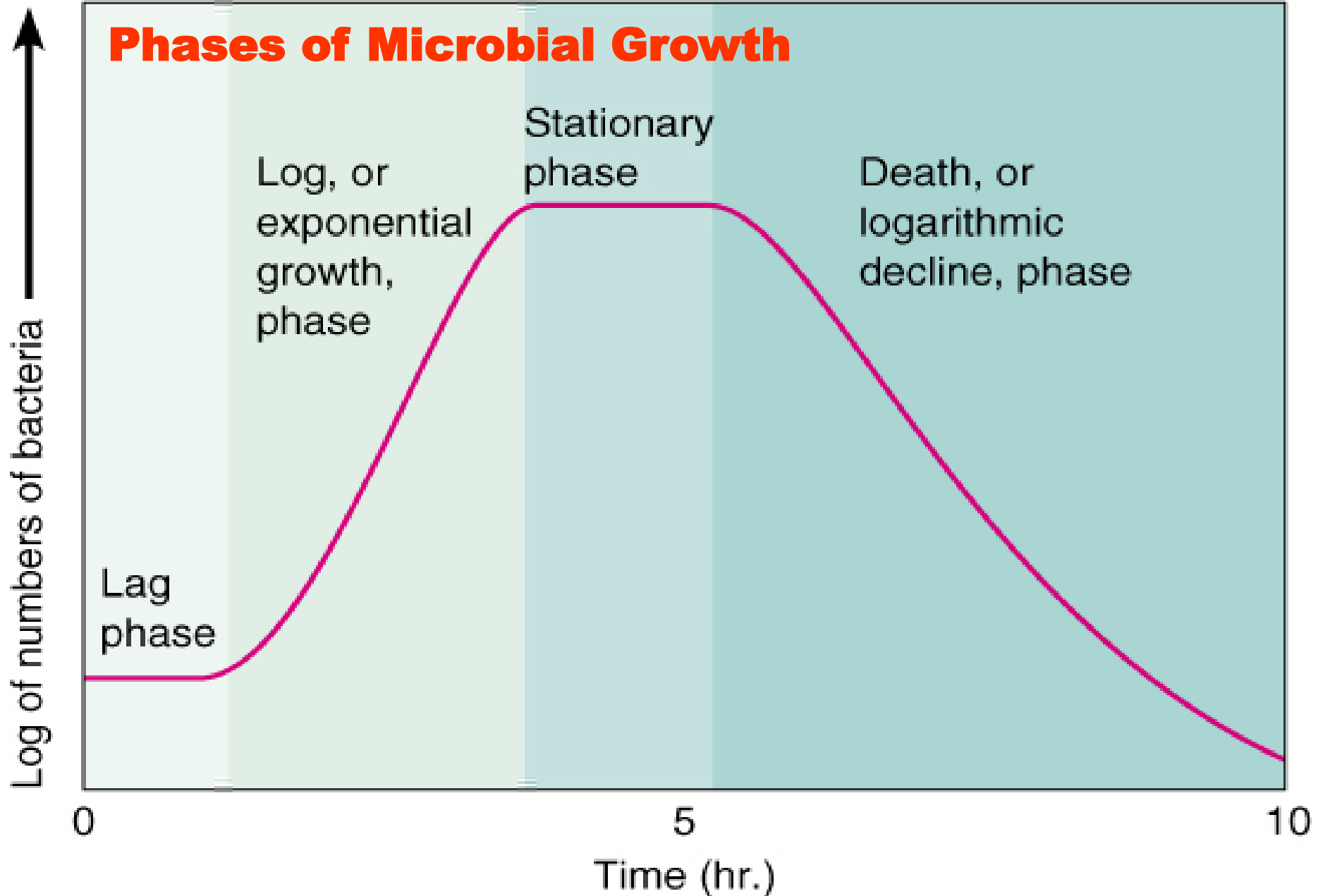
➡ **Stationary Phase**

bakteri bersaing untuk mendapatkan nutrisi yang mulai berkurang, pertumbuhan mulai berhenti, jumlah bakteri stabil

➡ **Death Phase**

meningkatnya produksi toxic, nutrisi habis, bakteri mulai mati

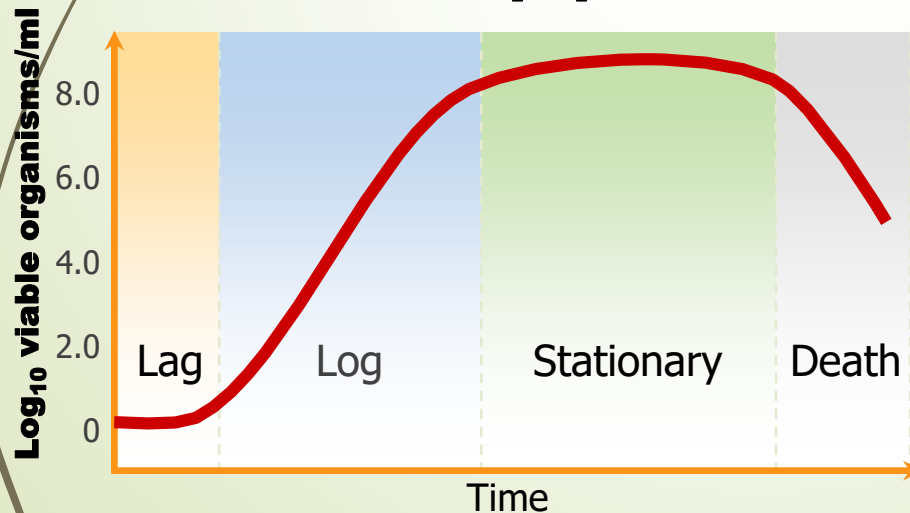
Phases of Microbial Growth



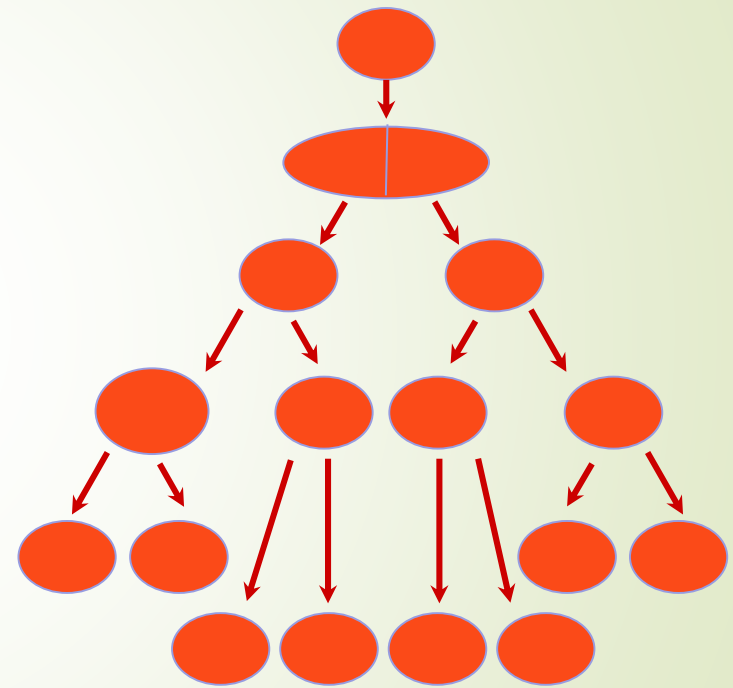
Typical bacterial growth rate in optimum conditions

Time	N° of bacteria
0	1
20 mins	2
2 hours	64
6 hours	262,144
8 hours	16,777,216

Typical growth curve for a bacteria population



Bacteria divide by binary fission



and so on ...



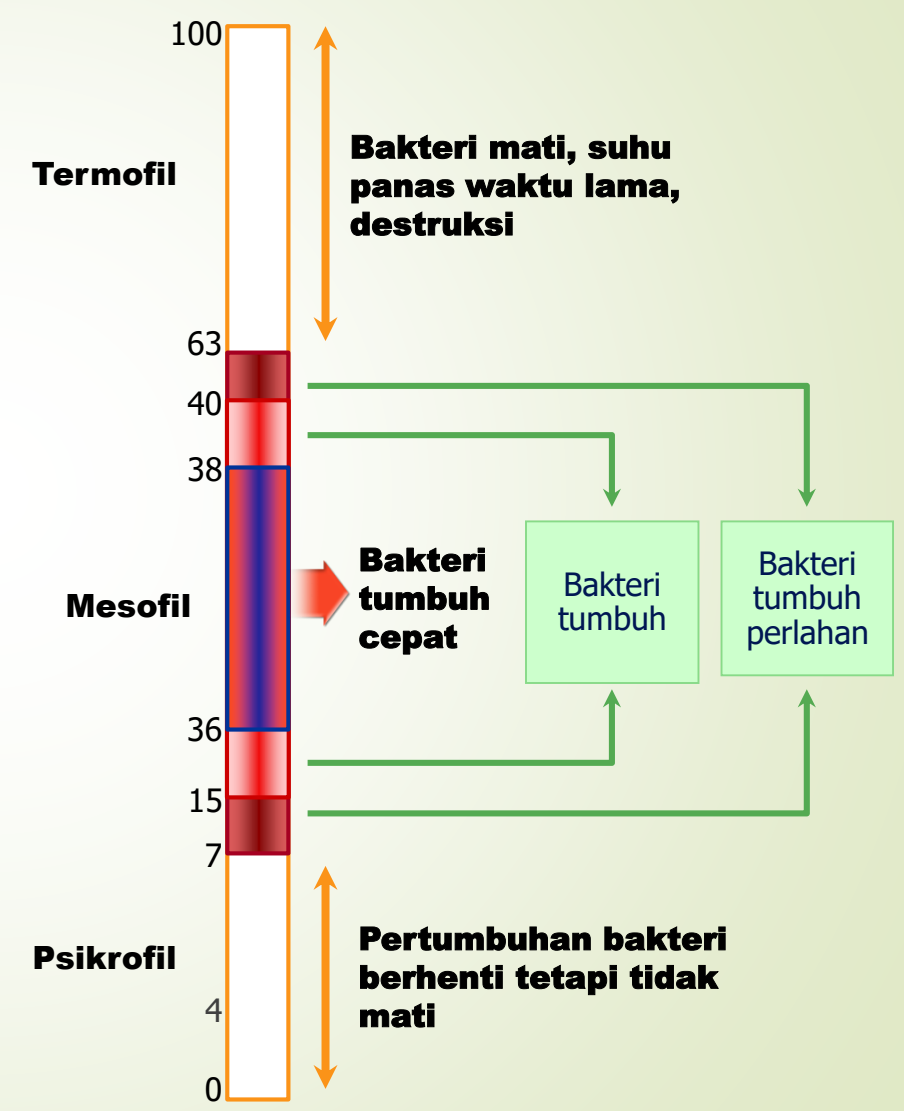
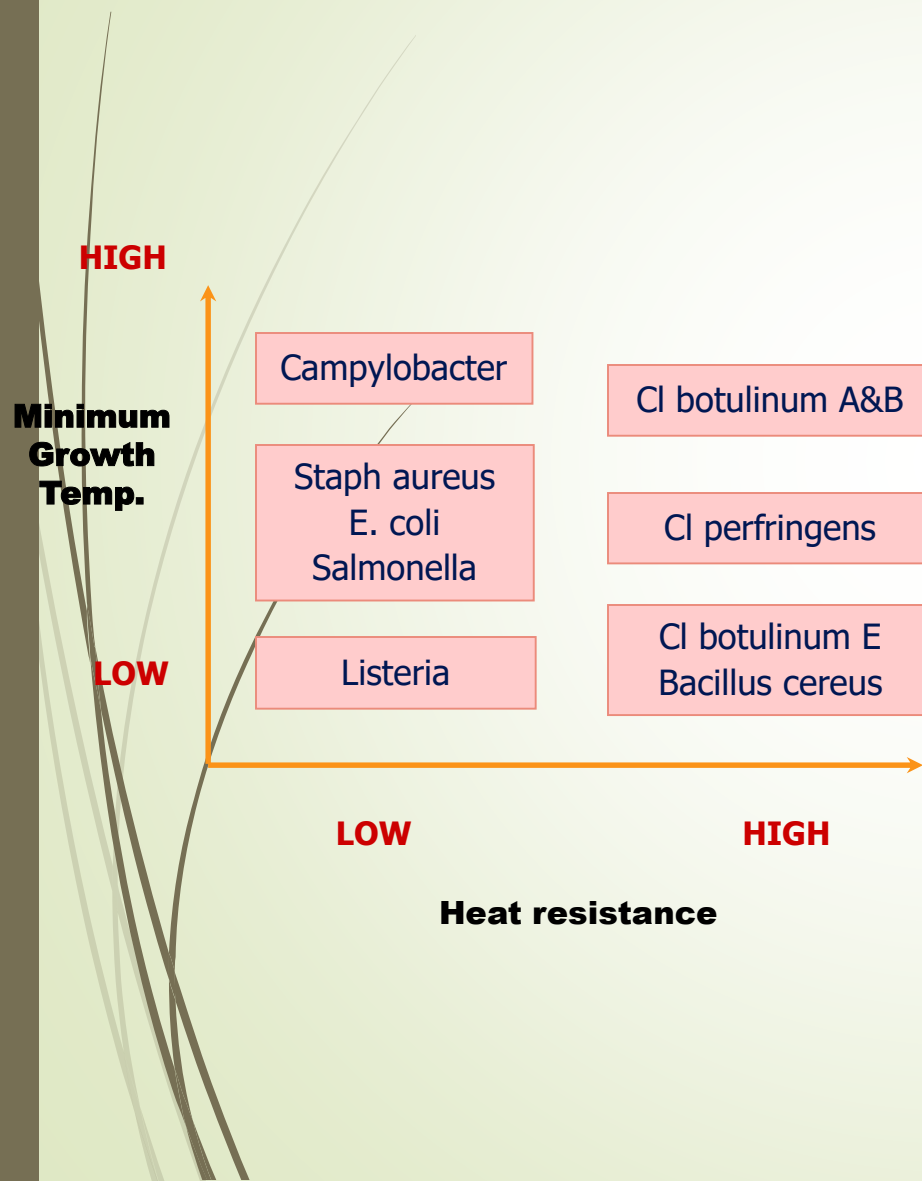
Kebutuhan Tumbuh

