

# **Chapter 24: Disease of the respiratory tract**

## **Lecture**

Upper respiratory tract

Lower respiratory tract

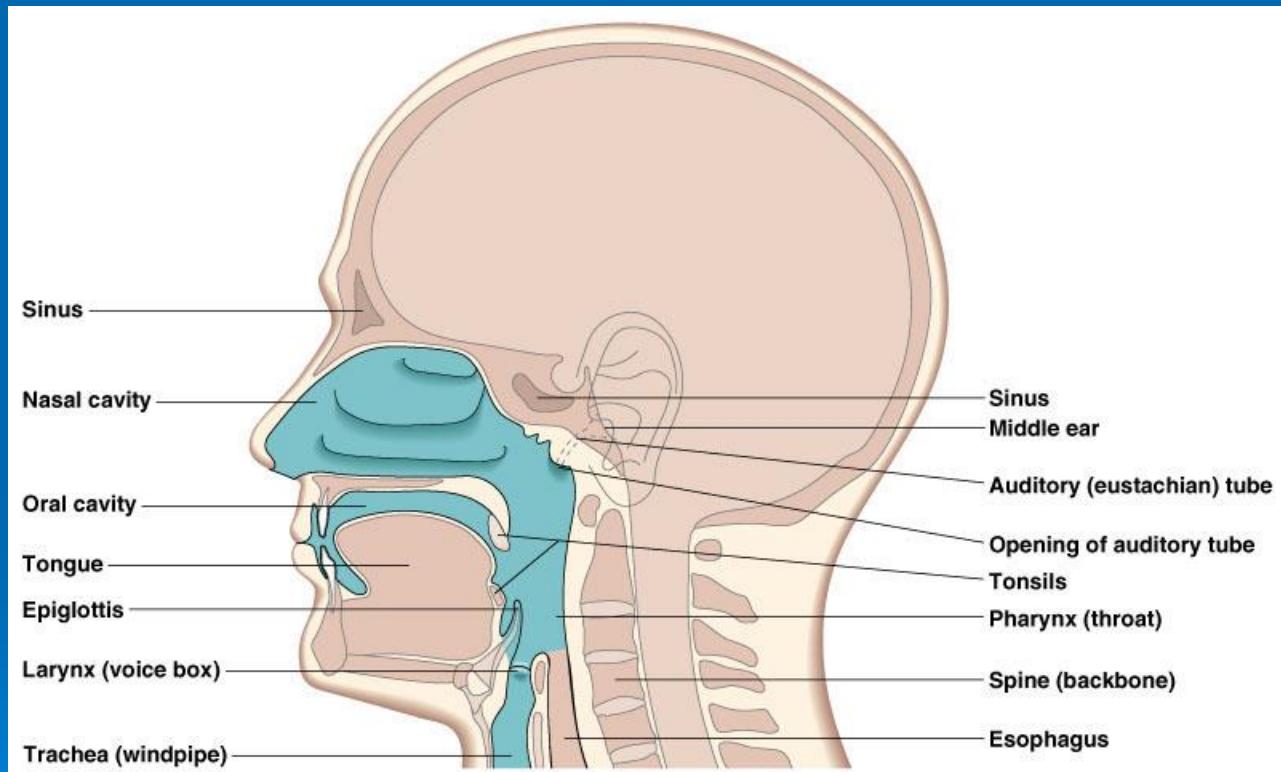
## **Lab**

Water Microbiology

