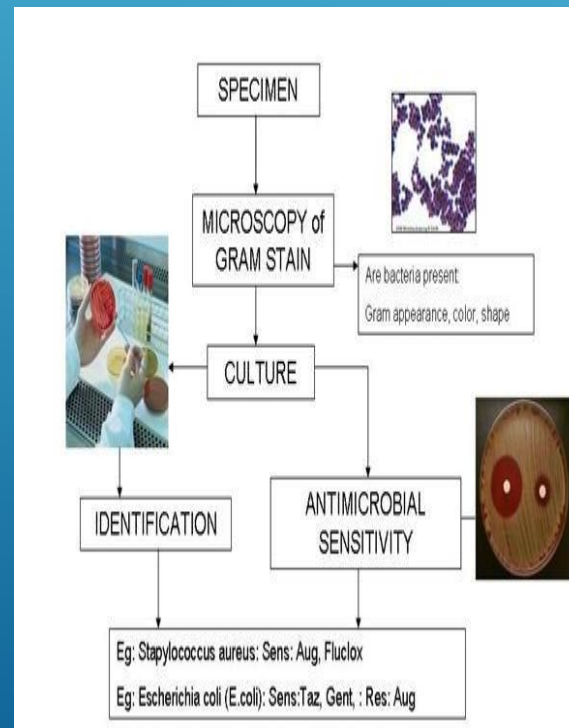




CLASSIFICATION ,IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIA AND THE LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS

Taxonomy	Classification
Bacteria	Bacteria
Kingdom	Bacteria
Phylum	Firmicutes
Class	Bacilli
Order	Lactobacillales
Family	Streptococcaceae
Genus	<i>Streptococcus</i>
Species	<i>mutans</i>



Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology.

Taxonomy is the science of classification of organisms

Bacterial taxonomy consists of three separate, but interrelated areas:



- **Classification**
- **Nomenclature**
- **Identification**

* ***Classification*** is the arrangement of organisms into groups (taxa) on the basis of similarities or relationships.

* ***Nomenclature*** is the assignment of names to the taxonomic groups according to international rules

* ***Identification*** is the practical use of a classification scheme to determine the identity of an isolate as a member of an established taxon or as a member of a previously unidentified species.



Naming microorganisms



- **Binomial** (scientific) nomenclature
- Gives each microbe 2 names
 - **Genus** - noun, always capitalized
 - **species** - adjective, lowercase
- **Both italicized or underlined**

Staphylococcus aureus (*S. aureus*)

Bacillus subtilis (*B. subtilis*)

Escherichia coli (*E. coli*)

Taxonomic Rank

- Kingdom or Domain
- Division or Phylum
- Class
- Order
- Family
- Genus
- Species



Formal rank

Example

Domain

Bacteria

Phylum

Gracilicutes

Class

Scotobacteria

Order

Reading

Eubacteriales

Family

Enterobacteriaceae

Genus

Escherichia

Species

Coli



Species



The **basic and most important** taxonomic group in bacterial systematics.

The **boundaries of species** are rather **difficult to define** precisely however; the **boundaries of some genera** are **sharply defined**. For example, the genus **Bacillus** and the genus **Escherichia**

The successful identification of microbiological agent

depends on:

- proper **aseptic techniques**.
- **Correctly obtaining** the specimen.
- **Correctly handling the specimen**
- **Quickly transporting** the specimen to the lab.
- **Once reaches** the lab it is **cultured and identified**.

After the microbe is identified, it is used in **susceptibility tests** to find out the effective control measure



Adansonian classification:

- In most systems of bacterial classification, the major groups are distinguished by fundamental characters such as cell shape, Gram-stain reaction and spore formation
- Genera and species are usually distinguished by properties such as fermentation reactions, nutritional requirements and pathogenicity.



THE METHODS USE TO IDENTIFY BACTERIA FALL INTO THREE CATEGORIES

1. Phenotypic classification:
 - Microscopy Gram staining characteristic
 - Morphology(macro and microscopic)
 - Growth requirement and metabolic behavior.(Biochemical test methods)
2. Immunological (serological) tests.
3. Genotypic- Molecular techniques.



Steps in Diagnosis of Bacterial diseases

- Clinical Signs
- Laboratory examination
 - 1- Microscopy
 - 2- Culture techniques
 - 3- Biochemical reactions
 - 4- Serological identification:
 - 5- Molecular biology techniques
 - 6- Bacteriophage typing



Microscopy

Microorganisms can be examined microscopically for:

a- Bacterial motility:

Hanging drop method:

A drop of bacterial suspension is placed between a cover slip and glass slide

b- Morphology and staining reactions of bacteria:

Simple stain: methylene blue stain

Gram stain: differentiation between Gm+ve and Gm-ve bacteria

- . Primary stain (Crystal violet)
- . Mordant (Grams Iodine mixture)
- . Decolorization (ethyl alcohol)
- . Secondary stain (Saffranin)

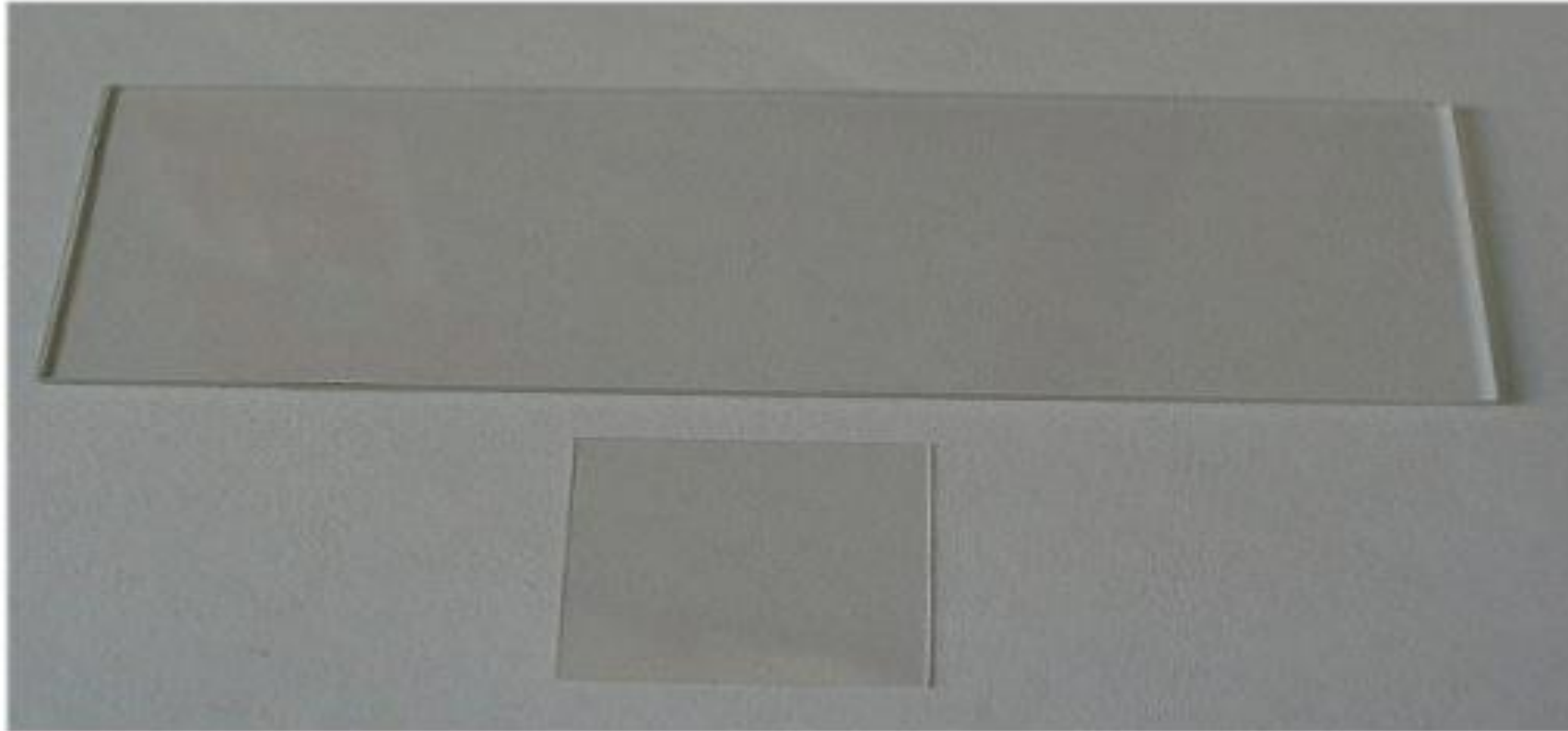
Ziehl-Neelsen stain: staining acid fast bacilli