- **Suhu**
- **Oksigen**
- **pH**
- **Tekanan osmose**
- **Kebutuhan kimiawi : karbon, nitrogen, sulfur dan fosfor**
- ***Growth factor* : purin, asam amino, vitamin**
- **Nutrisi**

Suhu

Bakteri dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok menurut temperatur pertumbuhan:

- ▶ **Mesophiles 20°C- 45°C (50°C)**
 - ▶ Ex; bakteri lingkungan, pathogen
- ▶ **Thermophiles 45°C (50 - 80°C)**
 - ▶ Ekstrim Thermophiles (hyperthermophiles) - 110°C
 - ▶ Ex; musim semi/ mata air panas, gunung, decomposers
- ▶ **Psychrophiles 0°C- 20°C**
 - ▶ Ex; musim semi/ mata air dingin, danau; daerah kutub; lemari es.





Oksigen

- **Aerob mutlak : pertumbuhannya memerlukan oksigen**
- **Anaerob fakultatif : bakteri tumbuh baik ada oksigen maupun tanpa adanya oksigen**
- **Anaerob aerotoleran : bakteri tidak mati dengan adanya oksigen**
- **Anaerob mutlak : bakteri hidup bila tidak ada oksigen**
- **Mikroaerofilik : kebutuhan oksigennya rendah**



Tekanan osmose

- **Semua bakteri membutuhkan air**
- **Sebagian besar sel mengandung kandungan air**
- **Tekanan osmose tinggi → sel dehidrasi**
- **Tekanan osmose rendah → sel lysis**
- **Halophiles → membutuhkan NaCl 3%**



Kebutuhan kimiawi & growth faktor

- ▶ **Kebutuhan dasar untuk pertumbuhan kuman:**
 - ▶ **Karbon- membangun komponen sel**
 - ▶ **Nitrogen- produksi protein, asam nucleic**
 - ▶ **Hidrogen- campuran organik**
 - ▶ **Oksigen- produksi energi**
 - ▶ **Mineral, trace element-unsur yang dibutuhkan dalam jumlah kecil**
- ▶ **Metabolites(growth faktor)**
 - ▶ **vitamin, asam amino, karbohidrat, darah**



Kebutuhan kimiawi & growth faktor

Dua tipe organisma berdasarkan sumber bahan gizi:

- ▶ **Autotrophs-** menggunakan inorganic compounds (C- CO₂, karbonat; N- NH₄, N₂, NO₃)
- ▶ **Heterotrophs-** menggunakan organik compounds (C- CHO, lipids; N- protein)
 - ▶ **Saprophytes-** material organik mati
 - ▶ **Parasit-** material organik hidup



Media

- **Nutrient**
- **Liquid, semisolid & solid**
- **Koloni kuman**
- **Selective media**
- **Nonselective media: blood agar**
- **Analisis Kualitatif**
- **Analisis Kuantitatif**

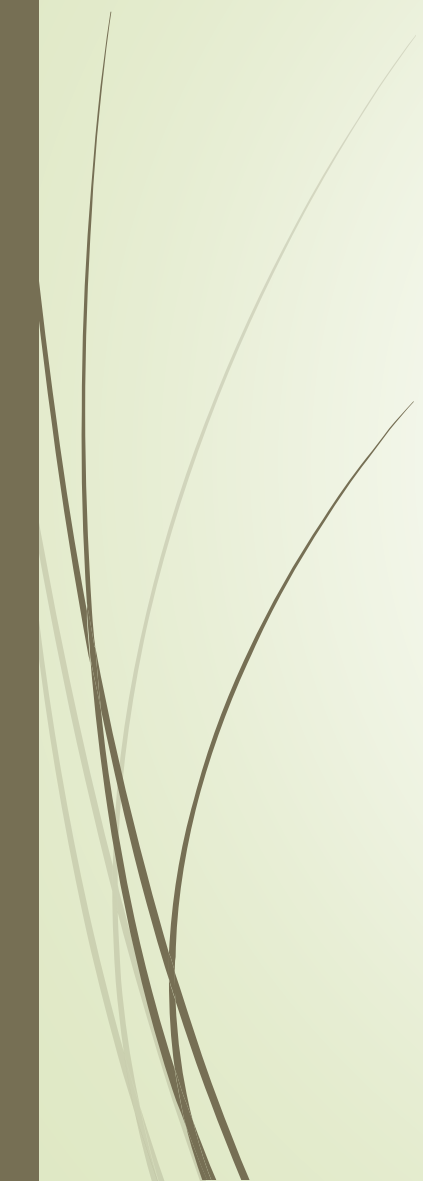


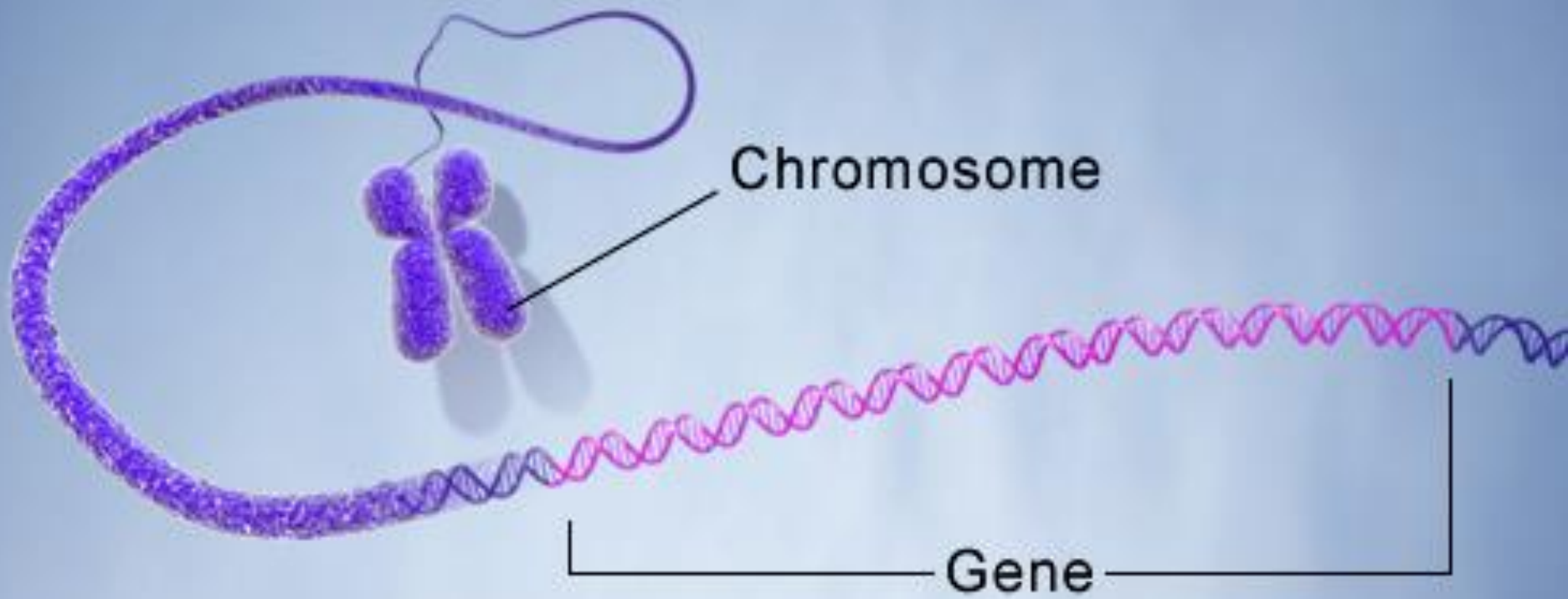
Rekayasa Genetik

- **Ditemukan DNA**
- **Diketuainya susunan DNA**
- **Sequensing DNA**
- **Cara penggandaan DNA dengan PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)**



Struktur genom

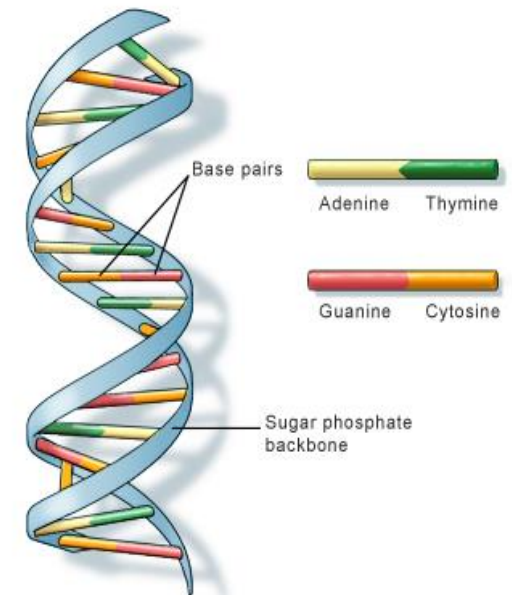
- **Segmen deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) yang menyandi produk fungsional (genetic determinant) dan molekul protein**
 - **Gen tersebut terdapat dalam kromosom**
- 



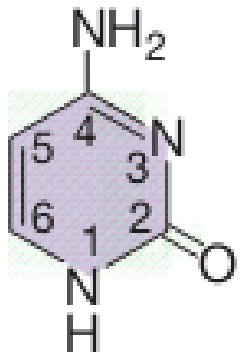
U.S. National Library of Medicine

DNA

- DNA molekul terbuat dua strands, terpilin dan disebut double helix.
- Mata rantai strand disebut basa.