Dental Microbiology

All remaining unknown  
inoculations

# Upper respiratory system



Diseases

Pharyngitis

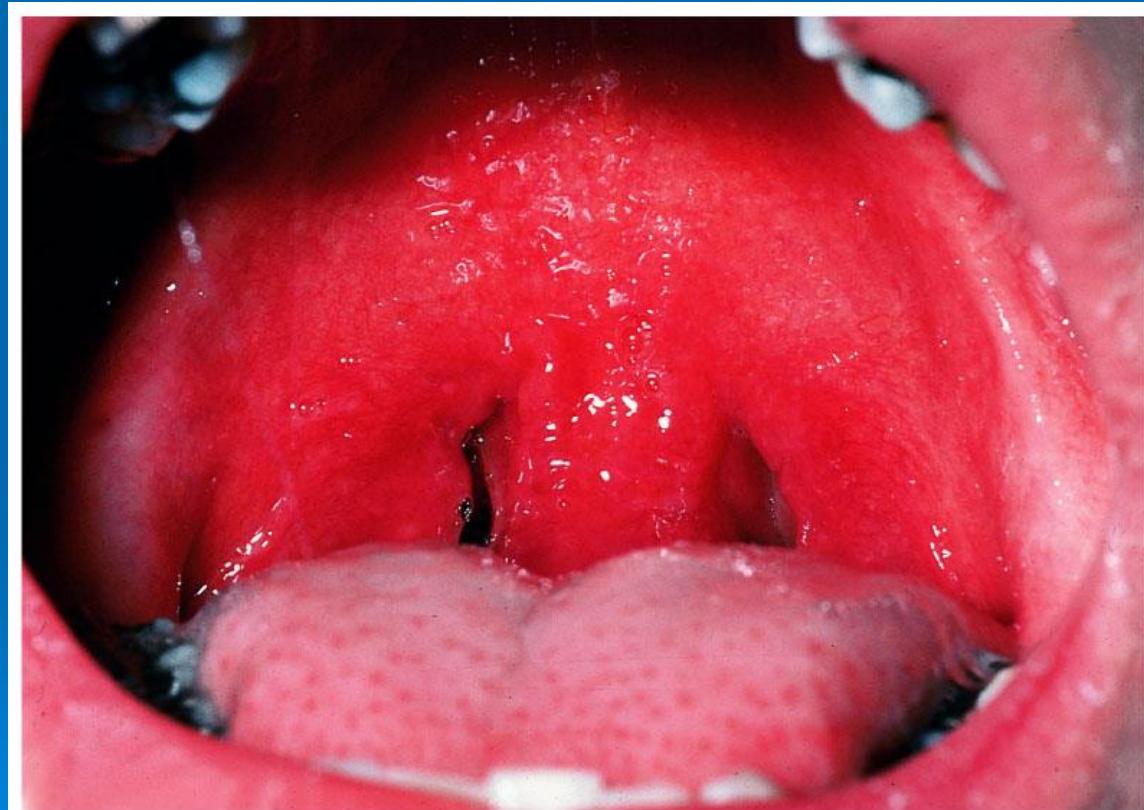
Laryngitis

Sinusitis

Tonsilitis

Epiglottitis