- . Apply strong carbol fuchsin with heat
- . Decolorization (H_2SO_4 20% and ethyl alcohol)
- . Counter stain (methylene blue)



The simple stain can be used as a quick and easy way to determine cell shape, size and arrangements of bacteria. True to its name, the simple stain is a very simple staining procedure involving single solution of stain. Any basic dye such as methylene blue, safranin, or crystal violet can be used to color the bacterial cells.

Microscope glass slide and cover slip





Culture for bacteria

- Sample is inoculated for culture and identification either in pre-enrichment or selective enrichment for broth culture. Incubated at suitable temperature for suitable time in proper environment
- Streaked on either selective, differential or both type of agar media for suitable time in proper environment
- Individual colonies are picked and grown as a pure culture.
- Tentative ID made based on colony shape and staining.
- Definitive ID requires biochemical, serological, and various tests.

Culture Techniques



- * Culture media are used for:
 - Isolation and identification of pathogenic organisms
 - Antimicrobial sensitivity tests
- * Types of culture media:
 - a- Liquid media:
 - Nutrient broth: meat extract and peptone
 - Peptone water for preparation sugar media
 - Growth of bacteria detected by turbidity
 - b- Solid media:
 - Colonial appearance
 - Hemolytic activity
 - Pigment production



Hemolysis on blood agar:

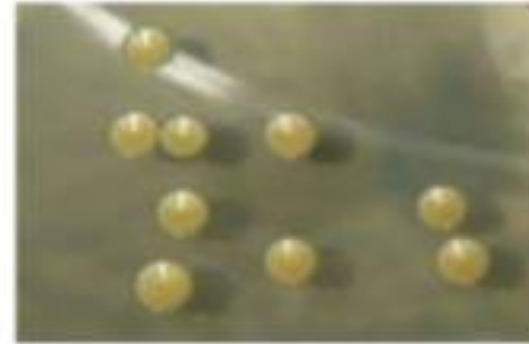
- Complete (beta) hemolysis:
 - Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pyogenes.
- Partial (alpha) hemolysis:
 - Streptococcus viridans and pneumococci.
- No (gamma) hemolysis:
 - Enterococci.



- **Pigment production:**

- **Endopigment** (restricted to the colonies):

- Golden yellow with *Staphylococcus aureus*.
 - White with *Staph. epidermidis*.



- **Exopigment** (the color diffuses in the surrounding medium):

- Green exopigment with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.



Types of solid media



1- Simple media:

- Nutrient agar

2- Enriched media: media of high nutritive value

- Blood agar
- Chocolate agar

3- Selective media: allow needed bacteria to grow

- Lowenstein–Jensen medium
- MacConkey's agar
- Mannitol Salt Agar

4- Indicator media: to different. between lact. and non lact. ferment

- MacConkey's medium
- Eosine Methylene blue Agar

5- Anaerobic media: for anaerobic cultivation

- Deep agar, Robertson's Cooked Meat Medium

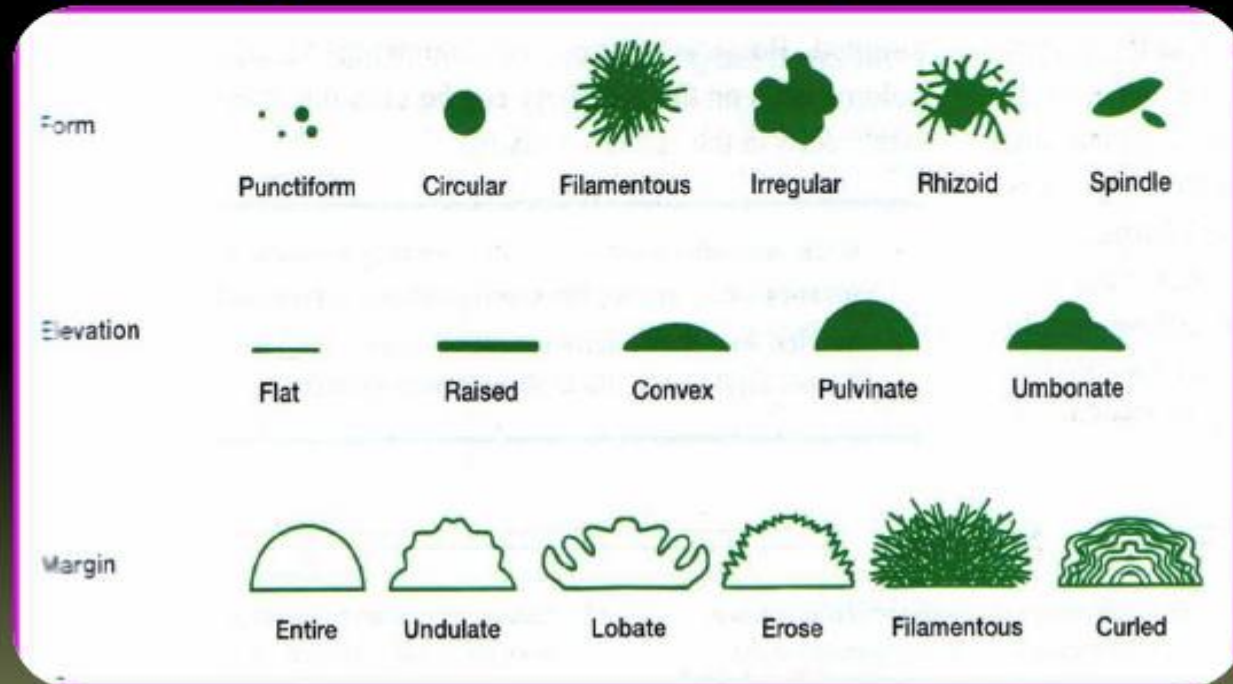


Colonial appearance on culture media

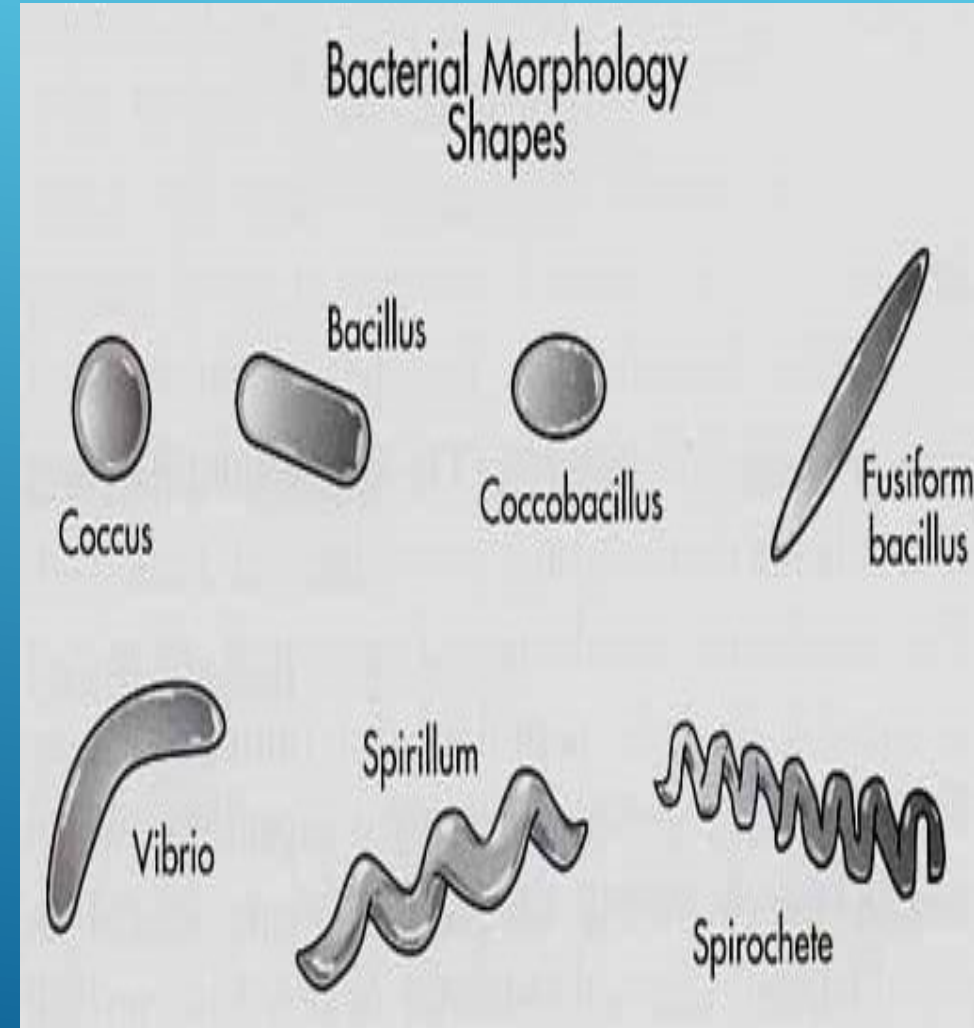
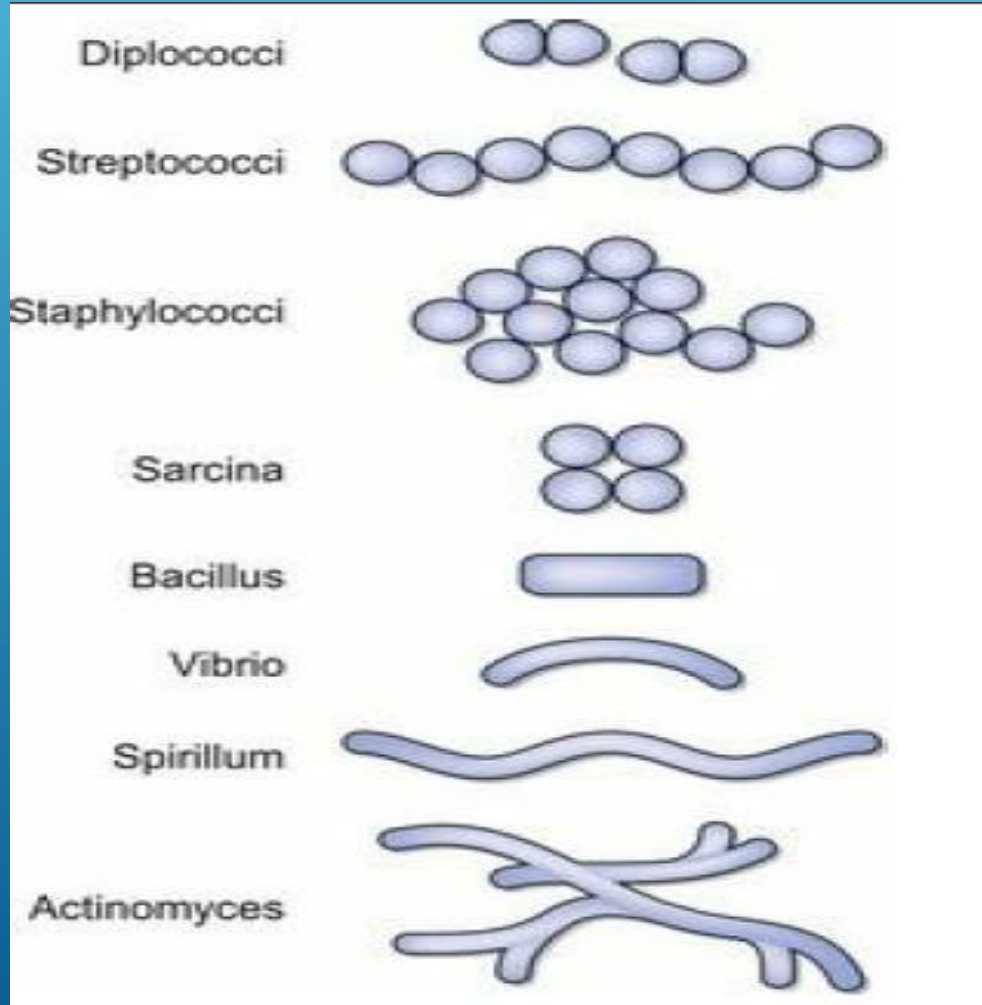
- * Colony morphology:
 - . Shape
 - . Size
 - . Edge of colony
 - . Color
- * Growth pattern in broth:
 - . Uniform turbidity
 - . Sediment or surface pellicle
- * Pigment production:
 - . Endopigment production (*Staph. aureus*)
 - . Exopigment production (*Ps. aeruginosa*)
- * Haemolysis on blood agar:
 - . Complete haemolysis (*Strept. pyogenes*)
 - . Partial haemolysis (*Strept. viridans*)
- * Growth on MacConkey's medium:
 - . Rose pink colonies (Lactose fermenters)
 - . Pale yellow colonies (Non lactose fermenters)

Colony characteristics : with the naked eye e.g. texture, shape, pigment, growth pattern.