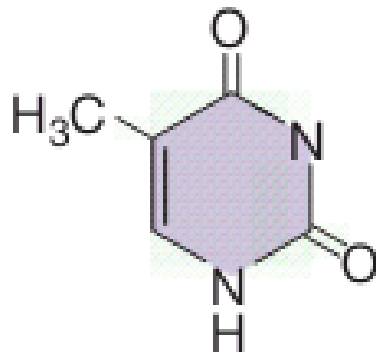


Pyrimidine bases



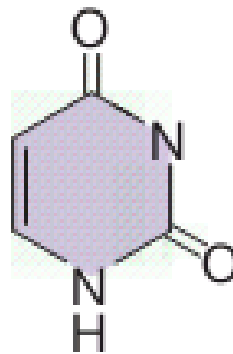
**Cytosine
(C)**

DNA
RNA



**Thymine
(T)**

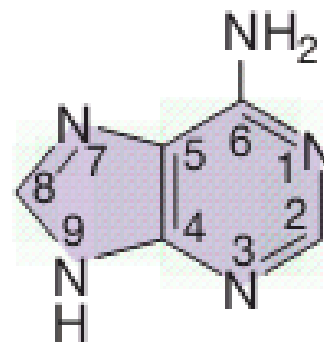
DNA
only



**Uracil
(U)**

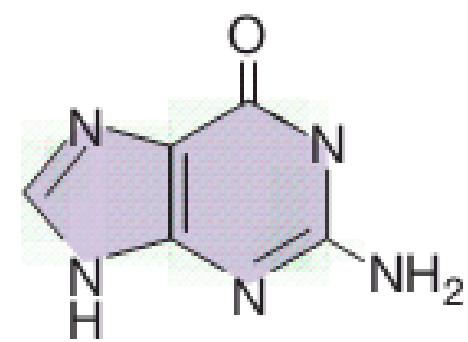
RNA
only

Purine bases



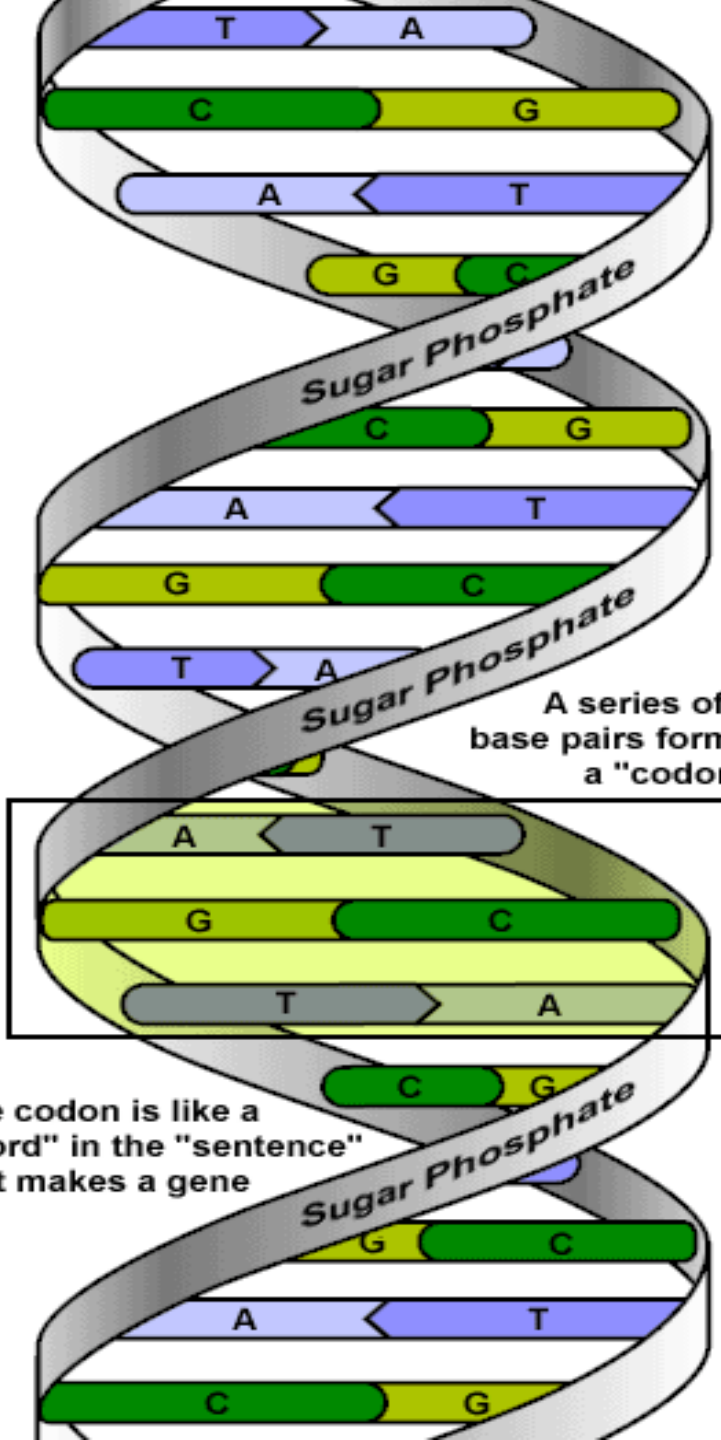
**Adenine
(A)**

DNA
RNA



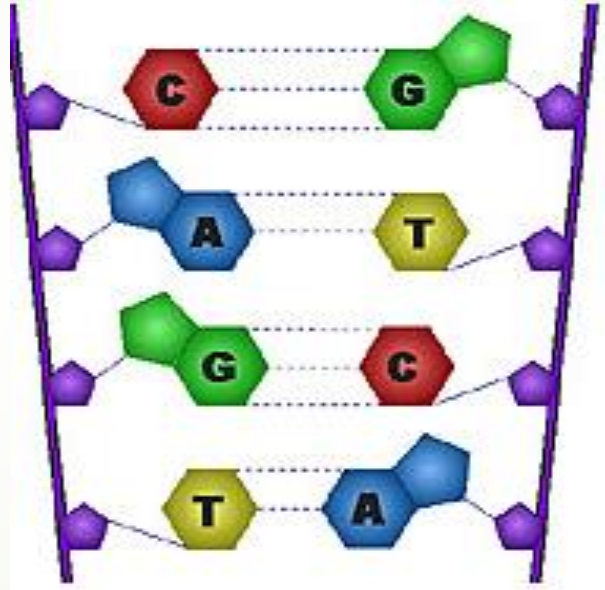
**Guanine
(G)**

DNA
RNA



A series of 3 base pairs forms a "codon"