## *Streptococcus pyogenes*- Streptococcal pharyngitis (strep throat)



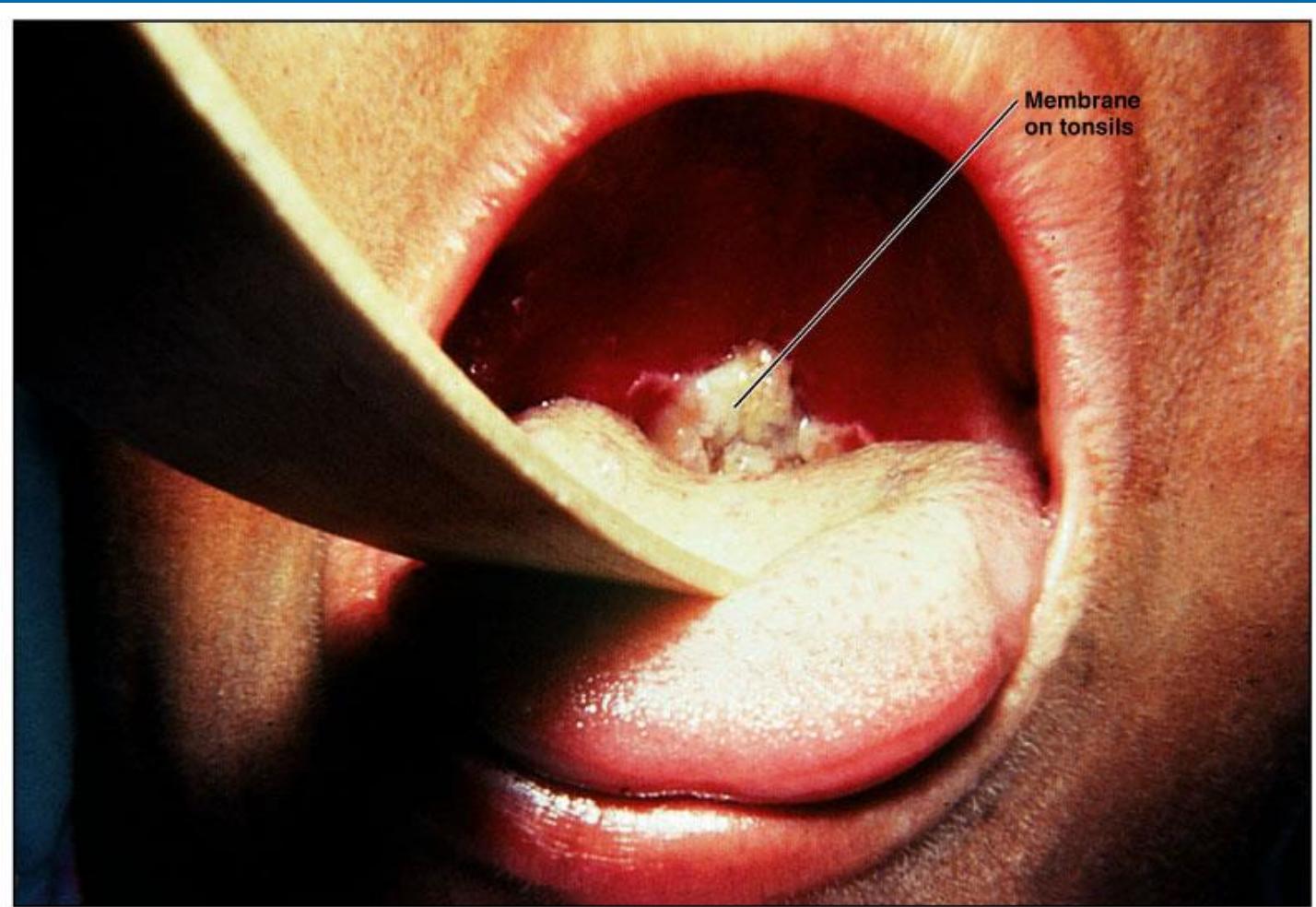
## *S. pyogenes*- scarlet fever



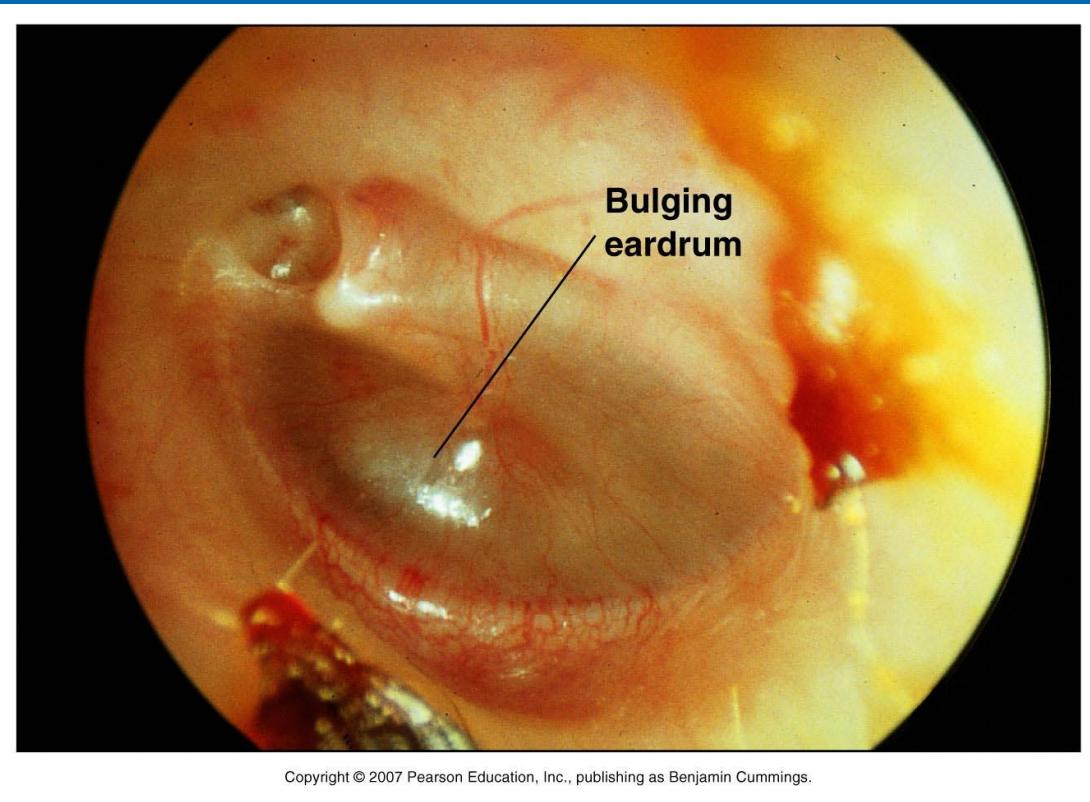