- **Colony form**: pinpoint, circular, filamentous, irregular
- **Colony elevation**: flat, raised, convex
- **Colony margin**: smooth, irregular



COLONY CHARACTERISTICS



Morphology:

- Cocci
- Bacilli
- Curved or spiral
- Filamentous



* *Some correlation between morphology and disease e.g.*

- **Spiral bacteria**---*Treponemes, Borrelia, Leptospira*
tend to cause systemic diseases
- **Pathogenic Filamentous bacteria**--- *Actinomyces, Nocardia, Mycobacteria*
tend to cause chronic diseases
- **Gram positive bacteria**--- *Staphylococcus, Streptococci*
more likely to cause skin infections



BIOCHEMICAL REACTIONS

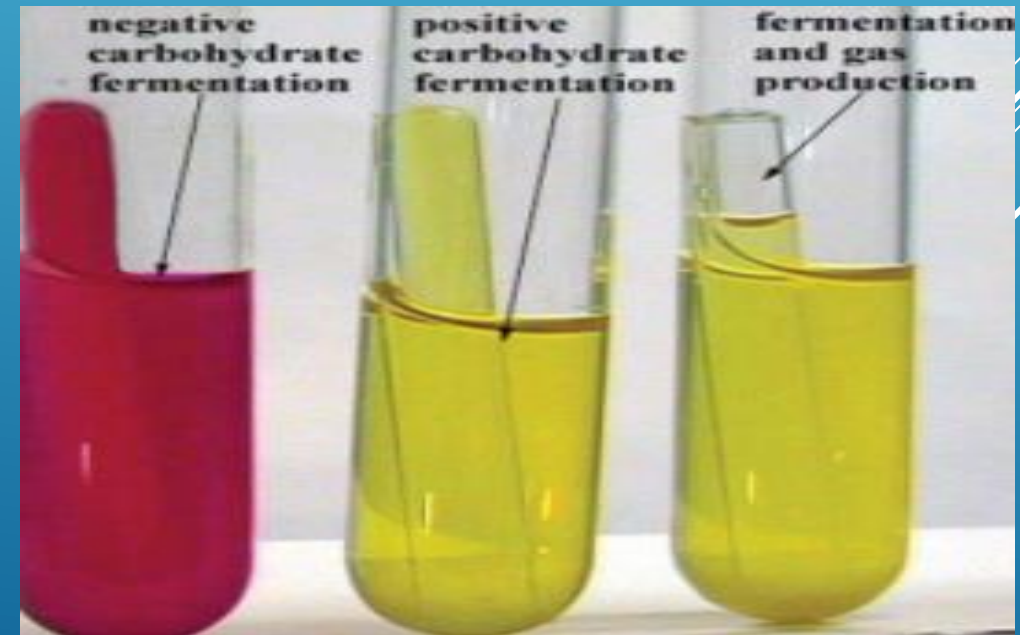
(Use of substrates and sugars to identify pathogens)

****Sugar fermentation:**

- Organisms ferment sugar with production of acid only.
- Organisms ferment sugar with production of acid and gas.
- Organisms do not ferment sugar.

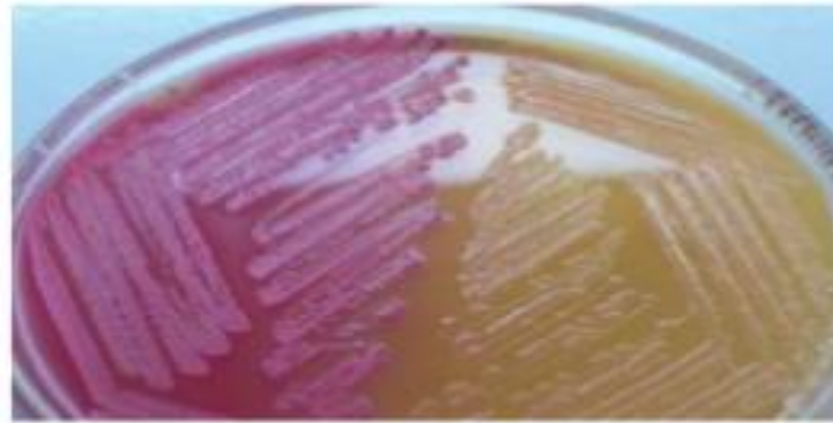
Glucose broth with Durham tubes

- This is a differential medium. It tests an organism's ability to ferment the sugar glucose as well as its ability to convert the end product of glycolysis, pyruvic acid into gaseous byproducts. This is a test commonly used when trying to identify Gram-negative enteric bacteria, all of which are glucose fermenters but only some of which



Effect on lactose of MacConkey's agar:

- Lactose fermenters:
 - Appear as rose pink colonies.
 - Example: *E. coli* & *klebsiella*.
- Non Lactose fermenters:
 - Appear as pale colonies.
 - Example: *salmonella* & *shigella*.



** PRODUCTION OF INDOLE :

Depends on production of indole from amino acid tryptophan .

Indole is detected by addition of Kovac's reagent.

Appearance of red ring on surface.



IMViC: Indole test

- ❖ **Result:**
 - A bright pink color in the top layer indicates the presence of indole
 - The absence of color means that indole was not produced i.e. indole is negative
- ❖ **Special Features:**
 - Used in the differentiation of genera and species. e.g. *E. coli* (+) from *Klebsiella* (-).

Negative test
e.g. *Klebsiella*

Positive test
e.g. *E. coli*

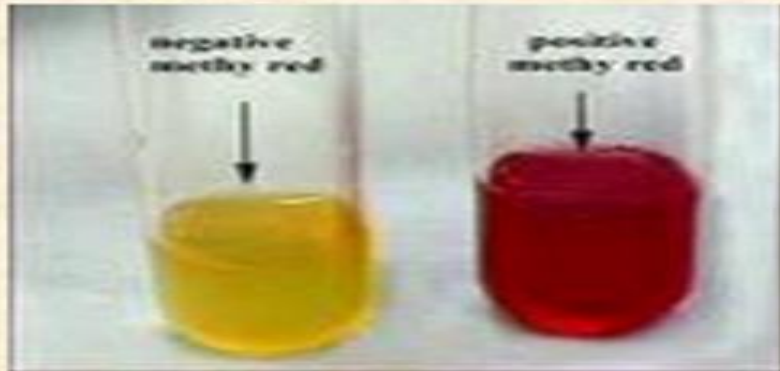


Biochemical Reaction (cont.)