The codon is like a "word" in the "sentence" that makes a gene

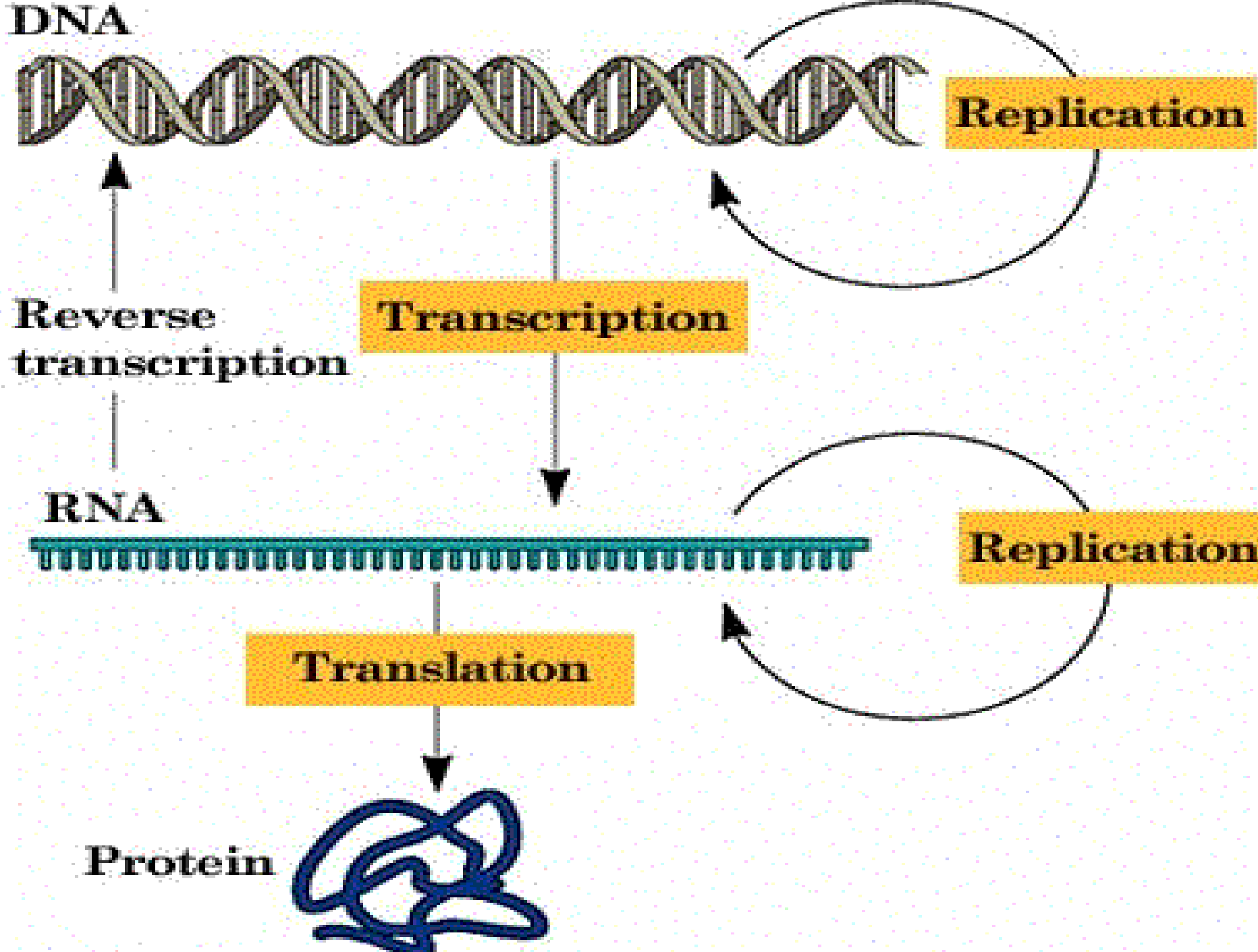


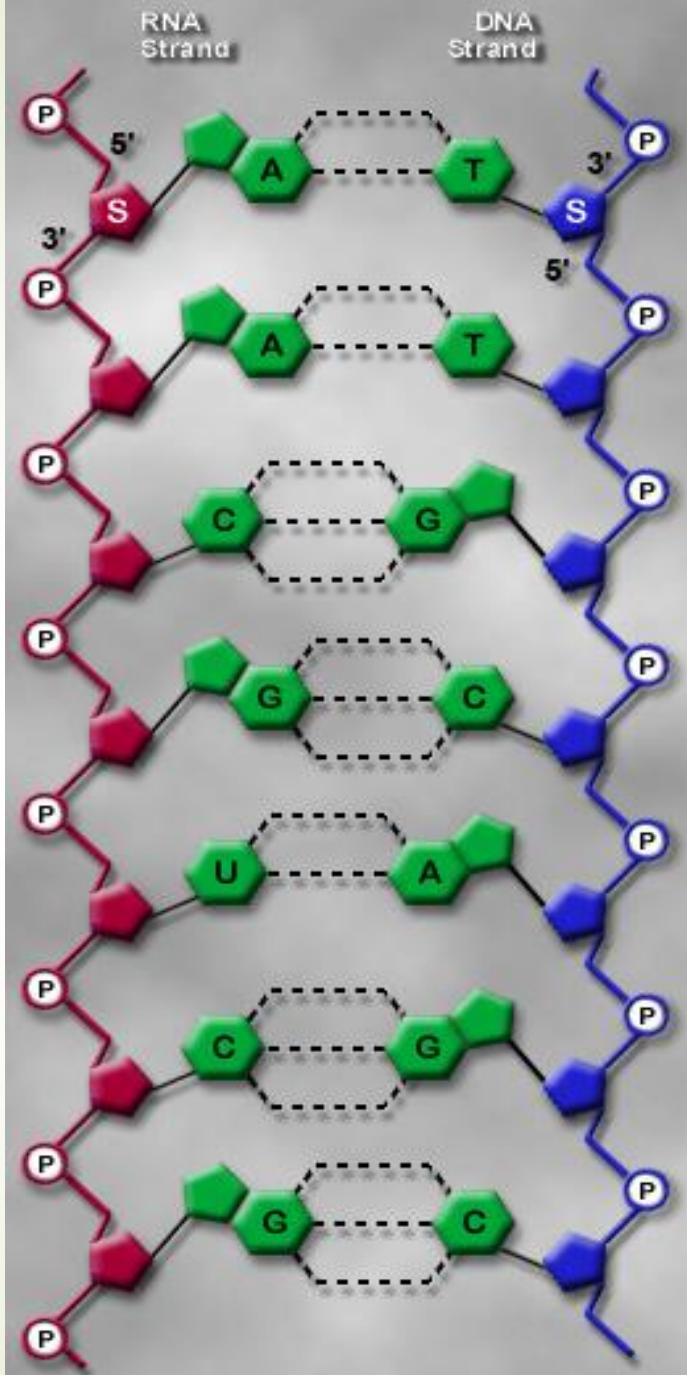
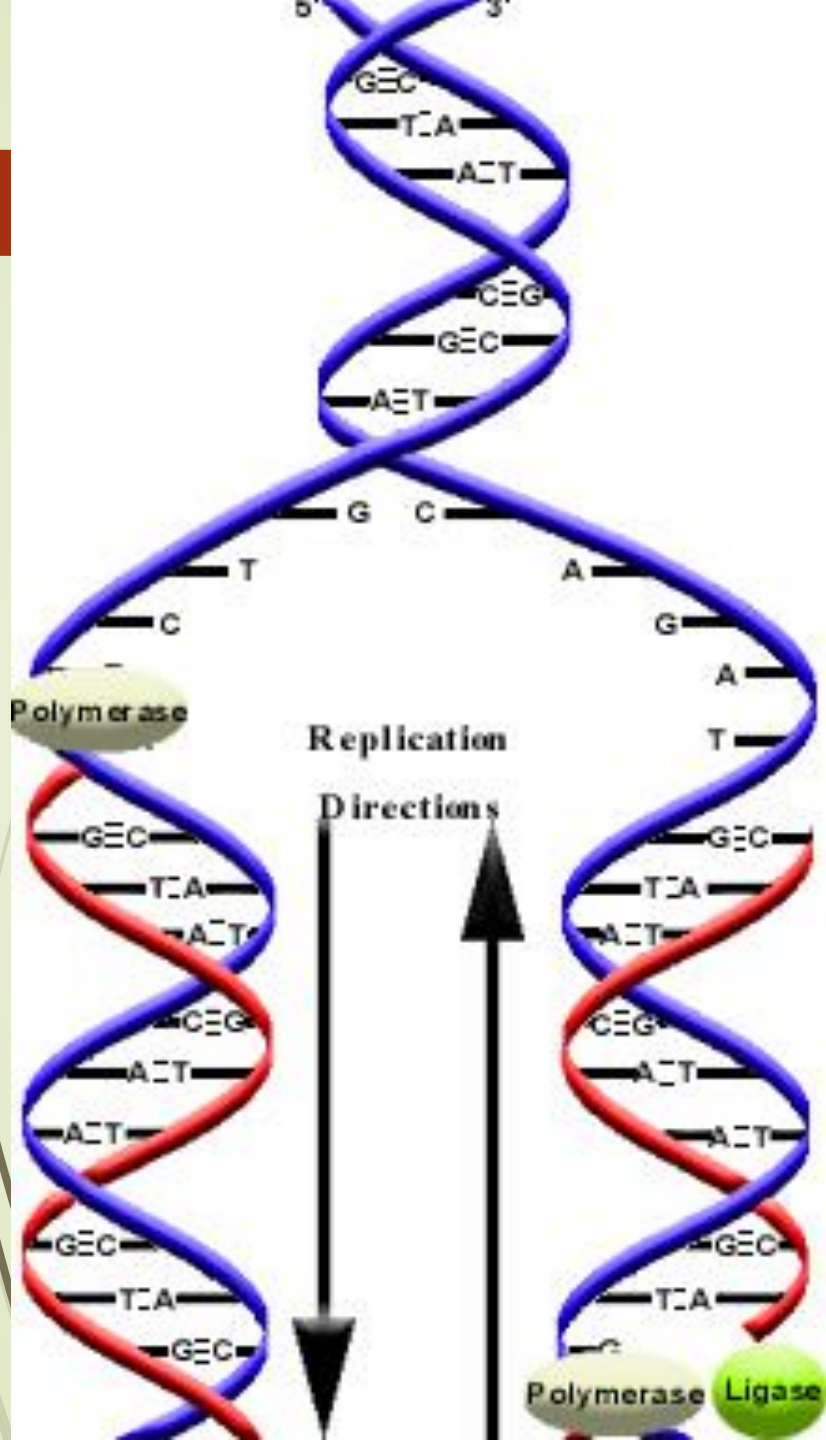


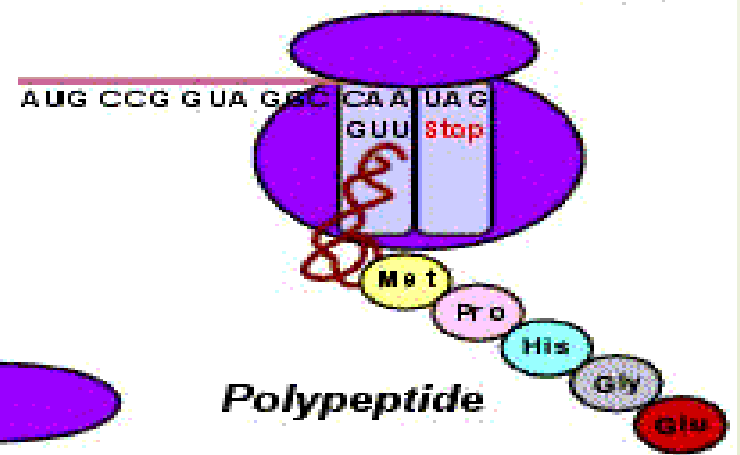
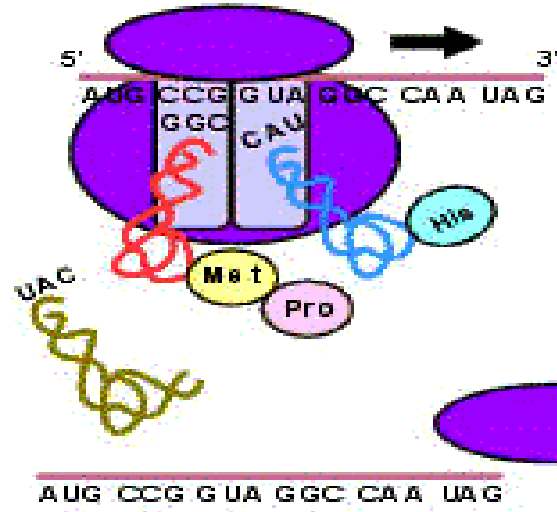
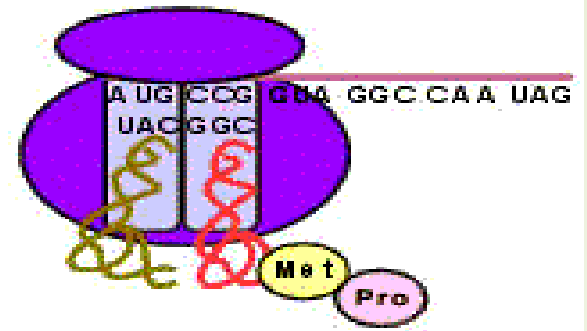
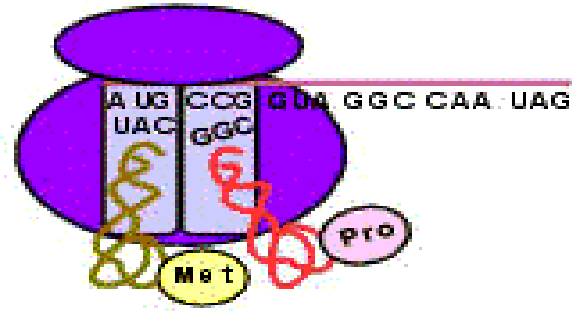
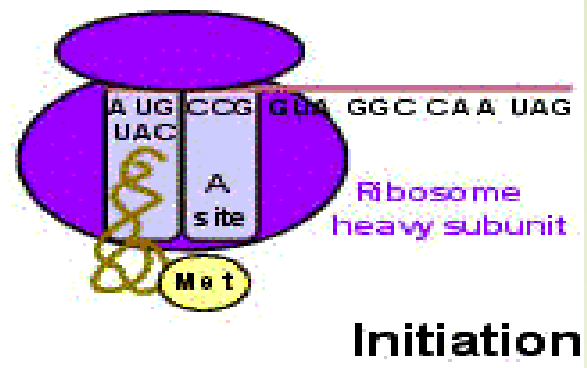
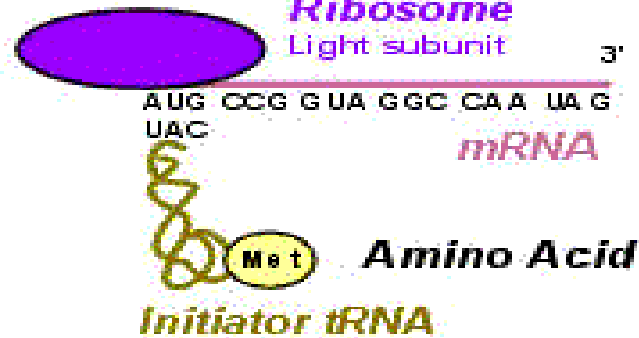
DOGMA GENETIK

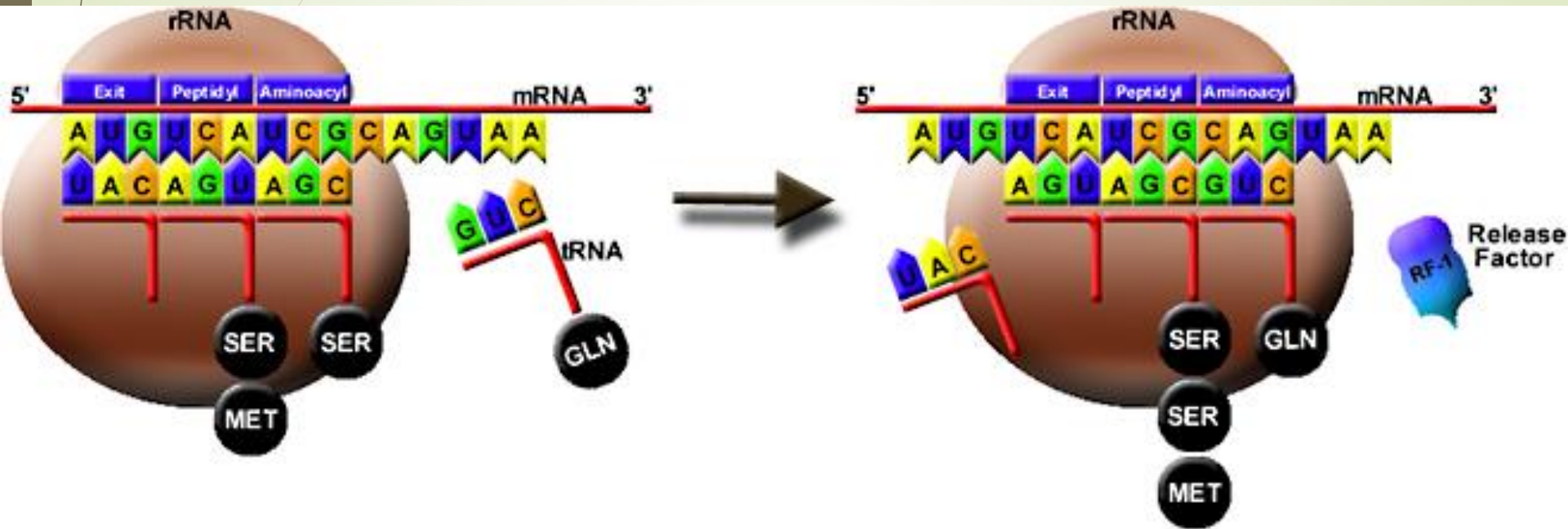
Dogma genetik dikenal tiga proses

- Proses replikasi ; proses penggandaan bahan informasi genetik
- Proses transkripsi ; proses sintesis RNA dengan menggunakan DNA sebagai cetakan
- Proses translasi ; proses penerjemahan kode genetik pada mRNA menjadi urutan asam amino dalam sintesis protein