### Features

-Erythrogenic toxin due to lysogenic event

## *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*- diphtheria



# Otitis media



Multiple etiologies

-*S. pneumoniae*

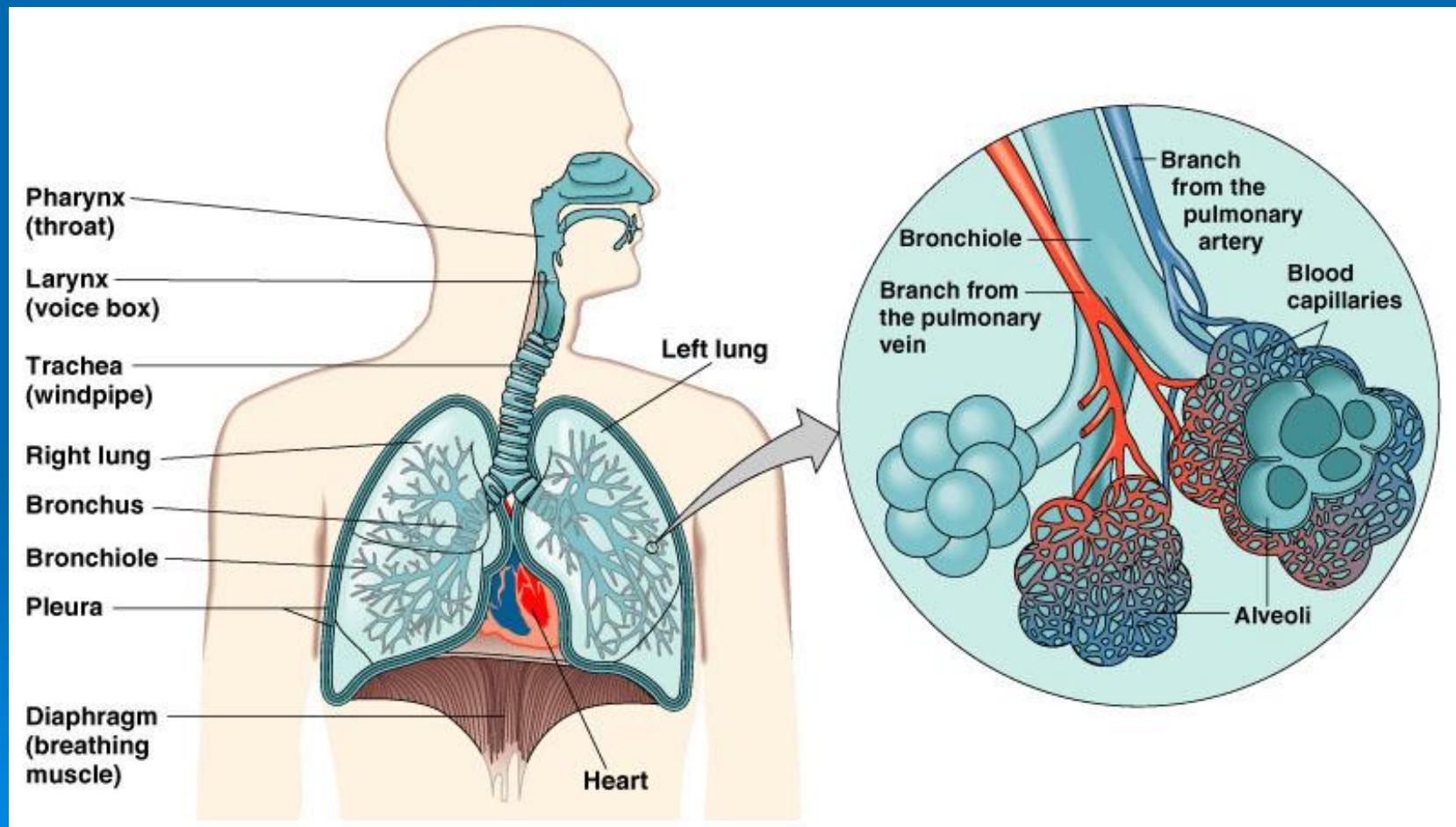
