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Coryneform bacteria uti treatment

Species of bacterium Corynebacterium urealyticum Scientific classification Kingdom: Bacteria Phylum: Actinobacteria Order: Actinomycetales Family: Corynebacteriaceae Genus: Corynebacterium Species: C. urealyticum Binomial name Corynebacterium urealyticumPitcher et al. 1992[1] Corynebacterium urealyticum is a bacterial species of the genus Corynebacterium. It is not commonly found in healthy people. It is, however, an important isolate when found in conjunction with a urinary tract infection. In contrast to acid-producing bacteria like Escherichia coli, C. urealyticum, as the name implies, secretes the enzyme urease which can be strong enough to make urine alkaline. This can lead to the formation of struvite calculi or renal stones. Risk factors associated with this bacterium include immunosuppression, underlying genitourinary disorders, and antibiotic therapy. There are other urease-producing corynebacteria that are associated with urinary tract infections, but C. urealyticum is the most common.[2] References ^ Pitcher, D.; Soto, A.; Soriano, F.; Valero-Guillen, P. (1 January 1992). "Classification of Coryneform Bacteria Associated with Human Urinary Tract Infection (Group D2) as Corynebacterium urealyticum sp. nov". International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology. 42 (1): 178–181. doi:10.1099/00207713-42-1-178. PMID 1736965. ^ Murray, Patrick R.; Rosenthal, Ken S.; Pfaller, Michael A. (2013). Medical Microbiology (7th ed.). Elsevier. ISBN 978-0-323-08692-9. External links Type strain of Corynebacterium urealyticum at BacDive - the Bacterial Diversity Metadatabase This Actinobacteria-related article is a stub. 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Organisms remain rare causes of human infection.Zoonoses (usually), rare human pathogen: C. pseudotuberculosis: cause of caseous lymphadenitis in goats and sheep; human infection typically derived from contact with infected animals. Occasional agent of human lymphadenitis or respiratory diphtheria.C. ulcerans: infection from handling infected animals or contact with contaminated milk. An occasional cause of human respiratory diphtherial infection.See the diphtheria module for public health and treatment recommendations.Other occasional human pathogens: often afflicting hospitalized/immunocompromised patients; organisms typically with significant antibiotic-resistance profiles. C. amycolatum: may be under-recognized as frequently misidentified as C. jeikeium or C. urealyticum.C. bovis: bacteremia (rare)C. hemolyticum: now Arcanobacterium hemolyticum. C. jeikeium: originally termed group JK. May cause bacteremia, endocarditis, device/prosthesis infections, wound infections--especially in immunocompromised patients with hematological disorders or vascular catheters.C. kroppenstedtii: implicated as a cause of granulomatous mastitis. See the mastitis module for details.C. striatum: described as an emerging nosocomial pathogen; endocarditis, lung or bone infections, device infections, septic arthritisC.tuberculoستearicum:may be misidentified by lab, often multidrug-resistant.C. urealyticum: capable of hydrolyzing urea. Genitourinary infections (encrusted cystitis) >> bacteremia, endocarditis, wound infections. C. xerosis: rare and usually afflicting immunocompromised or cardiac valve patients.Species identification recommended for any isolate thought to be causing human infection.Gram-positive rods [Fig 1], catalase-positive and non-motile. May be aerobic or facultatively anaerobic.Not acid-fast.Most grow on conventional media, though some require the addition of lipids for growth.-- To view the remaining sections of this topic, please log in or purchase a subscription --As a term, "coryneform ("club-shaped") bacteria" is sometimes used to denote a wide range of Gram-positive rods based on staining characteristics and DNA content (specific G/C ratios). Corynebacterium spp. included, but also others (Arcanobacterium, Rothia mucilaginosa).Genus with two major human species: Corynebacterium diphtheriae (see separate module)Non-diphtherial species also referred to as "diphtheroids." Classification of this group now based on RNA homology rather than within the previous coryneform group. Many are part of normal human skin flora.A partial listing of most commonly encountered pathogens below, more complete listing (53 pathogens) in Bernard[8]. 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