KODE GENETIK

- Codon mRNA dan Asam Amino yang disandinya
- Terdapat kemungkinan 64 codons, tetapi Asam Amino hanya 20
- 1 Asam Amino bisa disandi oleh beberapa codons
- keadaan ini disebut: **DEGENERACY OF THE CODE**



KODE GENETIK

- 61 merupakan SENSE CODON → menyandi Asam Amino
- 3 merupakan NONSENSE CODONS → mengakhiri sintesa protein
- (TERMINATOR CODONS) : UAA, UAG, UGA
- INITIATOR CODON → AUG utk Methionine → memulai sintesa protein

FIRST BASE

		SECOND BASE			
		U	C	A	G
U	UUU } Phe	UCU } Ser	UAU } Tyr	UGU } Cys	
	UUC } Phe	UCC } Ser	UAC } Tyr	UGC } Cys	
	UUA } Leu	UCA } Ser	UAA } Stop	UGA } Stop	
	UUG } Leu	UCG } Ser	UAG } Stop	UGG } Trp	
C	CUU } Leu	CCU } Pro	CAU } His	CGU } Arg	
	CUC } Leu	CCC } Pro	CAC } His	CGC } Arg	
	CUA } Leu	CCA } Pro	CAA } Gln	CGA } Arg	
	CUG } Leu	CCG } Pro	CAG } Gln	CGG } Arg	
A	AUU } Ile	ACU } Thr	AAU } Asn	AGU } Ser	
	AUC } Ile	ACC } Thr	AAC } Asn	AGC } Ser	
	AUA } Met	ACA } Thr	AAA } Lys	AGA } Arg	
	AUG } Met	ACG } Thr	AAG } Lys	AGG } Arg	
G	GUU } Val	GCU } Ala	GAU } Asp	GGU } Gly	
	GUC } Val	GCC } Ala	GAC } Asp	GGC } Gly	
	GUA } Val	GCA } Ala	GAA } Glu	GGA } Gly	
	GUG } Val	GCG } Ala	GAG } Glu	GGG } Gly	

THIRD BASE

U
C
A
G
U
C
A
G
U
C
A
G
U
C
A
G



MUTASI BAKTERI

- **Perubahan pada gen → morfologi/ biokimia**
- **Melindungi terhadap seleksi alam**
- **Dapat terjadi secara spontan**
- **Dapat diturunkan ke generasi berikutnya**
- **Dapat kembali ke bentuk semula → BACK MUTATION**

MUTASI GEN

- Mayoritas mutasi tidak nyata (**silent mutation**)

TACAACGTCACCATT

AUGUGCAGUGGUAA

metionin, fenilalanin, glisin, triptofan

silent mutation

TACAAgGTCACCATT

AUGUucCAGUGGUAA

metionin, fenilalanin, glisin, triptofan

MUTASI GEN

- ▶ ***Point mutation*** ; mutasi yang melibatkan penggantian satu pasang basa (substitusi basa), dimana satu basa pada satu titik sekuens DNA diganti dengan basa yang berbeda

A G C G T → **G G C G T**

T C G C A → **C C G C A**

MUTASI GEN

- ▶ **Terbentuknya asam amino yang berbeda dari normal pada sintesa asam amino akibat kesalahan basa pada point mutation disebut *missense mutation***

TACAACGTCACCATT

AUGUUGCAGUGGUAA

metionin, fenilalanin, glisin, triptofan

missense mutation

TACAACtTCACCATT

AUGUUGaAGUGGUAA

metionin, fenilalanin, lisin, triptofan



MUTASI GEN

- **Mutasi pasangan basa dapat menyebabkan perubahan DNA (*frameshift mutation*)**
 - **Delesi (pemotongan)**
 - **Inseri (penyisipan)**


BAHAN MUTAGEN

- **Asam nitrat (HNO₂)**
 - **Adenin (A) --- Timin (T) → Sitosin (C)**
 - **Sitosin (C) → Adenin (A)**
- **Nucleoside analog**
 - **Molekul 2 aminopurin analog Adenin (A) → Sitosin (C)**
 - **Molekul 5 bromourasil analog Timin (T) → Guanin (G)**
- **Frameshift ; benzpiren, aflatoksin, pewarna akridin**



BAHAN MUTAGEN

- ▶ **Radiasi sinar X dan sinar Gamma**
 - ▶ **Ionisasi atom dan molekul; ion radiasi bergabung basa DNA**
 - ▶ **Putus ikatan kovalen gula-fosfat DNA, kromosom patah**
- ▶ **Sinar ultra-violet**
 - ▶ **Ikatan kovalen 2 molekul Timin ; Timin diamer**



AKIBAT MUTASI

- ▶ Mutant strain memiliki daya resistensi, misalnya terhadap :
 - antibiotika
 - bacteriophage
- ▶ Dapat juga terjadi DRUG DEPENDENCE, mis. terhadap sulfa kuman kebal → dapat mensintesa PABA dlm jumlah banyak



Mekanisme Transfer Gen Pada Bakteri

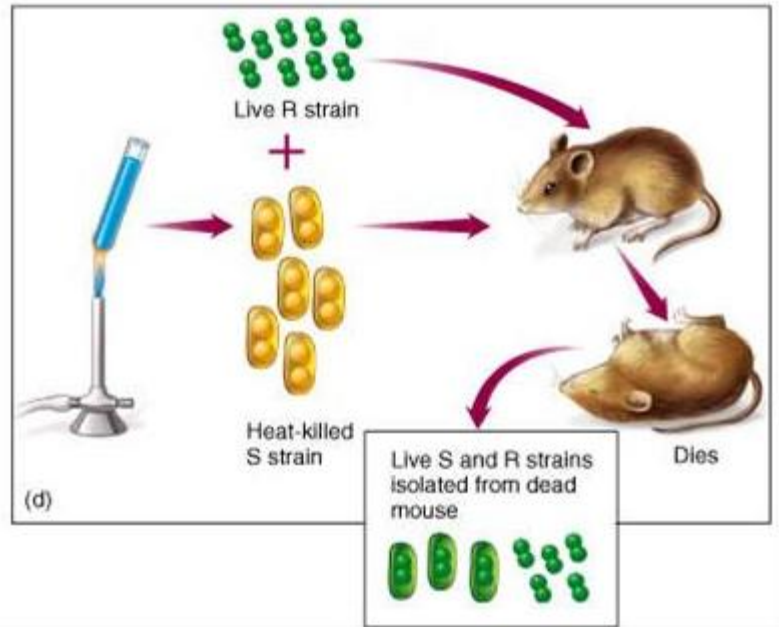
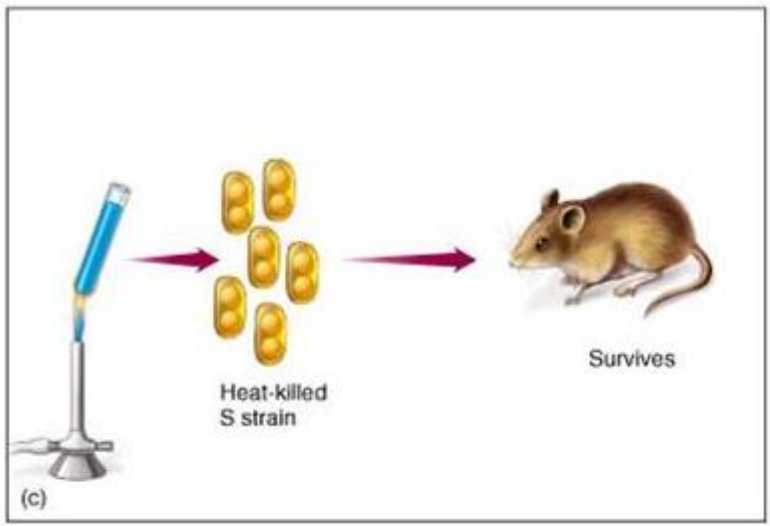
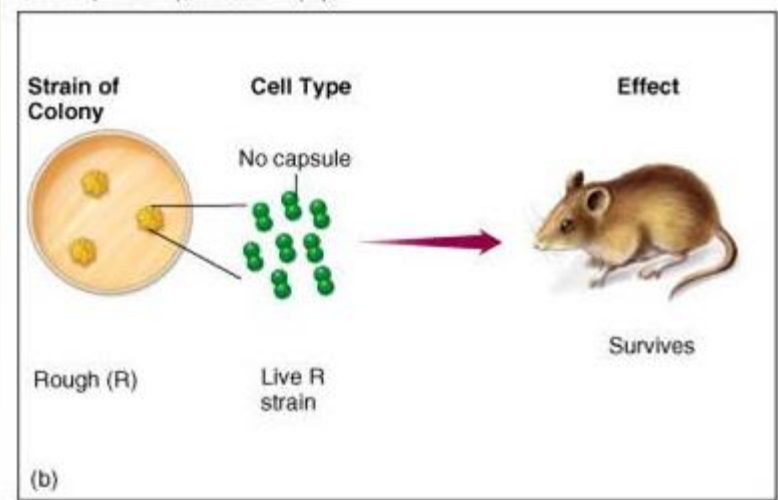
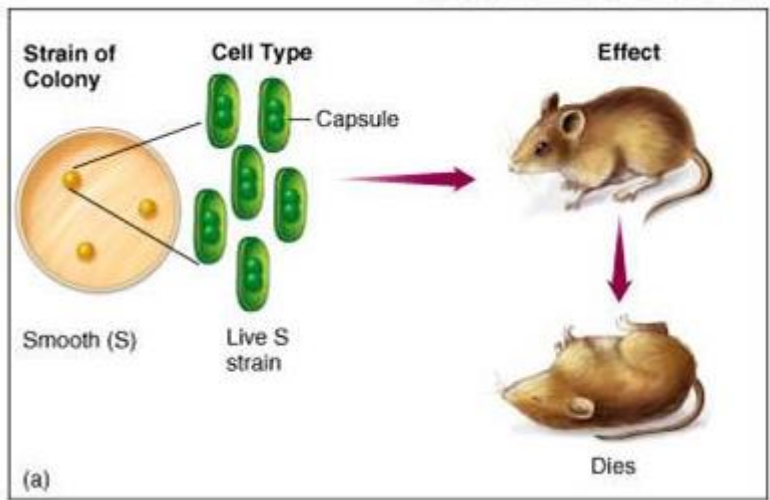
- **TRANSFORMATION**
- **TRANSDUCTION**
- **CONJUGATION**