- Methyl red reaction (MR):
Fermentation of glucose with production of huge amount of acid
Lowering pH is detected by methyl red indicator
- Voges proskaur's reaction (VP):
Production of acetyl methyl carbinol from glucose fermentation
Acetyl methyl carbinol is detected by addition KOH
Color of medium turns pink (positive)

IMViC test: MR/VP test

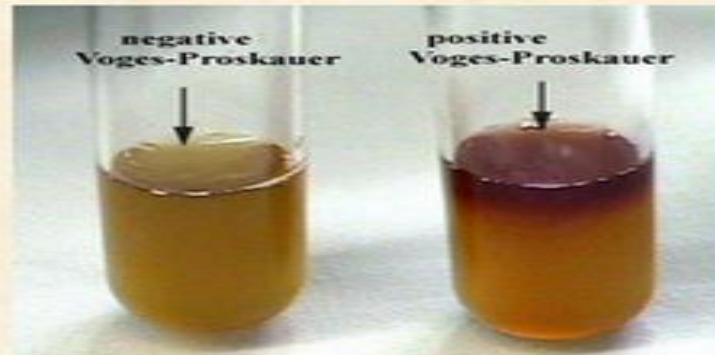
❖ Results



Methyl Red test

✓Red: Positive MR (*E. coli*)

✓Yellow or orange: Negative MR (*Klebsiella*)



Voges-Proskauer test

✓Pink: Positive VP (*Klebsiella*)

✓No pink: Negative VP (*E. coli*)

** ***HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S) PRODUCTION TEST***

determines whether the microbe reduces **sulfur-containing compounds** to sulfides during the process of metabolism.

Several media containing *iron compounds* allow detection of hydrogen sulfide production.

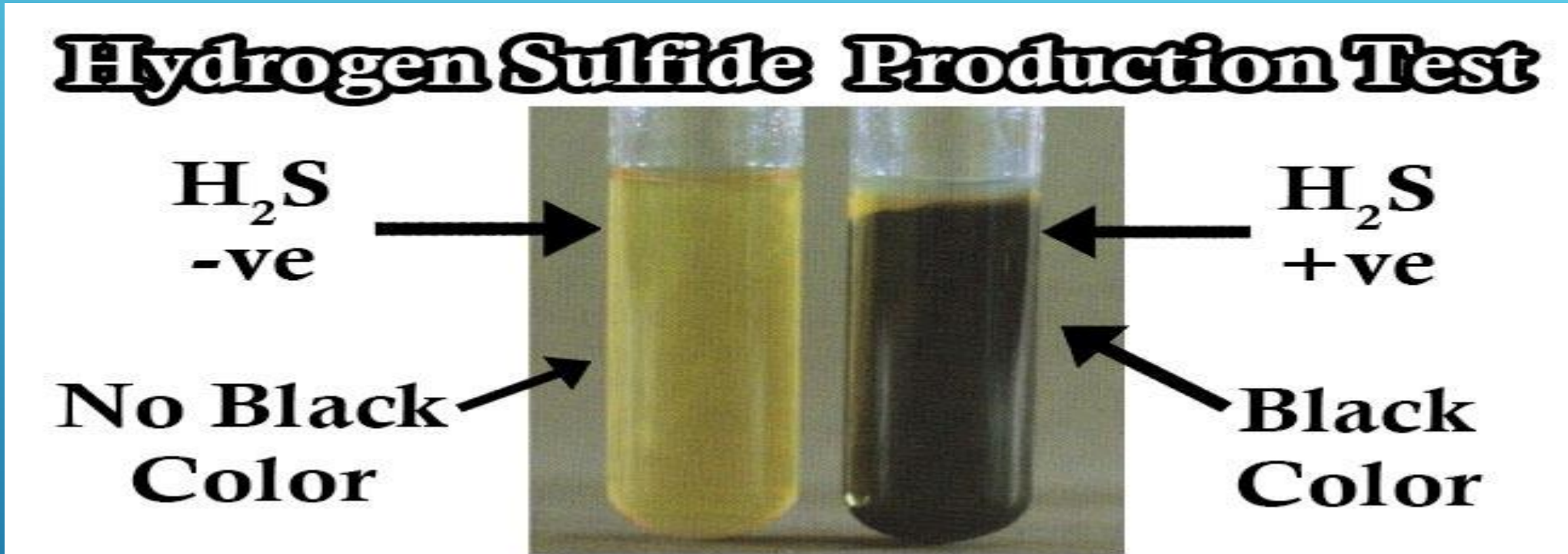
One medium used is Sulfide-Indole-Motility (SIM) medium.

A second medium is triple sugar iron agar (TSIA)

The test aids in the identification and differentiation of members of Enterobacteriaceae (enterics) from other Gram- bacilli. It is especially helpful in identifying Salmonella, Francisella, and Proteus species.