-*H. influenzae*

-*Moraxella catarrhalis*

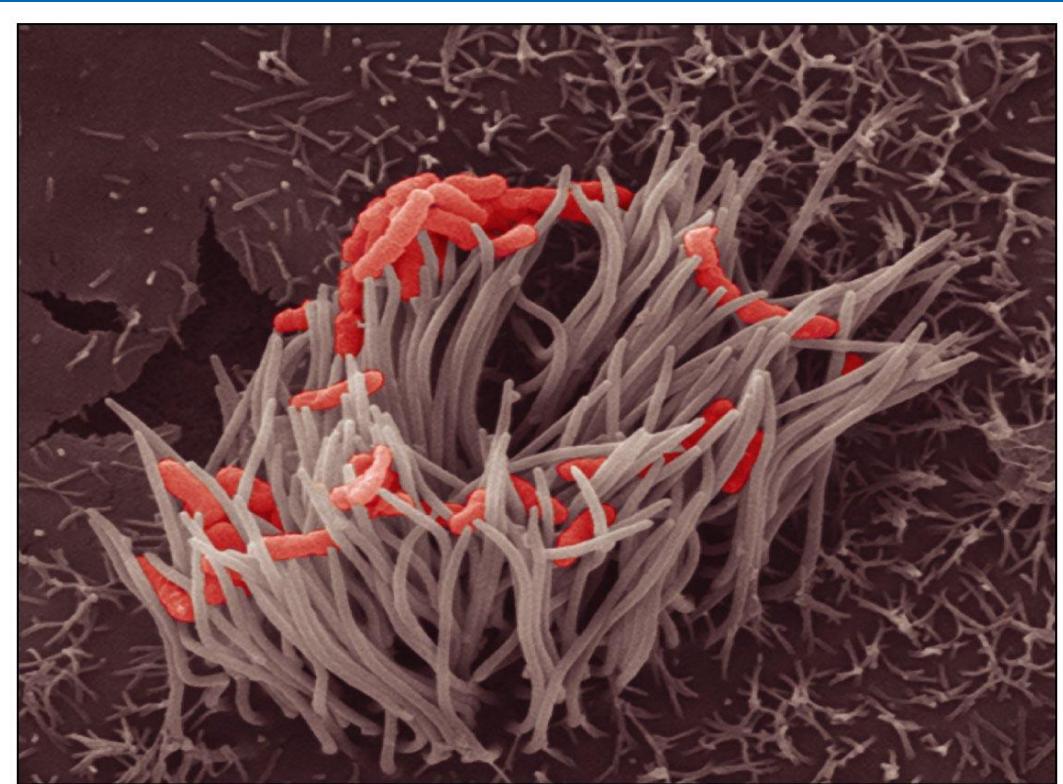
-*S. pyogenes*

-*S. aureus*

# Lower respiratory system



# *Bordatella pertussis*- whooping cough