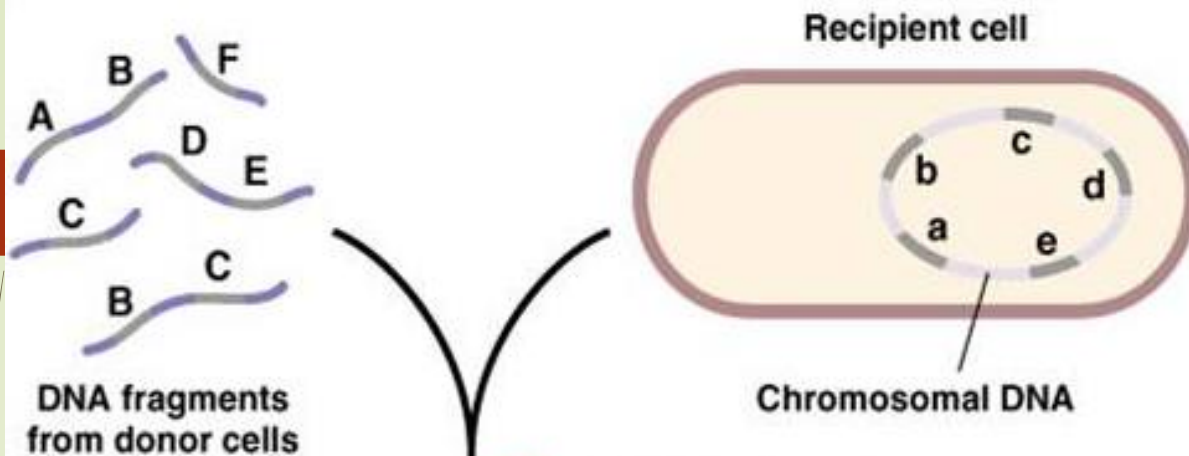
**HARUS ADA SEL DONOR & SEL
RESIPIEN**



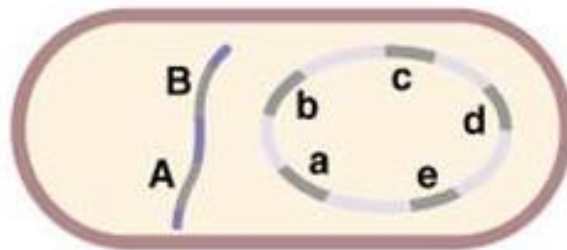
TRANSFORMASI

- **Kali pertama diamati oleh Frederick Griffith (1928) pada kuman *Streptococcus pneumoniae***
- **Sel Donor lisis → mengeluarkan DNA**
- **Sel Resipien mengambil DNA terlarut yang dilepaskan oleh sel donor**



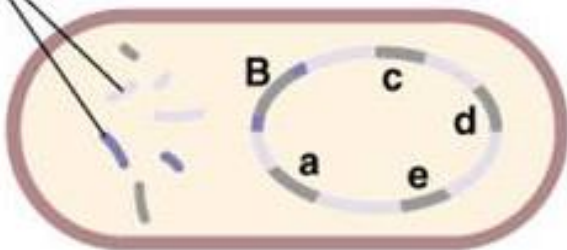


1 Recipient cell takes up donor DNA

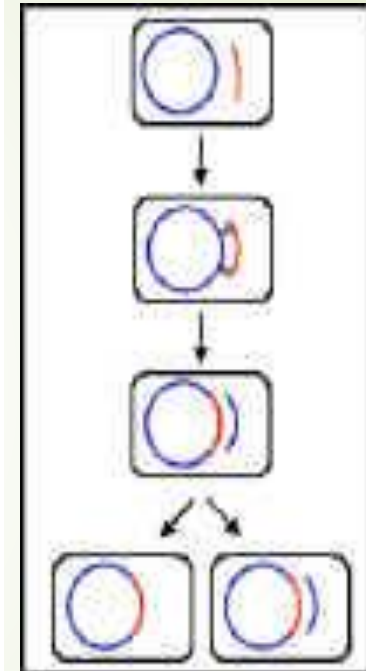


Degraded unrecombined DNA

2 Recombination occurs between donor DNA and recipient DNA



Genetically transformed cell

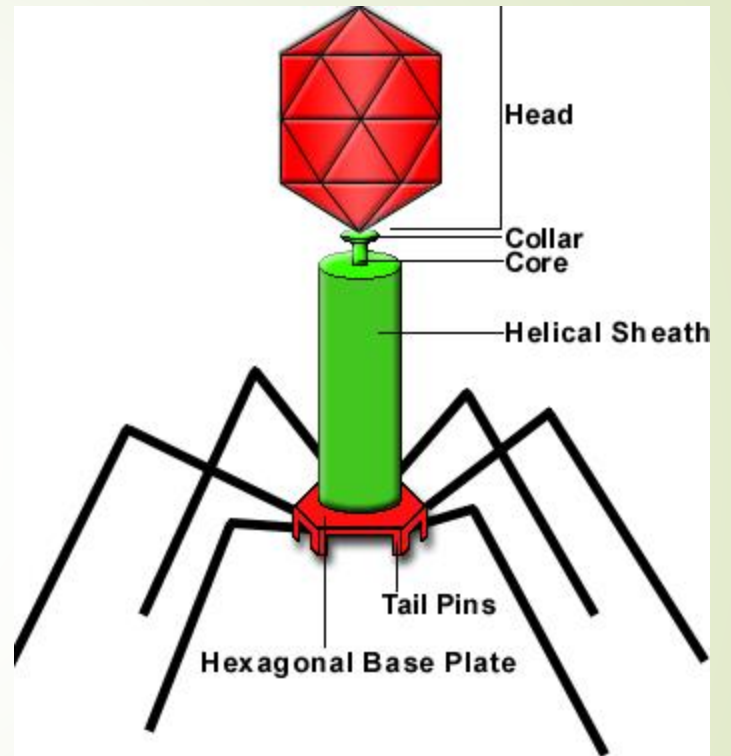
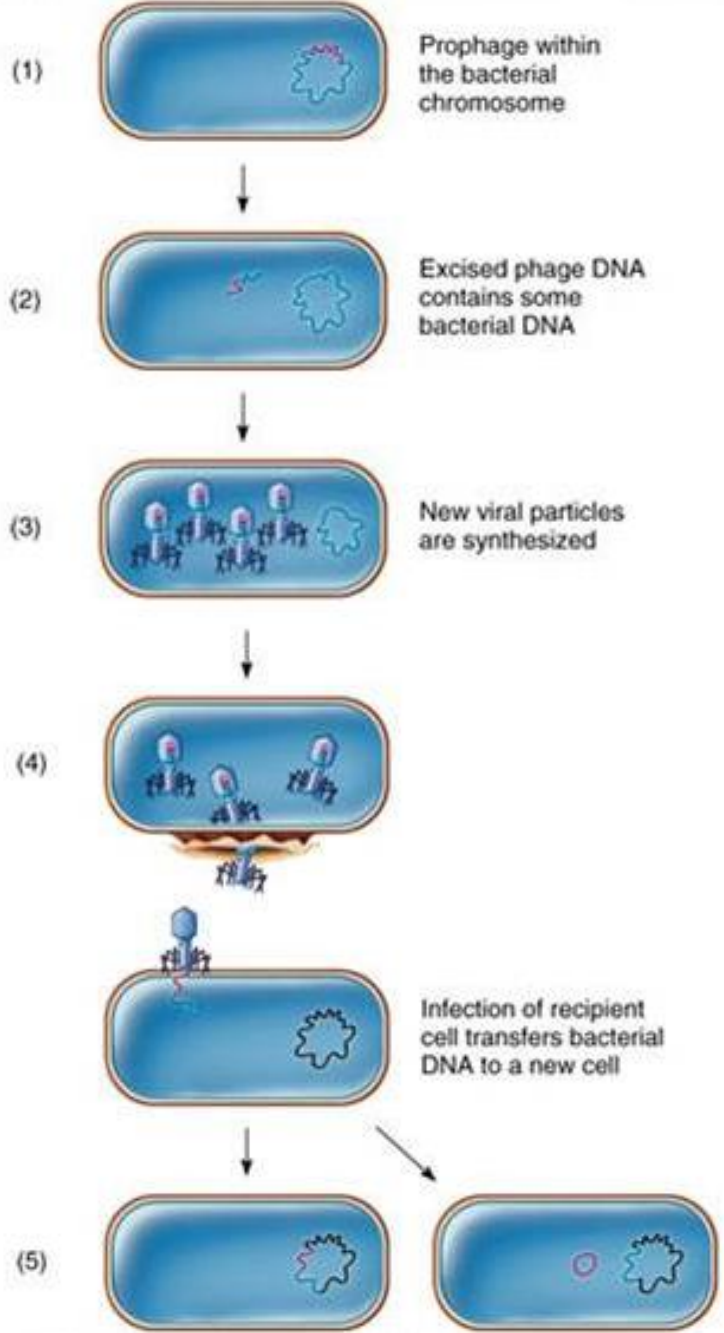




TRANSDUKSI

Pemindahan materi genetik dari suatu kuman ke kuman yang lain dengan perantara bacteriophage