RESULT INTERPRETATION OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S) PRODUCTION TEST

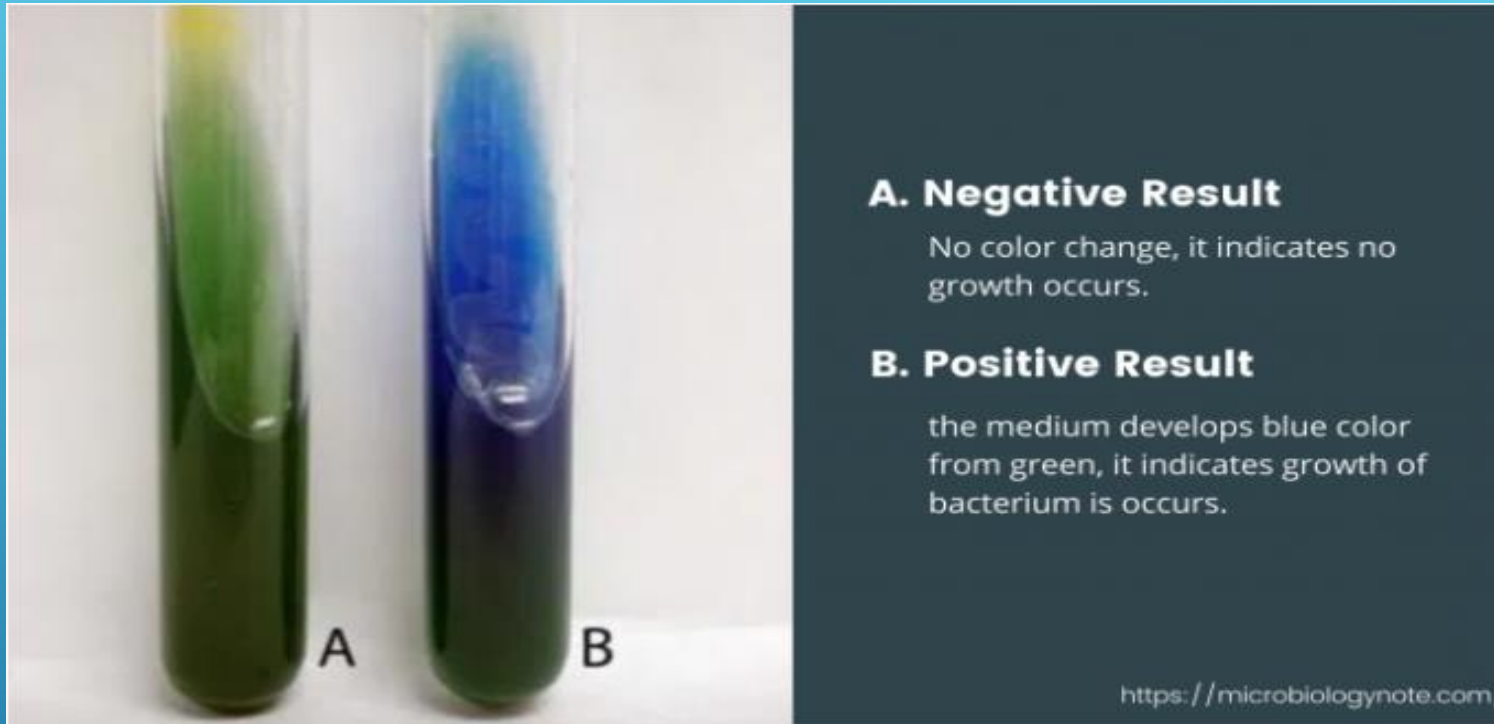


Positive result: blackening on the medium

Negative result: no blackening on the medium



Citrate utilization test



- ▶ It is an important test that allows the species-level identification of the members of the Enterobacteriaceae family.



Objective

- to detect the ability of organisms to produce citrase enzyme.

Principle of citrate utilization test:

The basic principle of this test is to detect the ability of an organism which can utilize citrate as a sole source of carbon for their metabolism with resulting alkalinity. The *citrase enzyme* hydrolyses the citrate to form oxaloacetic acid and acetic acid.

medium used is : Simmons citrate agar.

- Urease test:

Some bacteria produce urease enzyme

Urease enzyme hydrolyze urea with production of NH_3

Alkalinity of media and change color of indicator from yellow to pink

Urease test

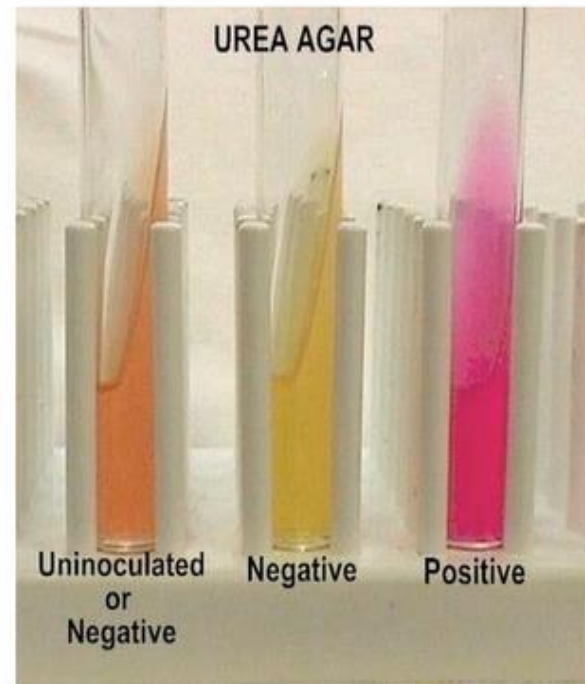
Exercise- inoculate

- E.coli, *Proteus vulgais*
- unknown

- Incubate 48 h at 37 °c

Interpretation:

- The release of ammonia by the breakdown of urea results in the an alkaline pH of the medium which will turn the medium pink.
- Thus pink color indicates production of urease by the organisms
- Absence of pink color indicates a negative test for urease.



Urease test Positive: Red-pink color
(*Proteus vulgais*)

Urease test Negative: No pink color (*E. coli*)



Oxidase test:

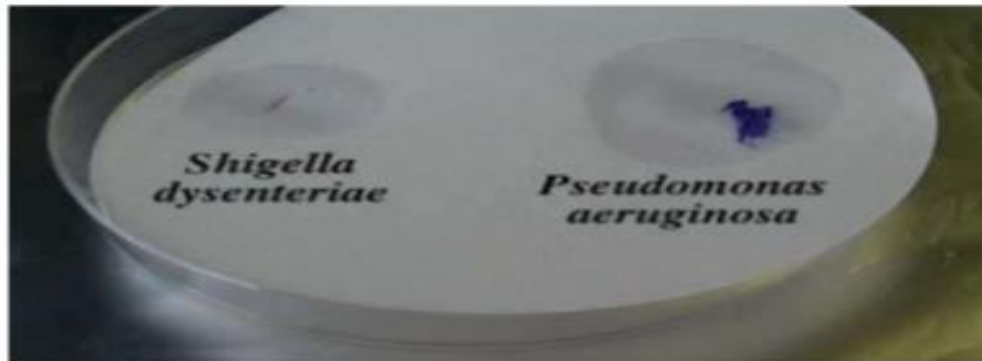
Some bacteria produce Oxidase enzyme

Detection by adding few drops of colorless Oxidase reagent

Colonies turn deep purple in color (positive)

Oxidase Test

- All Enterobacteriaceae are **oxidase-negative**.
- This test is used to differentiate enterobacteriaceae from *Pseudomonas* which is **oxidase positive**.



- Catalase test:

Some bacteria produce catalase enzyme

Addition of H_2O_2 lead to production of gas bubbles (O_2 production)



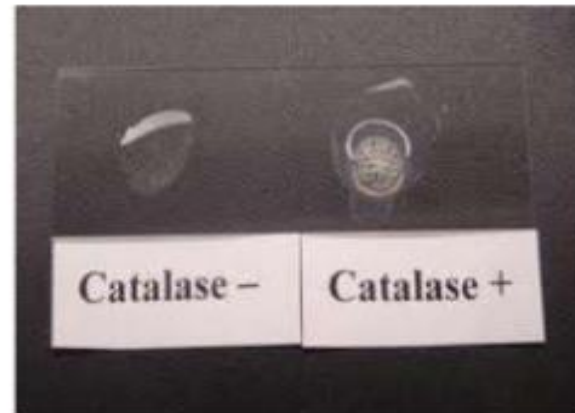
- Catalase test:

- Is used to differentiate between staphylococci(catalase +ve) and streptococci(catalase -ve).
- Principle:



- Procedure

- Smear a colony of the organism to a slide
- Drop H_2O_2 onto smear
- Observe



- Coagulase test:

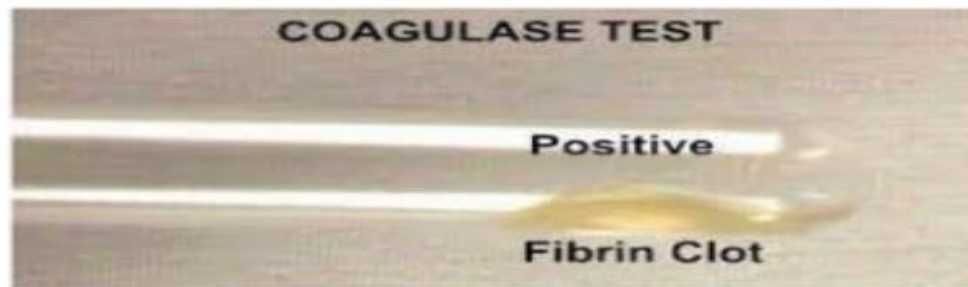
Some bacteria produce coagulase enzyme

Coagulase enzyme converts fibrinogen to fibrin (plasma clot)

Detected by slide or test tube method

Coagulase test

is used to differentiate *Staphylococcus aureus* from coagulase-negative staphylococci.