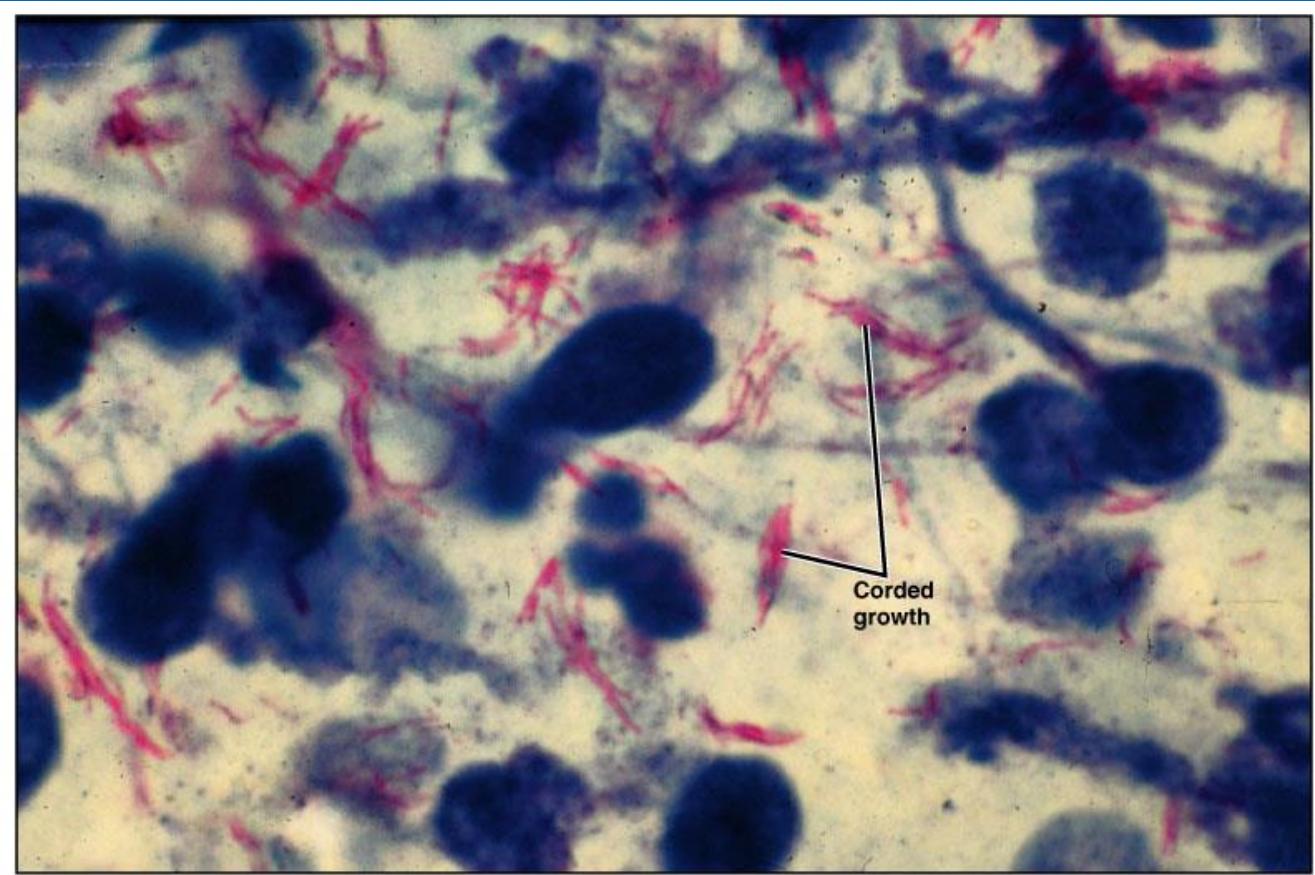


## Features

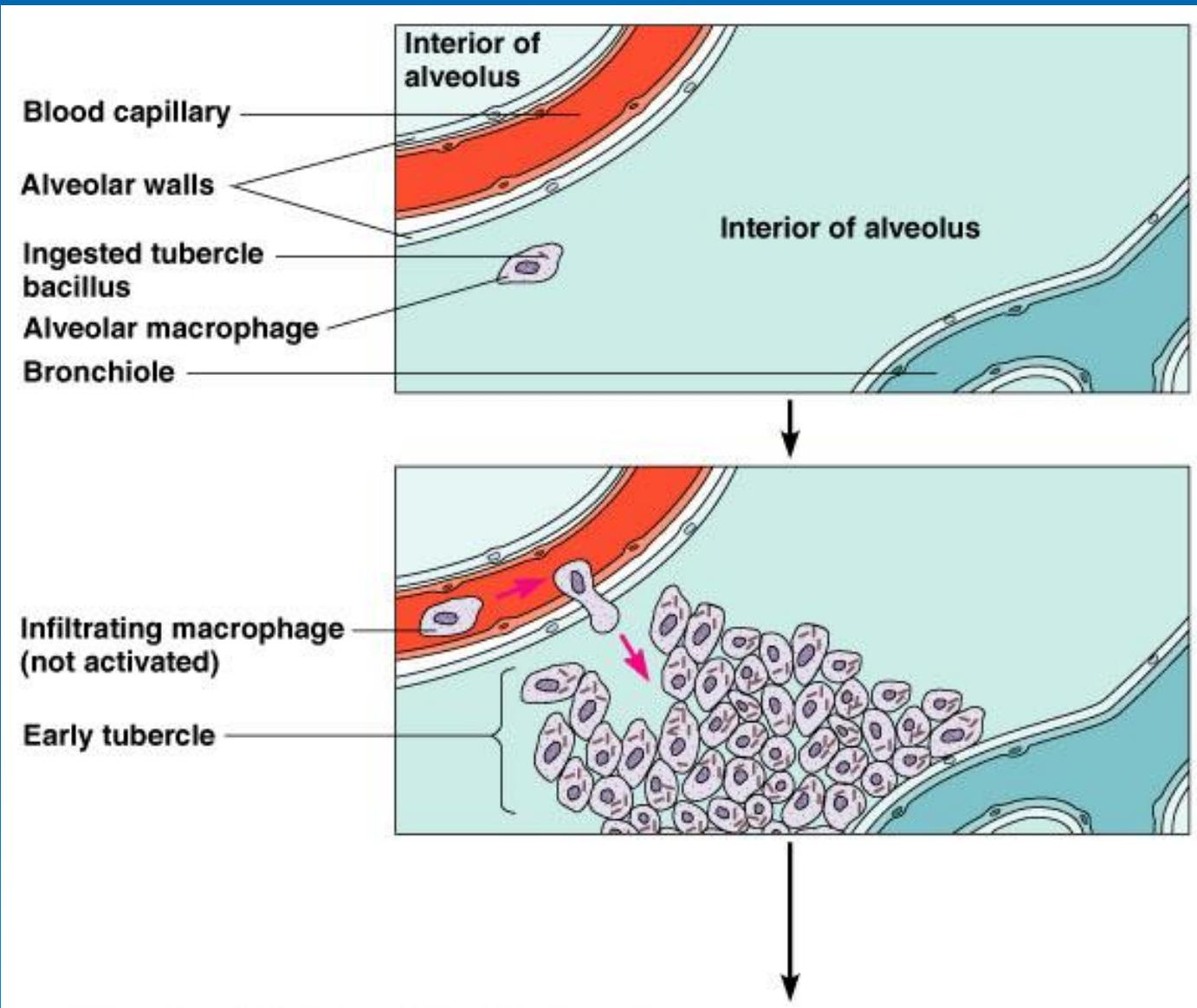
- Produces tracheal toxin and pertussis toxin
- Almost all current deaths in children too young to receive vaccine

