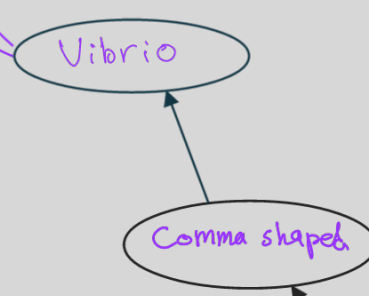


Members of this genus share many characteristics w/ enteric bacteria such as Escherichia and Salmonella

Vibrio cholera is the most common species to infect humans

Human become infected w/ Vibrio by ingesting contaminated food + water

found in most communities w/ poor water sewage and water treatment.

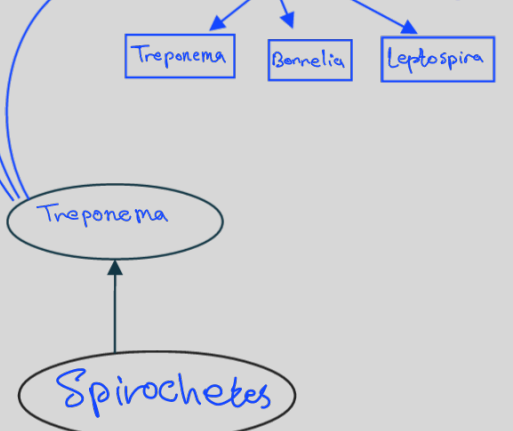


Thin, tightly coiled, helically shaped.

Moves in Corkscrew fashion.

This movement is thought to enable pathogenic spirochetes to burrow/go through their host's tissue / حفرته في أنسجة

3 genera causes human diseases:



Gram (-)
"Based on their shape"

obligate intracellular

Chlamydia

Grow and multiply only w/in the vesicles of host cells

causes 2 main types of diseases:

- ① STI → Most common in USA.
- ② Ocular diseases called trachoma:
 - Ⓐ Occur particularly in children.
 - Ⓑ Endemic in crowded, poor communities w/ poor hygiene and inferior medical care.

Legionella pneumophila

Aerobic, Gram negative bacilli.

Universal inhabitant of water

Humans acquire the disease by inhaling the bacteria in aerosols from various water sources.

causes Legionnaires disease:

Results in pneumonia

immunocompromised individuals are more susceptible.

Rickettsias

Extremely small, not much bigger than smallpox virus.

Obligate intracellular parasites

- unusual because they have functional genes for protein synthesis, ATP production and reproduction.

Rickettsia causes diseases in humans.

Spirillum

Campylobacter jejuni

Helicobacter pylori

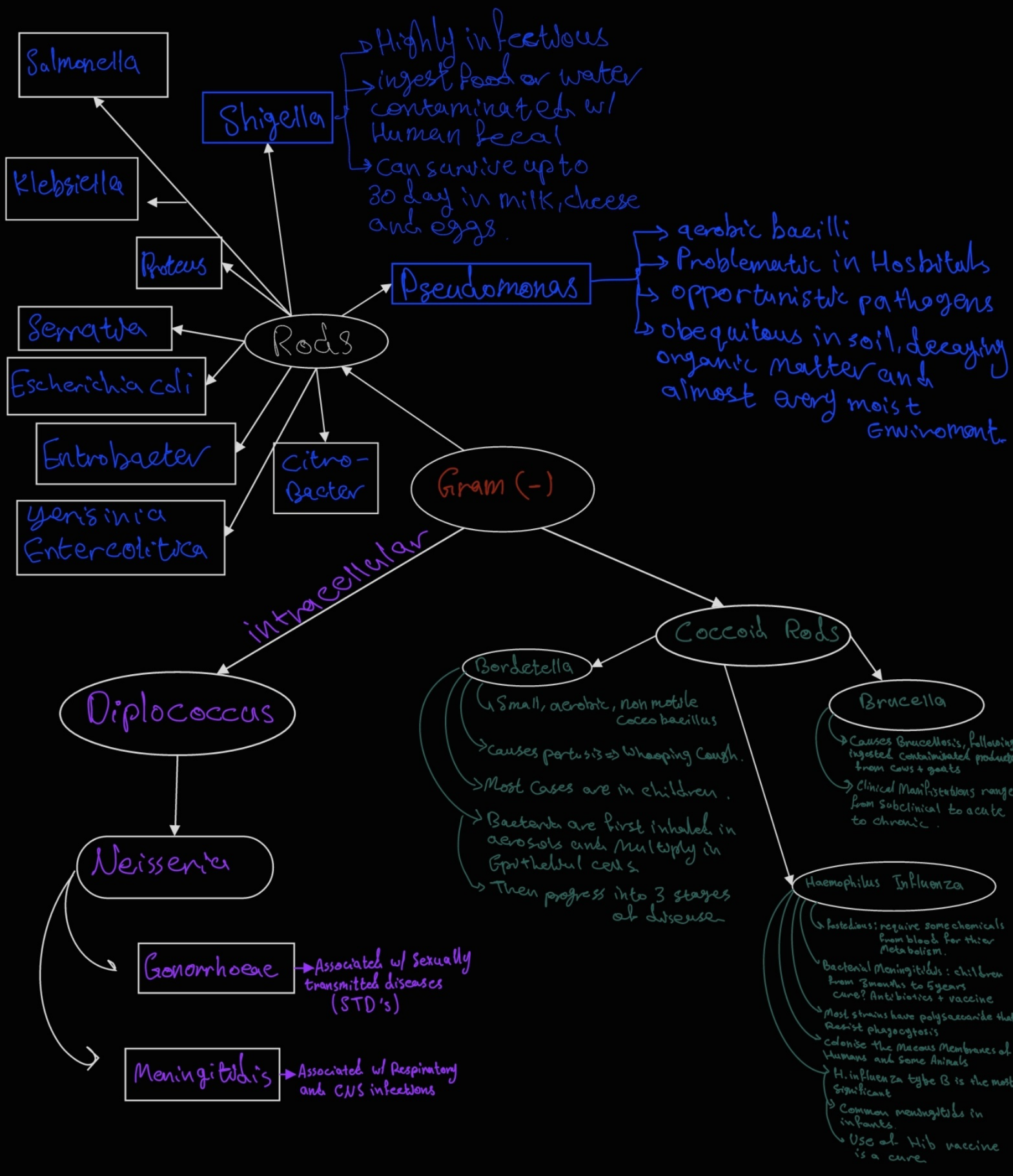
Slightly helical, highly motile bacterium that colonize the stomach.

causes peptic ulcer.

Produces 2 sets of virulence factors that enable it to colonize the stomach

coffee, smoking, drinking alcohol increase your risk for an ulcer.

Blood, stool, breath, test to see if the person is infected, but the most accurate way to diagnose is through upper endoscopy.



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3 genera causes human diseases:

- Treponema
- Borrelia
- Leptospira

Vibrio

Comma shaped

Treponema

Spirochetes

Gram (-)
"Based on their shape"

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