- 1. Generalized Transduction**
- 2. Restricted Transduction**

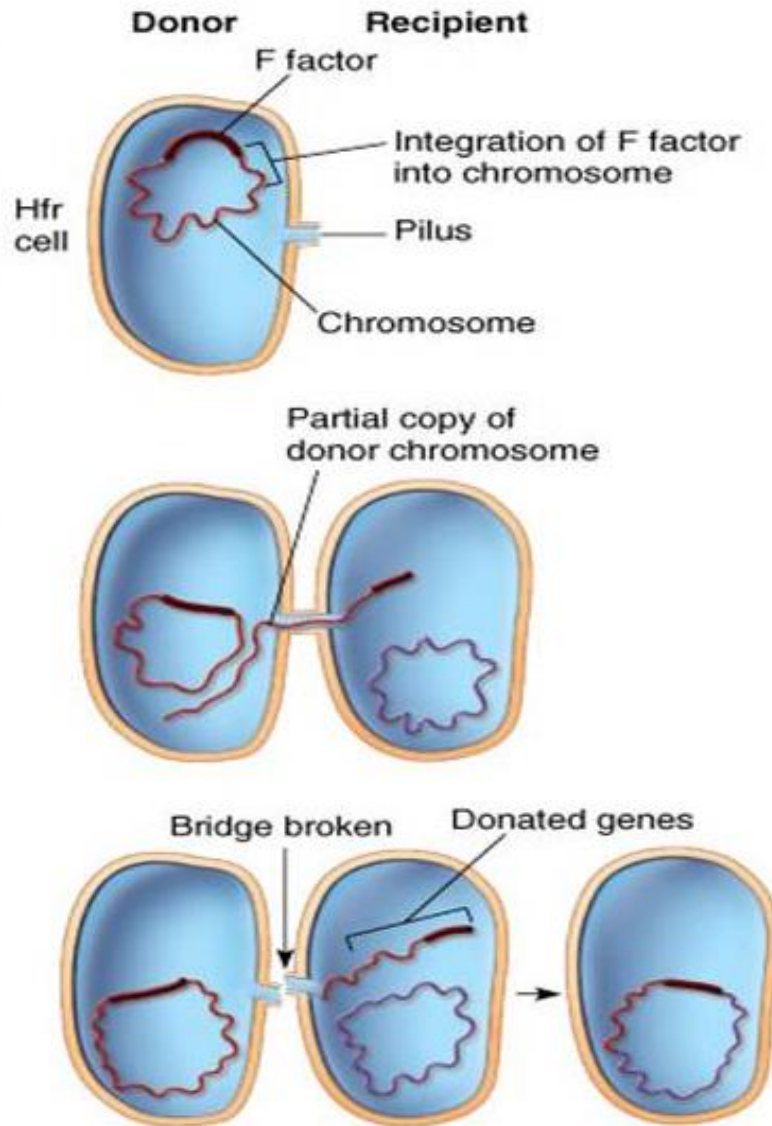




Conjugasi

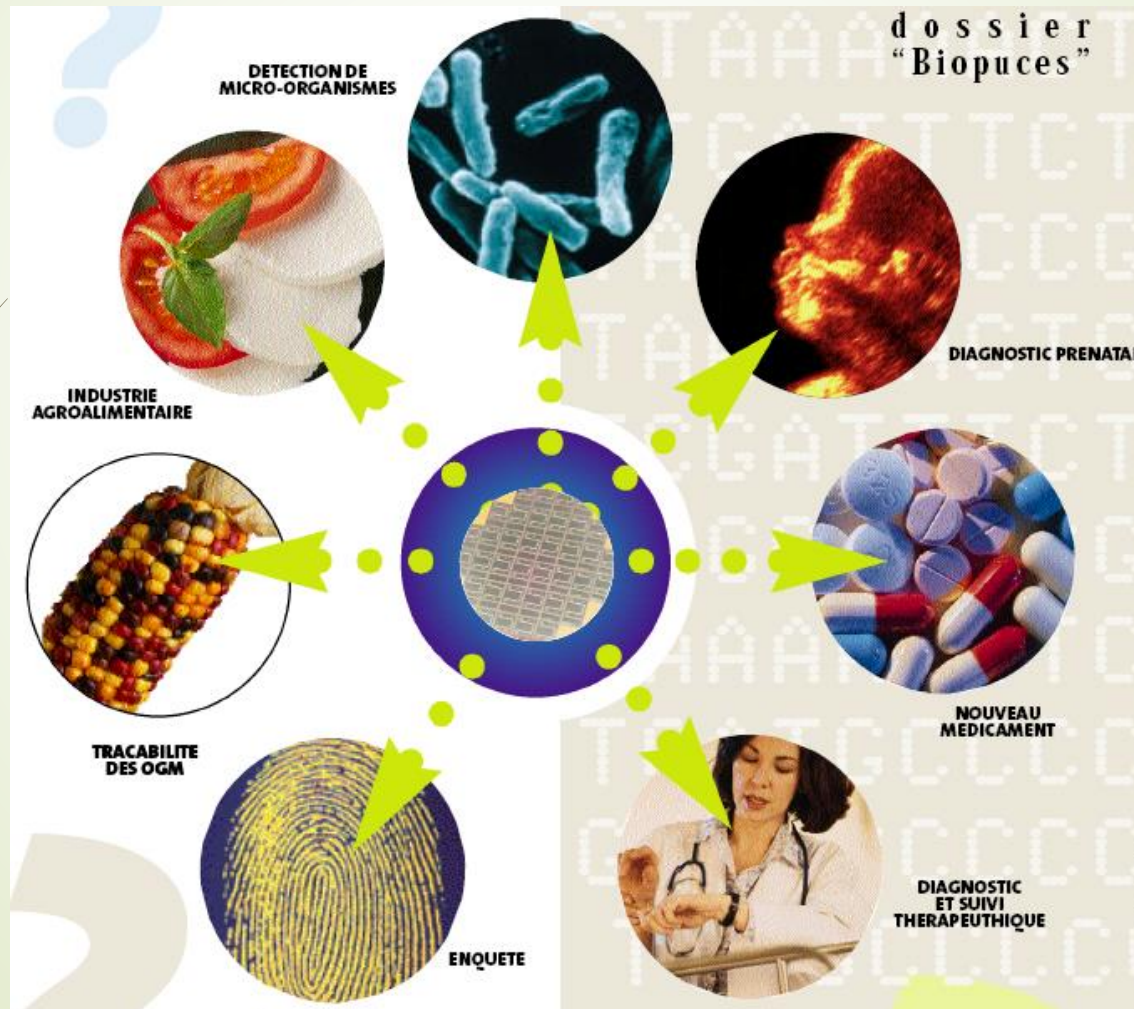
- **Perlu kontak antara 2 sel → sex pili**
- **Sel donor adalah F+, sel resepien F-**
- **F+ (F factor) merupakan plasmid → dapat ditransfer**
- **Jika F factor → integrasi dalam kromosom → HFr (high frequency of recombinant)**

Hfr Transfer



(d) High-frequency (Hfr) transfer involves transmission of chromosomal genes from a donor cell to a recipient cell. The donor chromosome is duplicated and transmitted in part to a recipient cell, where it is integrated into the chromosome.


Applications





Flora Normal

- ▶ Mikroorganisme yang terdapat pada orang sehat/normal
- ▶ **Inutero** : bebas mikroba, *first encounter* waktu melalui jalan lahir
- ▶ **Setelah lahir** ; mulai terdapat bermacam-macam mikrobaa

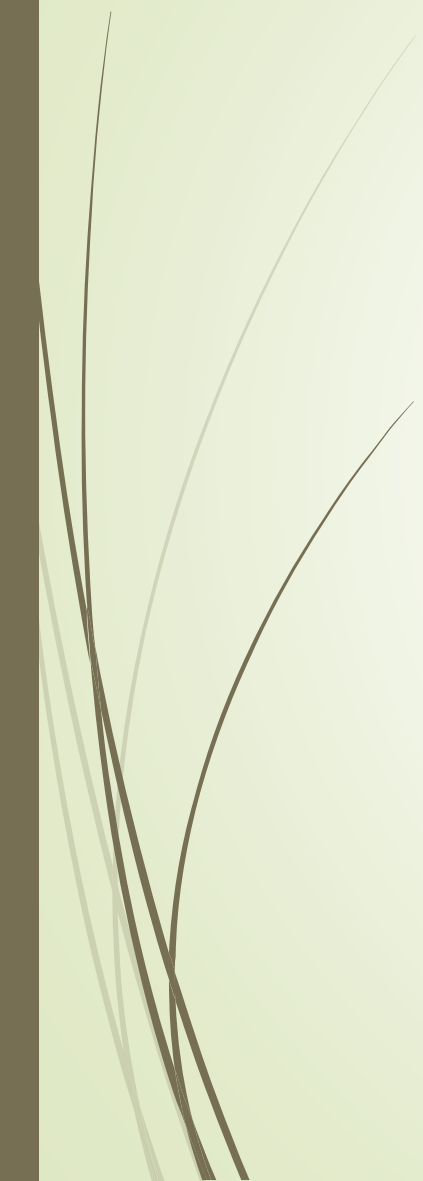


Microbial Loads on “External” Surfaces

- ▶ **Large intestine** **10^{14}**
- ▶ **Skin** **10^{12}**
- ▶ **Vagina** **10^{10}**
- ▶ **Mouth** **10^{10}**
- ▶ **Nose** **10^{10}**
- ▶ **Throat** **10^{10}**



Flora Normal

- **Flora tetap (resident flora)** : jenis m.o tertentu, pada bagian tubuh tertentu, pada usia tertentu, bila berubah segera kembali semula
 - **Flora sementara (transient flora)** : m.o non pathogen/ potensial pathogen, pada waktu tertentu, asal dari lingkungan
- 



Flora Normal

Resident Flora

- ▶ Fungsi : mencegah *overgrowth* mikroba patogen ; disebut *microbial antagonism/bacterial interference*
- ▶ Resident flora di sal cerna : mensintesis vit K dan menyerap zat makanan



Infeksi Oportunistik

- **Flora normal dapat menimbulkan penyakit pada inang (hospes) atau patogen**

mis. pindah tempat, adanya faktor predisposisi ; immunocompromised, kulit rusak, infeksi/peradangan lainnya. iatrogenic mis; cateter urin, infus

- ***Priming* sistem imun**

Normal flora at various body sites

Mims C et al.
Medical
Microbiology
Textbook. 2004.

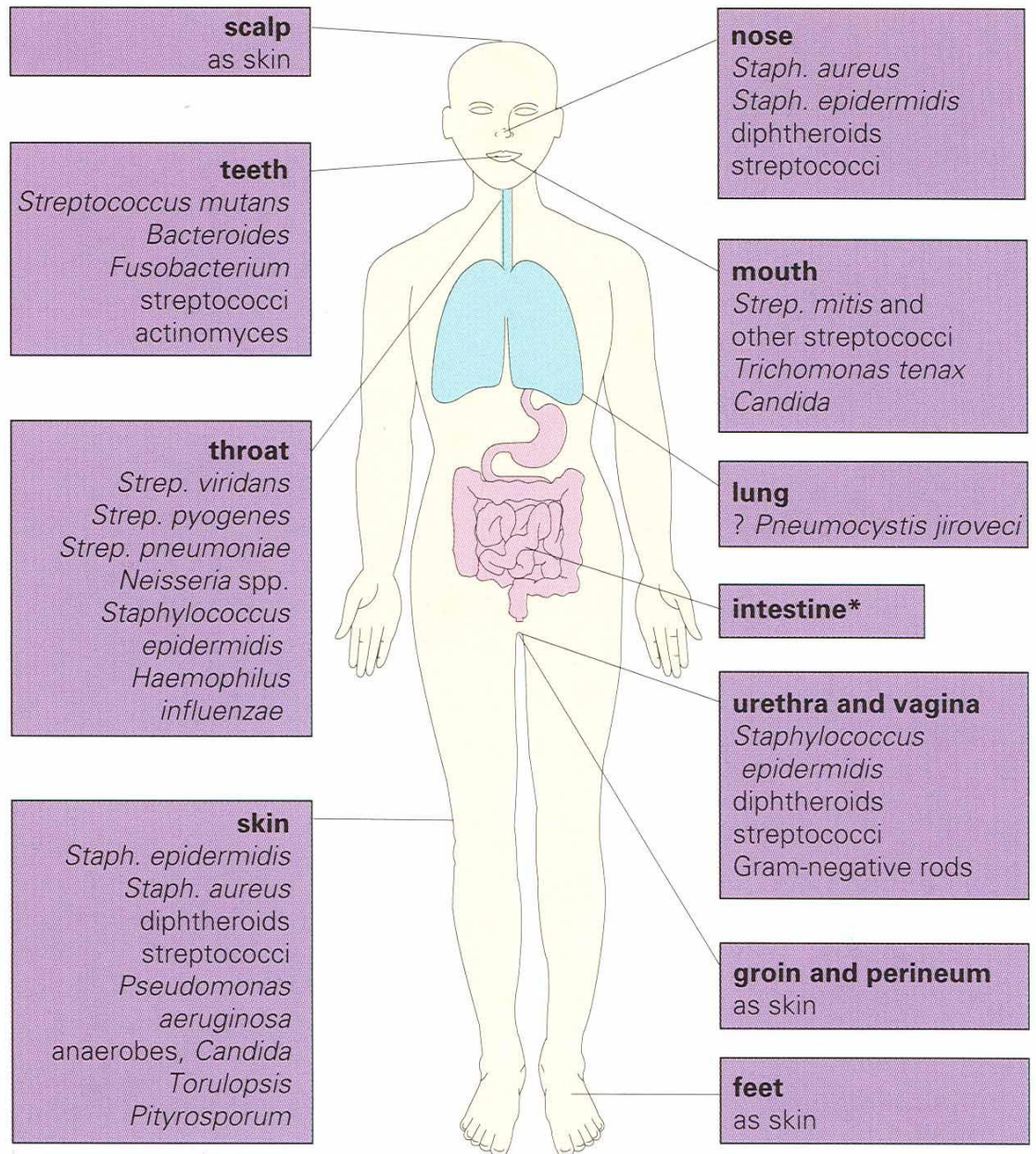


Fig. 8.1 Examples of organisms that occur as members of the normal flora and their location on the body. (*Those found in the intestine are detailed in Figure 8.2.)

Normal GUT Flora

Mims C et al.
 Medical
 Microbiology
 Textbook. 2004.

