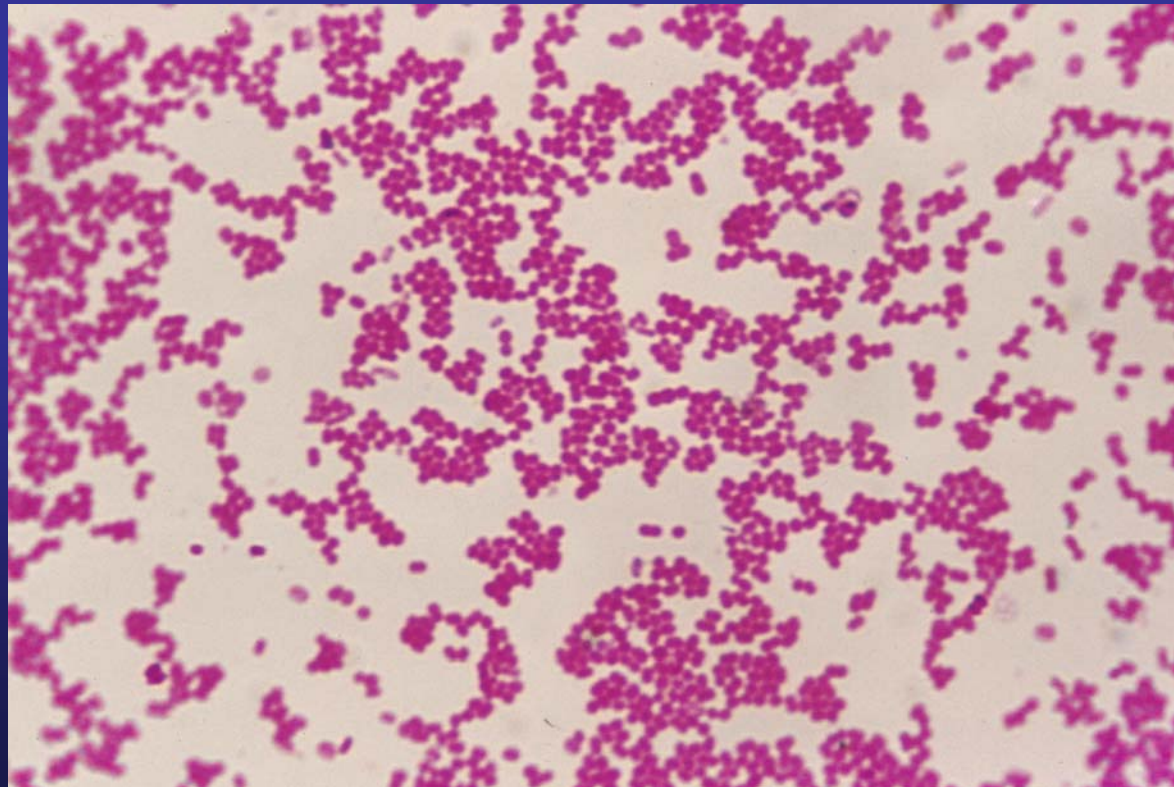


Gram-negative aerobic and facultative rods

Enterobacteriaceae and others

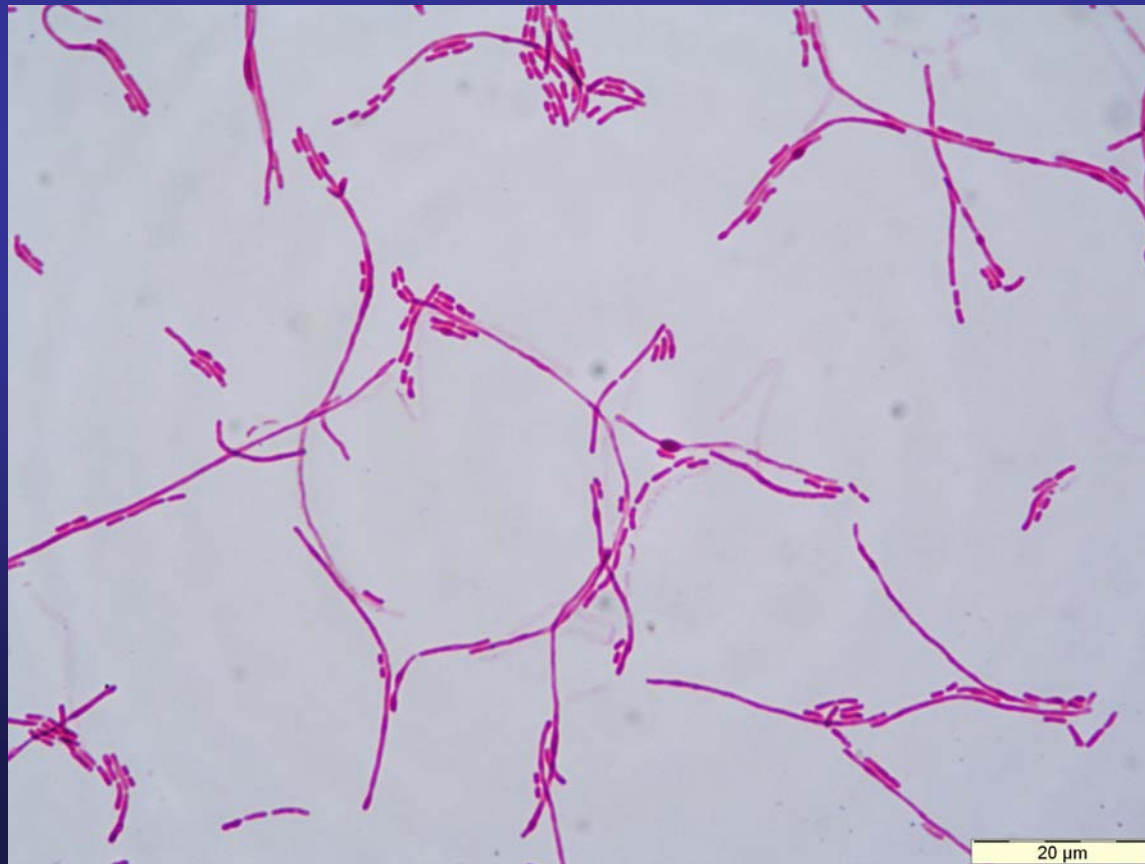
Acinetobacter calcoaceticus

A. lwoffii and *A. anitratus* mostly occur as short coccobacilli in cultures. They resemble diplococci and may