

Shigella Salmonella

Species

1. Group A: Sh. dysentery

2. Group B: Sh. flexneri

3. Group C: Sh. Boydii

4. Group D : Sh. Sonnei



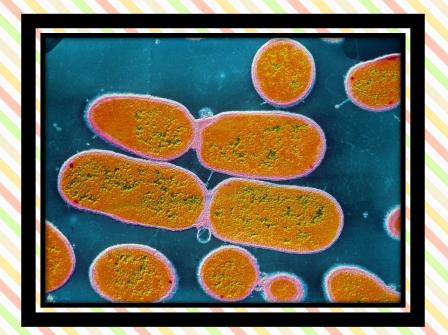
1. Salmonella Typhi,

2. Salmonella Paratyphi A, B, C

3. Salmonella Typhimurium

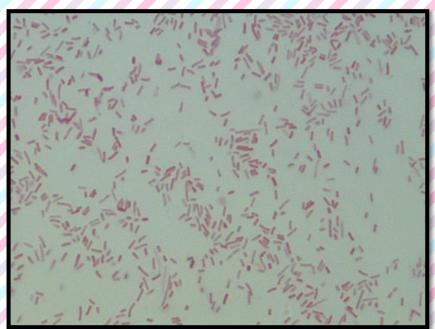
4. Salmonella Enteritidis

5. Salmonella Choleraesuis

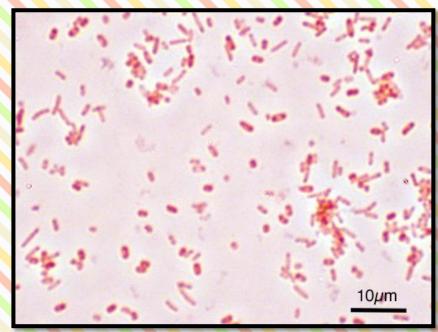


Microscopical appearance

Gram negative
non-motile
non- capsulated
bacilli
non-spore forming



Gram negative motile non- capsulated bacilli non-spore forming



Cultural characteristics

Aerobic Facaitativley anaerobic Grow on simple media

MacConkey medium:

- 1- colonies are pale (colorless)
- 2- non-lactose fermenter
- 3- Sh.sonnei is late lactose fermenter

Nutrient agar:

- 1- convex colony
- 2- circular
- 3-2mm in diameter
- 4- transparent
- 5- smooth
- 6- entire edge

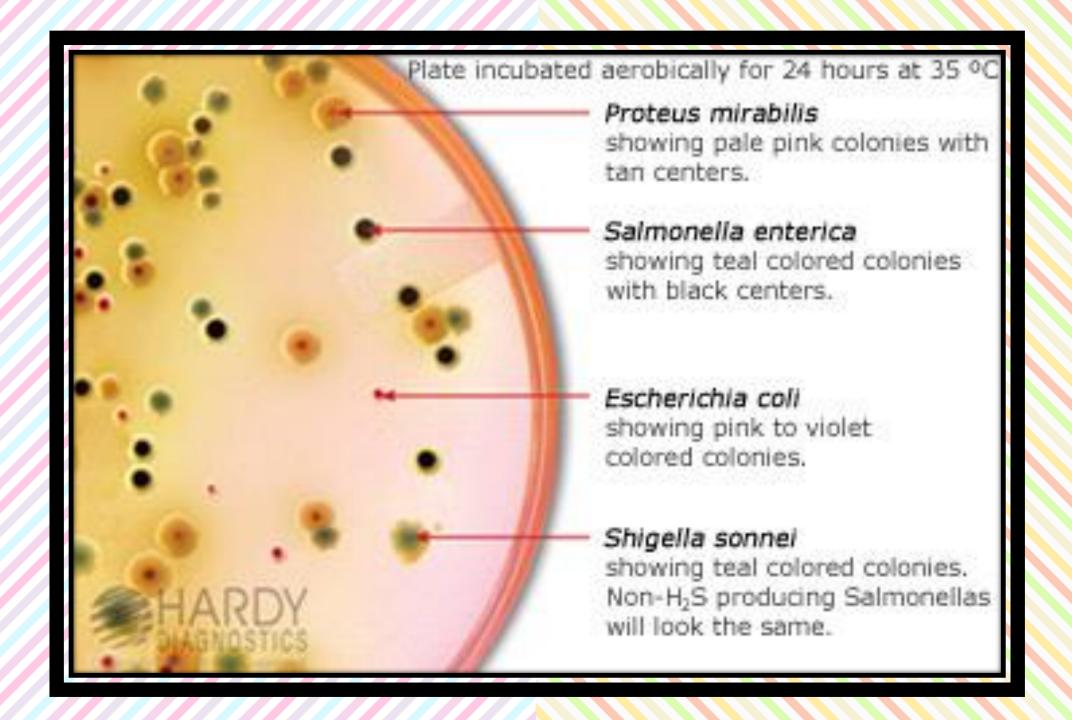
Aerobic
Facaitativley anaerobic
Grow on simple media

MacConkey medium:

- 1- colonies 2-4 mm in diameter
- 2- moist
- 3- circular
- 4- smooth
- 5-dome shape
- 6- entire edge
- 7- pale (NLF)

Bismuth Sulfite Agar:

- 1- H2S production
- 2- black to brown color
- 3- metallic sheen appearance



Shigella sp., Escherichia sp., and Proteus sp. MacConkey Agar Shigella-Salmonella Agar Bismuth Sulfite Agar Brilliant Green Agar

SS-agar

Selective : → bile salt

for isolation of pathogenic bacilli (salmonella-shigella)
Inhibit the growth of Gram +ve and some coliform m.o

Differential: > lactose & neutral red indicator

For differentiation between LF and NLF

Colonies:

1- colorless (NLF)

2- no black centers (not produce H2S)

Colonies:

1- colorless (NLF)

2- black centers (produce H2S)







Escherichia coli

Salmonella

Shigella

Triple Sugar Agar (TSI)

Used to determine:

- 1- the ability of m.o to attack sugars incorporated in the medium
- 2- the production of gas which induce cracking and bubbling in the medium
- 3- formation of H2S which causes blackening of the medium

- Alkaline slant (red)
- Acidic butt (yellow)
- no gas
- no H2S
- (K/A/G-/H2S-)

- Alkaline slant (red)
- Acidic butt (yellow)
- gas
- H2S
- (K/A/G+/H2S+)



Selenite broth

Is a selective enrichment medium designed to increase the number of Salmonella and inhibits the growth of other m.o ((temp. and\or PH-dependent))



Fluid Selenite Cystine Medium (Selenite Cystine Medium) (Twin Pack) M025

- 1. Control
- 2. Salmonella Typhimurium ATCC 14028
- 3. Salmonella Choleraesuis ATCC 12011
- 4. Salmonella Typhi ATCC 6539
- 5. Escherichia coli ATCC 25922

Biochemical activities

- Can ferments glucose and mannite
- Acid production
- The IMViC results are V - -
- No H2S prodcuction

- Can ferments glucose and mannite and maltose
- Acid and gas production
- The IMViC results are -+-+
- H2S production

Diseases

Bacillary dysentery

Symptoms:

- 1- abdominal pain
- 2- fever
- 3- diarrhea
- 4- tenesmus
- 5- stool(mucus-blood-pus)

- 1- Enterocolitis (food poisoning)
- 2- Enteric fevers
- 3- Septicaemia with metastatic abscesses.
- 4- Bacteraemia
- 5- Osteomyelitis
- 6- Pneumonia