# Mycobacterium tuberculosis-

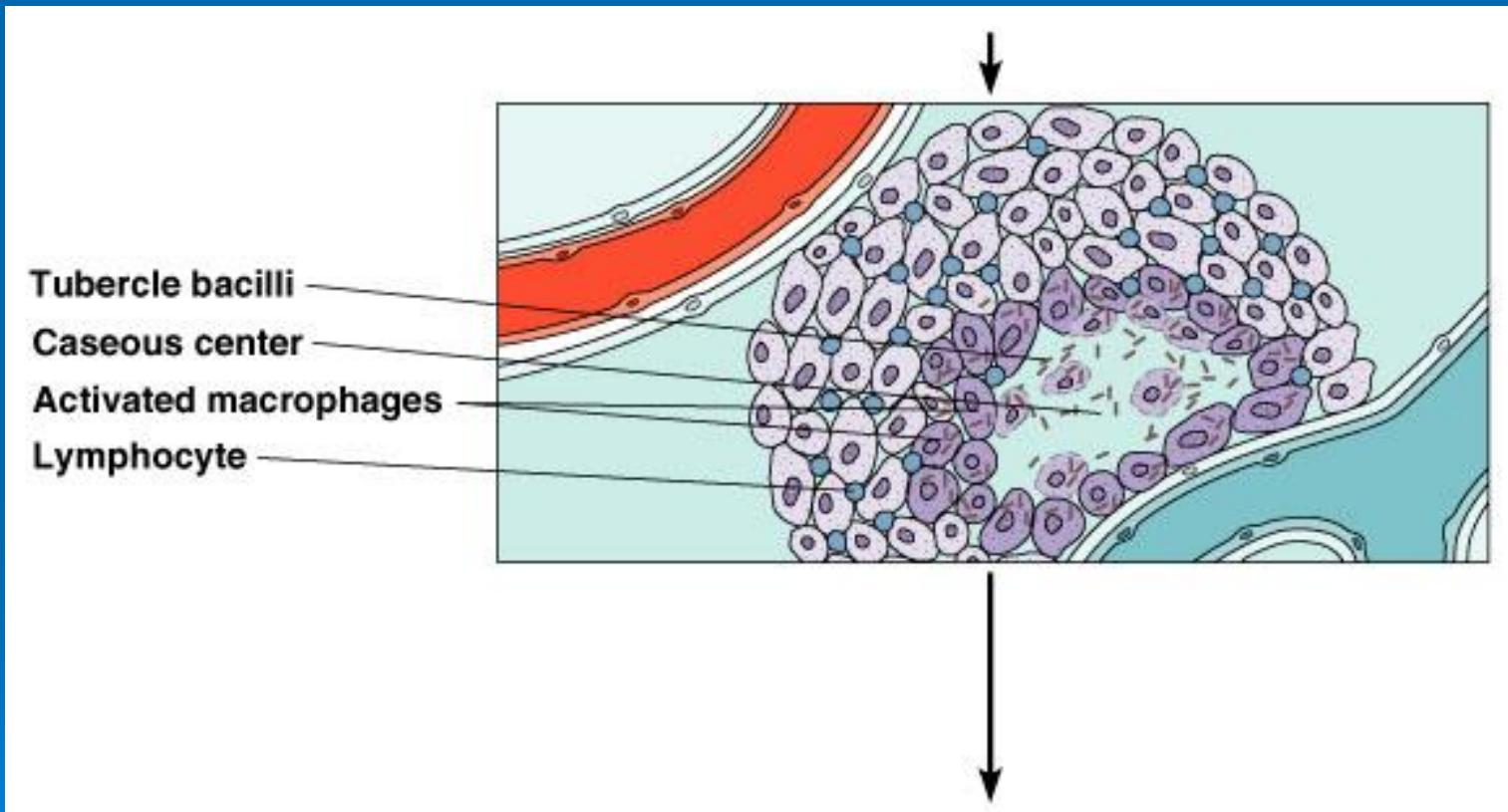
## Tuberculosis



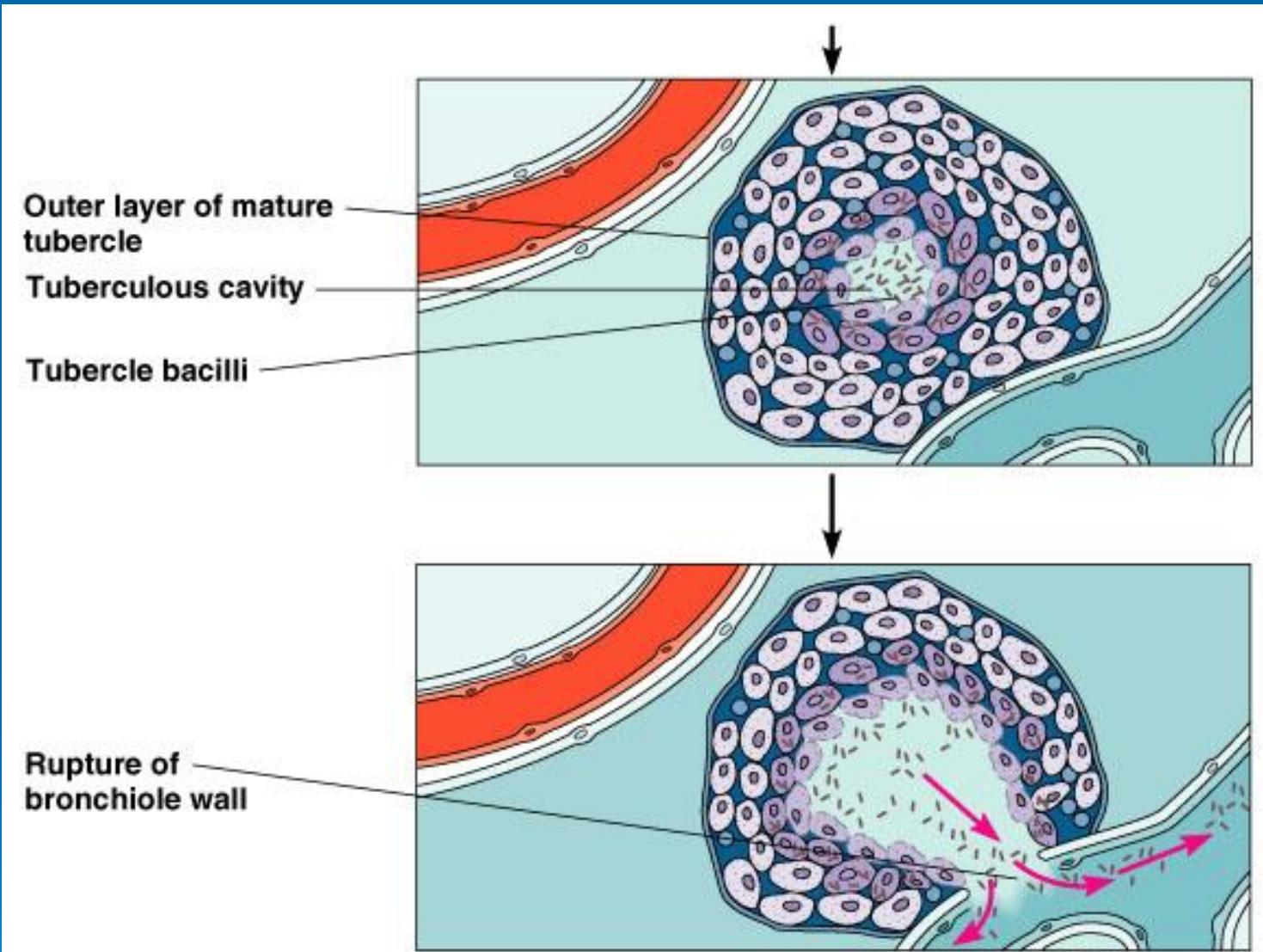
# Disease progression



## Disease progression



# Disease progression



# Bacterial pneumonias

## DISEASES IN FOCUS: Common Bacterial Pneumonia

|   | <b>Pathogen</b>                 | <b>Symptoms</b>  | <b>Reservoir</b> | <b>Treatment</b>  |
|---|---------------------------------|--|------------------|---|
| Pneumococcal pneumonia                  | <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> | Infected alveoli of lung fill with fluids; interferes with oxygen uptake | Humans           | Penicillin, fluroquinolones<br>Prevention: pneumococcal vaccine |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> pneumonia | <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>   | Symptoms resemble pneumococcal pneumonia                                 | Humans           | Cephalosporins  |
| Mycoplasmal pneumonia                   | <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>    | Mild but persistent respiratory symptoms; low fever, cough, headache     | Humans           | Tetracyclines   |

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# Bacterial pneumonias

## DISEASES IN FOCUS: Common Bacterial Pneumonia

|                             | <b>Pathogen</b>               | <b>Symptoms</b>   | <b>Reservoir</b> | <b>Treatment</b> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|
| Legionellosis               | <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> | Potentially fatal pneumonia that tends to affect older males who drink or smoke heavily | Water            | Erythromycin     |
| Psittacosis<br>(ornithosis) | <i>Chlamydophila psittaci</i> | Symptoms, if any, are fever, headache, chills   | Birds            | Tetracyclines    |

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# Bacterial pneumonias

## DISEASES IN FOCUS: Common Bacterial Pneumonia

|                      | <b>Pathogen</b>                 | <b>Symptoms</b>   | <b>Reservoir</b>  | <b>Treatment</b>            |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Chlamydial pneumonia | <i>Chlamydophila pneumoniae</i> | Mild respiratory illness common in young people; resembles mycoplasmal pneumonia                | Humans  | Tetracyclines               |
| Q fever              | <i>Coxiella burnetii</i>        | Mild respiratory disease lasting 1–2 weeks; occasional complications such as endocarditis occur | Large mammals; tick vector; can be transmitted via unpasteurized milk | Doxycycline and chloroquine |

# Influenza virus- orthomyxovirus