Analytical profile index (API):



API System

- The **analytical profile index** or **API** is a classification of bacteria based on experiments, allowing fast identification. This system is developed for quick identification of clinically relevant bacteria. Because of this, only known bacteria can be identified.



API 20E

- Aim**

- Principle**

- API test strips consists of microtubes (cupules) containing dehydrated substrates to detect the **enzymatic activity** **fermentation of sugars**
- During incubation, metabolism produces colour changes.
- When the carbohydrates are fermented, the pH within the cupule changes and is shown by an indicator.





Automated bacterial identification systems:

○ Principle:

- Examples: **Vitek system**
- These systems identify the organism and its antibiotic sensitivity by detecting color changes or turbidity in special plastic cards inoculated with the organism.
- Such cards are composed of tiny wells that contain substrates for detection of biochemical reactions and antibiotic sensitivity.
- Once the card has been inoculated and placed in the instrument, it will automatically perform all readings.
- Results are available within 4-6 hours.



Vitek system



Vitek card

Animal inoculation

- The use of laboratory animals (mice, guinea pigs, rabbits) is now limited due to the advancement in medical microbiological techniques.



Guinea pig



Mouse

But they could be used :

1. For growing the organisms that do not grow on culture such as lepra bacilli.
2. To determine the virulence factor of an organism. For example if injection of diphtheria in a guinea pig caused its death, this means that the organism is toxigenic.



Evaluation of vaccines and antibiotics

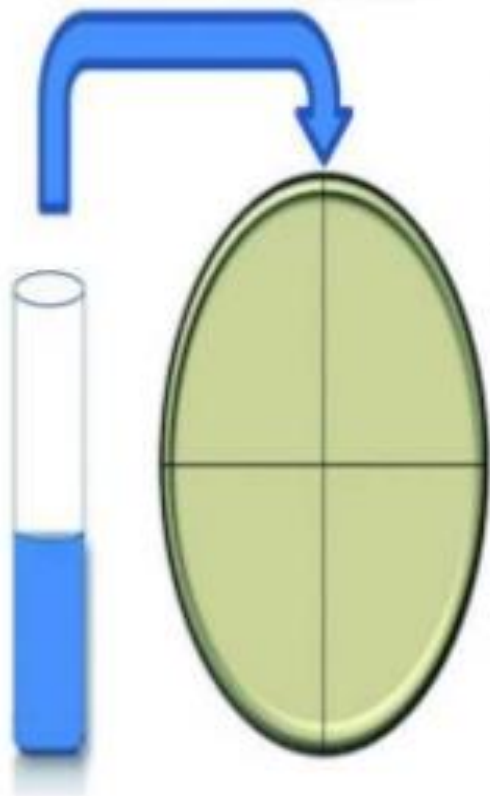
Phage typing is a method used for detecting single strains of bacteria. It is used to trace the source of outbreaks of infections. The viruses that infect bacteria are called bacteriophages ("phages" for short) and some of these can only infect a single strain of bacteria. These phages are used to identify different strains of bacteria within a single species.



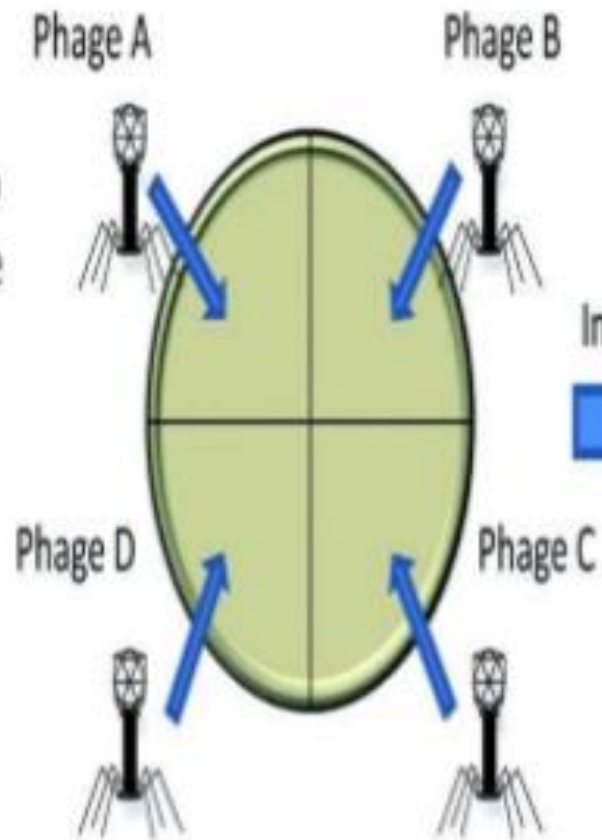
Bacteriophage typing

- Bacteriophages are viruses which infect the bacterial cells and cause their lysis.
- Different types of a certain bacteria are lysed by different phage groups.
- If a phage is added to a plate inoculated with susceptible bacteria, a zone of lysis will appear around the phage drop.

