

Anaerobic bacteria

General:

Bacteroides: *B. fragilis*, *B. melaninogenicus*: gram-negative non-spore forming rods, clinically the most important anaerobic bacterium.

Bacillus anthracis: gram-positive rod, spore-forming, anthrax causing, primary infection in cattle, pigs, sheep etc. The microorganism is classified in the risk group III according to DIN 58956 (Deutsche Industrie Norm) as high individual risk factor. At suspicion the test must be sent to specially equipped and authorized reference laboratories for examination.

Bacillus cereus: gram-positive rod, spore-forming, hemolysin and enterotoxin producing, found in dairy products and cereals, causes food poisoning, eye and wound infections, pneumonia, endocarditis, meningitis, produces beta-lactamase (penicillin resistant).

Bacillus subtilis: gram-positive, found in hay, straw, contaminant, can cause cornea infections varying from inflammations to loss of sight, rare occurrence

Peptococcaceae, Peptostreptococci, Peptococci: anaerobic gram-positive cocci, found in physiologic mouth flora, respiration tract, in colon, female urogenital tract, causes abscesses in the area of fascia and muscles, osteomyelitis, dentogenic abscesses, pneumonic abscesses and pleural empyeme, septic arthritis.

Material: use swabs in transport medium. Smear material from peripheral parts of the carbuncle, liquid from blisters around necrosis zone, anaerobic blood cultures, wound smears of pus, abscesses, fistulae, ulcer, anal abscesses, cervix and vaginal smears, aspirates (no articular aspirates) etc.

TAT: 7 -10 days*

Note: Please indicate suspicion

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>