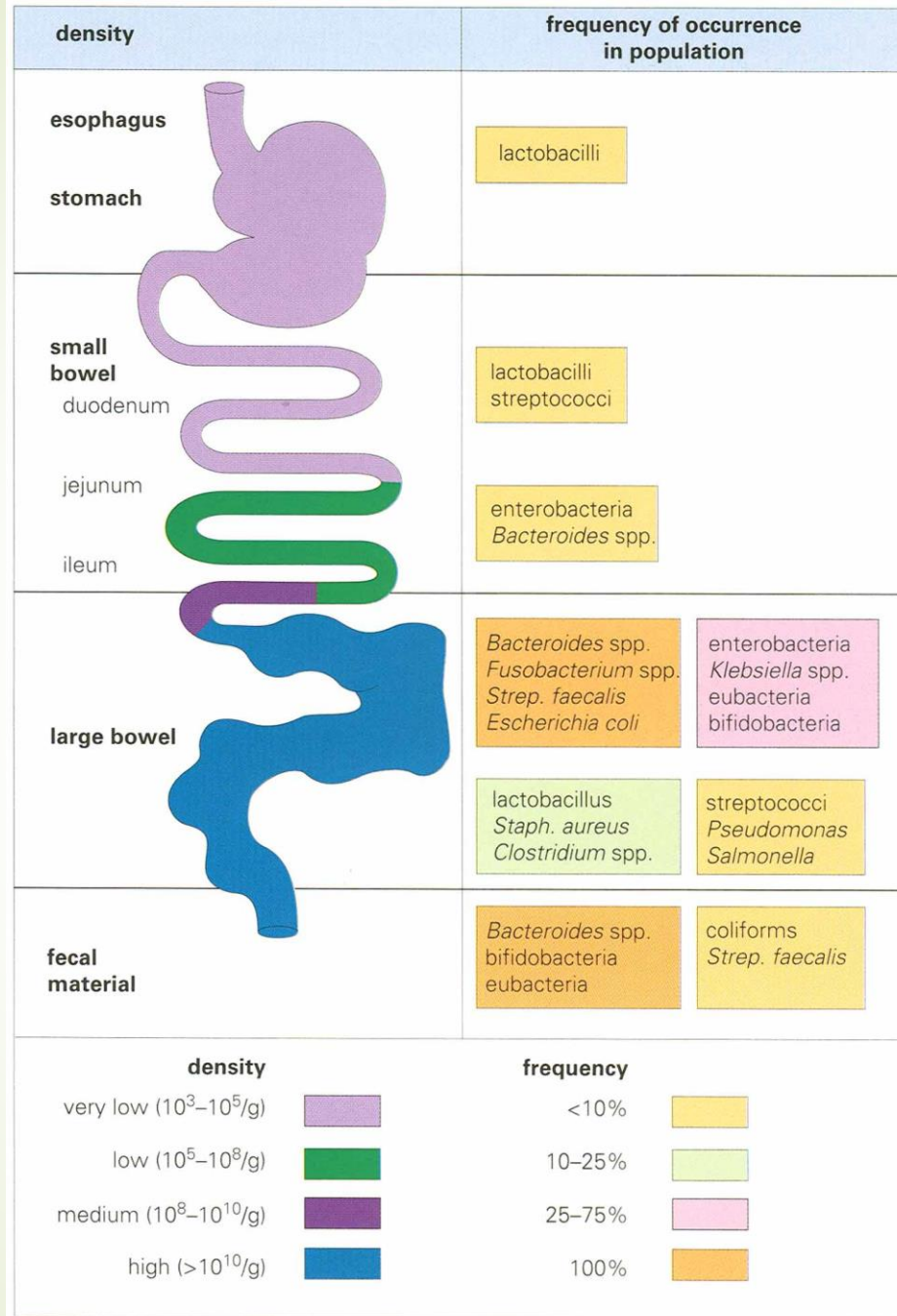


Fig. 8.2 The longitudinal distribution, frequency of occurrence and densities of the bacteria making up the normal flora of the human gastrointestinal tract.



Infeksi

Stadium penyakit

- ▶ **Transmisi ; dosis infeksius $10-10^6$ organisme**
- ▶ **Inkubasi ; waktu masuknya kuman sampai timbulnya gejala**
- ▶ **Prodromal ; gejala yang timbul, tidak spesifik**
- ▶ **Gejala klinis ; gejala yang timbul khas**
- ▶ **Convalescensi ; stadium penyembuhan**
- ▶ **Kematian**

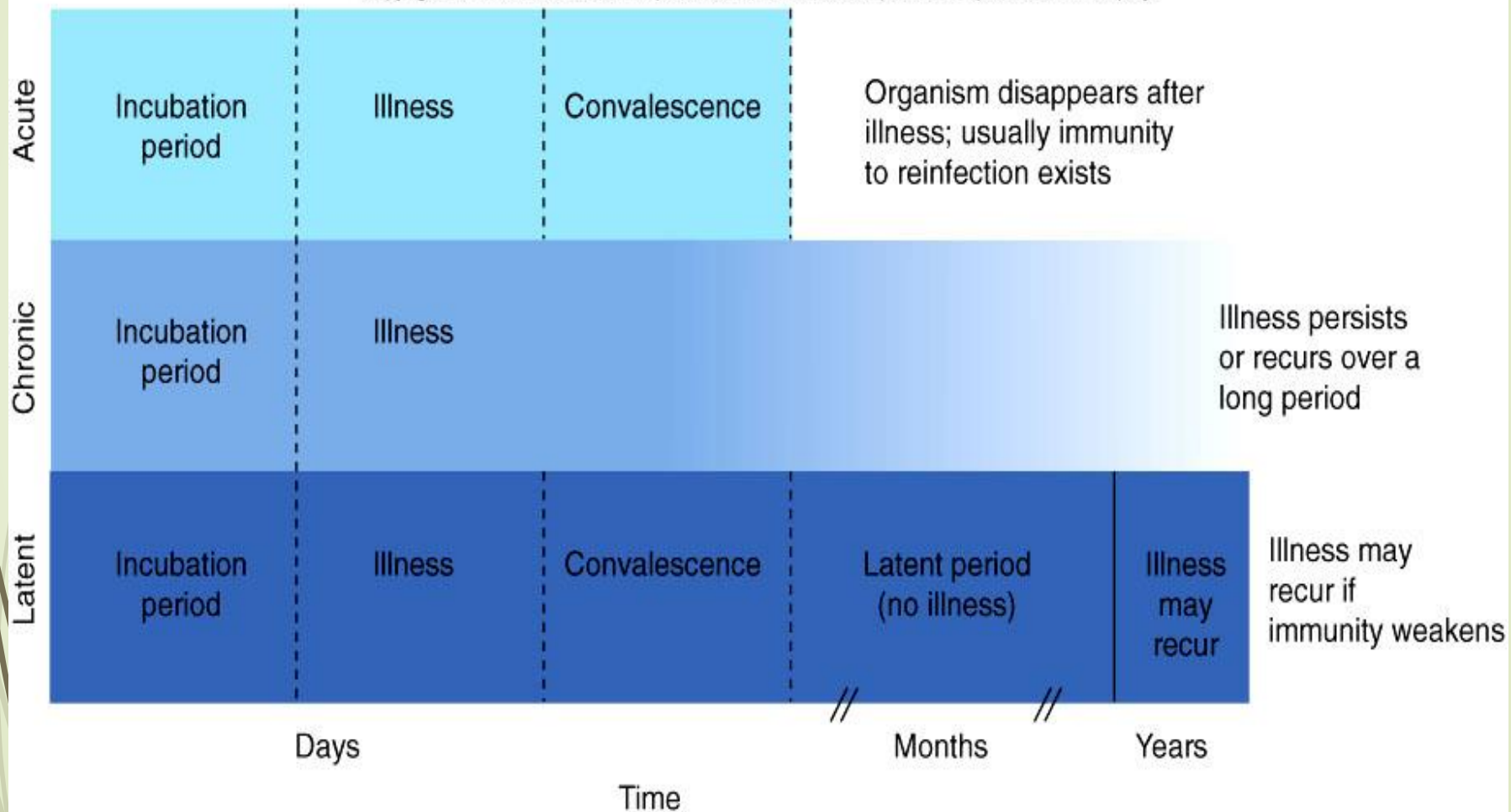


Infeksi

Menurut perjalanan penyakit

- **Acute ; timbul mendadak, sembuhnya cepat, cepat menimbulkan kematian**
- **Cronis ; timbulnya pelan, perjalanannya pelan, sembuhnya lama, kematian lama terjadinya**
- **Sub acute**

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Infeksi

1. Penularan:

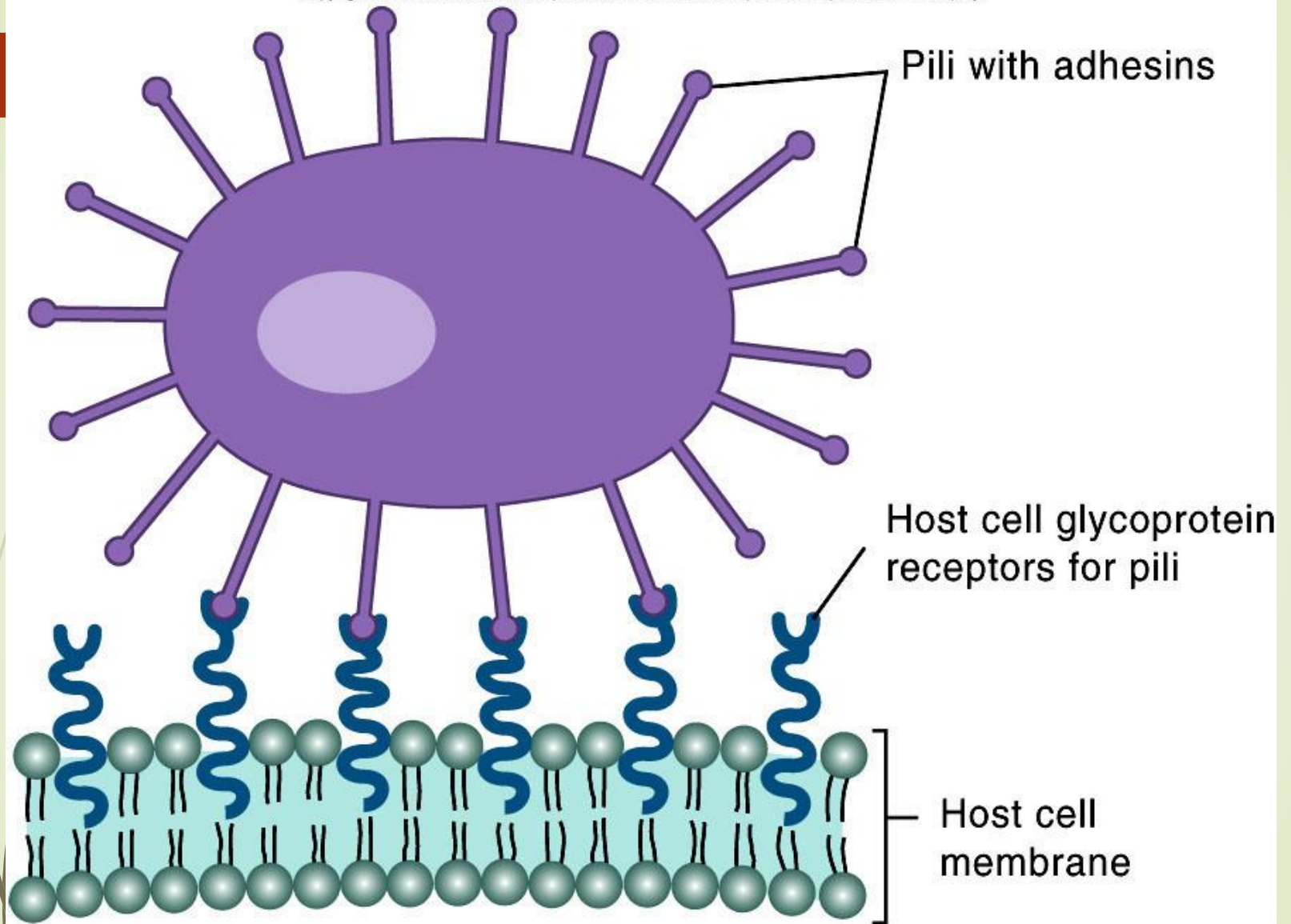
- **fecal-oral (cholera)**
- **human-human (tuberculosis)**
- **animal-human (rabies)**
- **vector-borne (plague, lyme disease)**
- **environmental contact (anthrax)**



Infeksi

2. Adherence

- ▶ **Cegah : pada awal pemeriksaan**
- ▶ **Pili bakteri : conjugasi pada jaringan host**
- ▶ **Spesifitas patogen dari host**



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Bad bugs and beleaguered bladders



Infeksi

3. Kolonisasi: multiplikasi dan maintenance

- ▶ **Kompetisi dengan flora normal**
- ▶ **Lapisan pelindung**
 - ▶ **Empedu, Asam lambung**
 - ▶ **Gerakan peristaltik**
 - ▶ **Sekresi kulit**
 - ▶ **IgA (antibodi mucosa)**
 - ▶ **Kompetisi dengan host m/ zat besi**

Infeksi

4. Molekul

- ▶ Pengaruh struktur sel target dan host response





Sumber

- **Bakteriologi Medik FK Unibraw**
 - **Zinsser Microbiology (Joklik et,all)**
 - **Microbiology an introduction (Tortora et all)**
 - **Medical Microbiology (Jawets, et all)**
 - **Medical Microbiology (David Greenwood, et all)**
- 