Cultured bacteria are plated to create a bacterial lawn

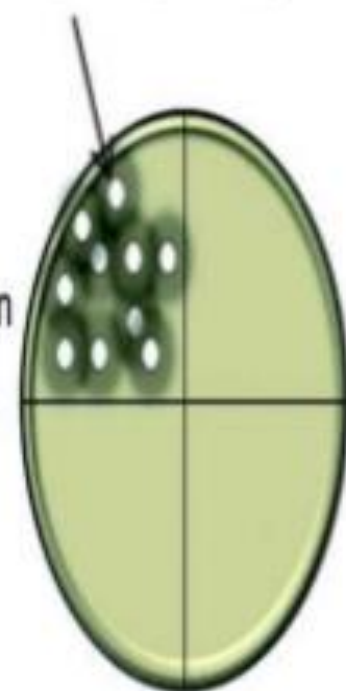


Phages are spotted onto specific plate regions



Incubation

Plaque formation indicating host susceptibility to Phage A



Bacteria are of many types

■ With Cell Wall

■ Gram +

- *Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Clostridium, Bacillus*

■ Gram -

- Enteric, respiratory and others

■ Acid-fast

- *Mycobacterium*

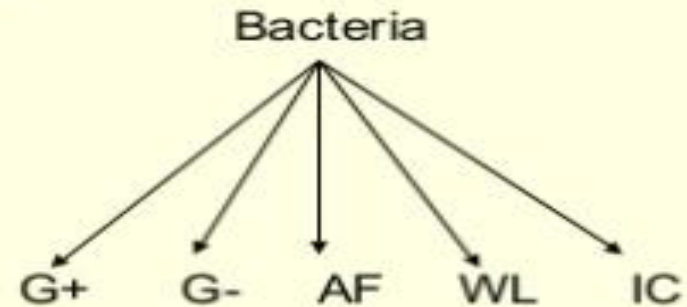
■ Wall-less

- *Mycoplasma*

■ Unusual

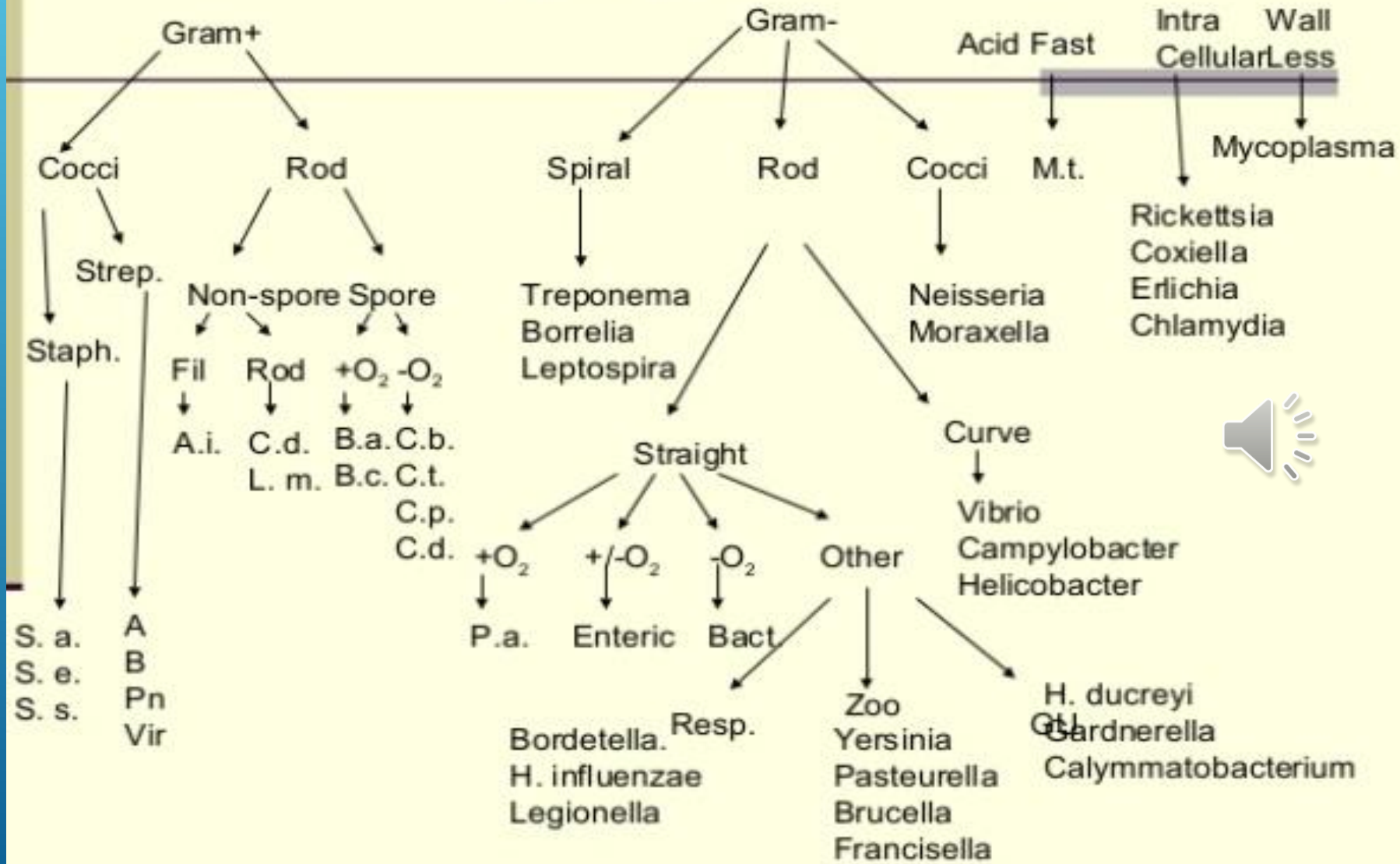
■ Obligate intracellular

- *Rickettsia, Chlamydia*



Reading

Bacteria



Reading



Gram negative



Straight rods

Curved rods

Lactose+

Lactose-

Campy blood agar
42°C+ 25°C-

TCBS agar
Yellow
Oxidase+

Citrate+

Citrate-

H₂S+

H₂S-

Klebsiella

E. coli

Salmonella

Shigella

Campylobacter

Vibrio

Reading

Immunological Methods



- Immunological methods involve the interaction of a microbial antigen with an antibody (produced by the host immune system).
- Testing for microbial antigen or the production of antibodies is often easier than test for the microbe itself.

Reading

Immune Testing

- Numerous types of serologic test -differ in their speed and sensitivity.
1. Precipitation tests
 - (a) Immuno diffusion
 - (b) Immuno electrophoresis
 2. Agglutination tests
 3. Neutralization
 4. Complement fixation
 5. Immuno fluorescence
 6. Radioimmunoassay (RIA)
 7. Enzyme-Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay (ELISA)
 8. Western Blotting



Reading

Genotypic methods

- The initiation of new molecular technologies in genomics is shifting traditional techniques for bacterial classification, identification, and characterization in the 21st century toward methods based on the elucidation of specific gene sequences or molecular components of a cell.
- Genotypic methods of microbe identification include the use of :
 - ✓ Nucleic acid probes
 - ✓ PCR
 - ✓ Nucleic acid sequence analysis
 - ✓ 16s rRNA analysis
 - ✓ RFLP
 - ✓ Plasmid fingerprinting.



Reading

*RFLP : restriction fragment length polymorphism

Advantage of genotypic methods over phenotypic methods



- ❖ SPEED, ACCURACY, COST
- ❖ ability to detect nonviable organisms that are not retrievable by cultivation based method.
- ❖ identification of bacteria grown in culture
 - 1) Slow growing bacteria
 - 2) Common pathogen exhibit unusual phenotypic traits.
- ❖ detection of antimicrobial resistance.

Reading

Continue....



- ❖ characterization of bacteria beyond identification

- 1) For identifying virulence, resistance, strain relatedness of same species.

- ❖ ability to quantitative analysis of infectious agent burden directly in patients specimens.

Reading

Reading

** continue

- To recognize and control disease outbreak inside or outside the hospital.