sometimes be mistaken for *Neisseria* (Gram stain).



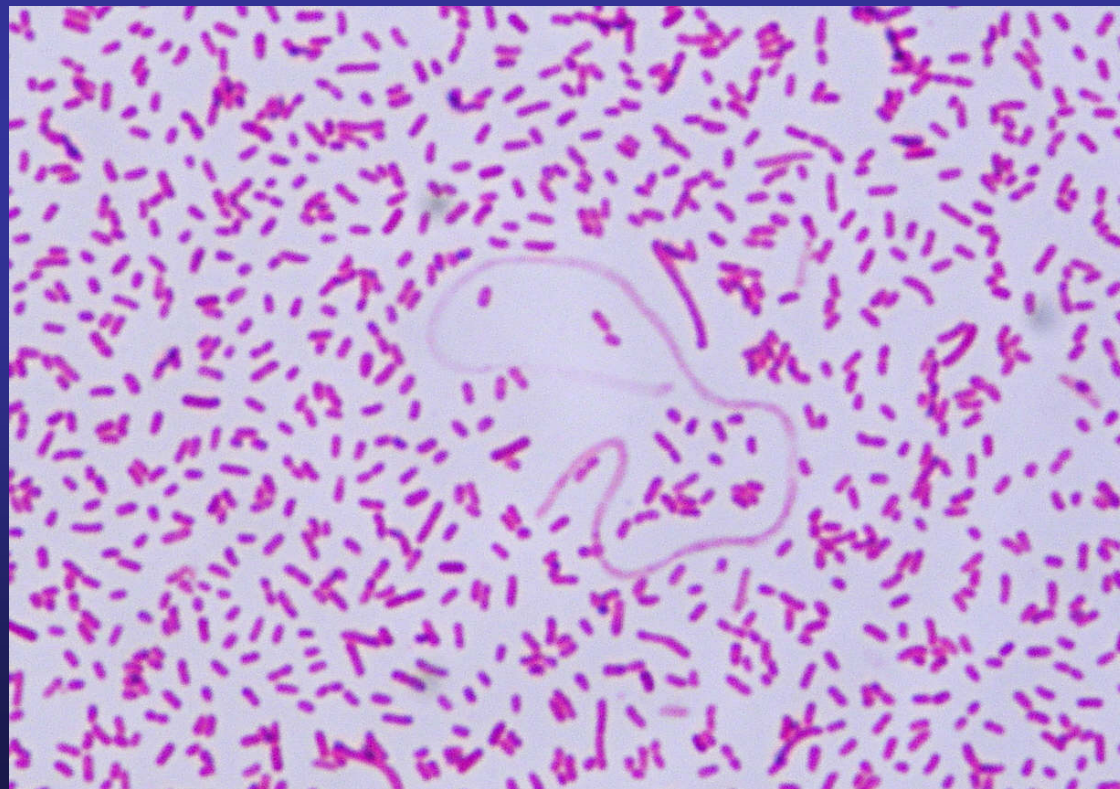
Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans

Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans occur as short coccobacilli in culture, on certain media they are longer (Gram stain).



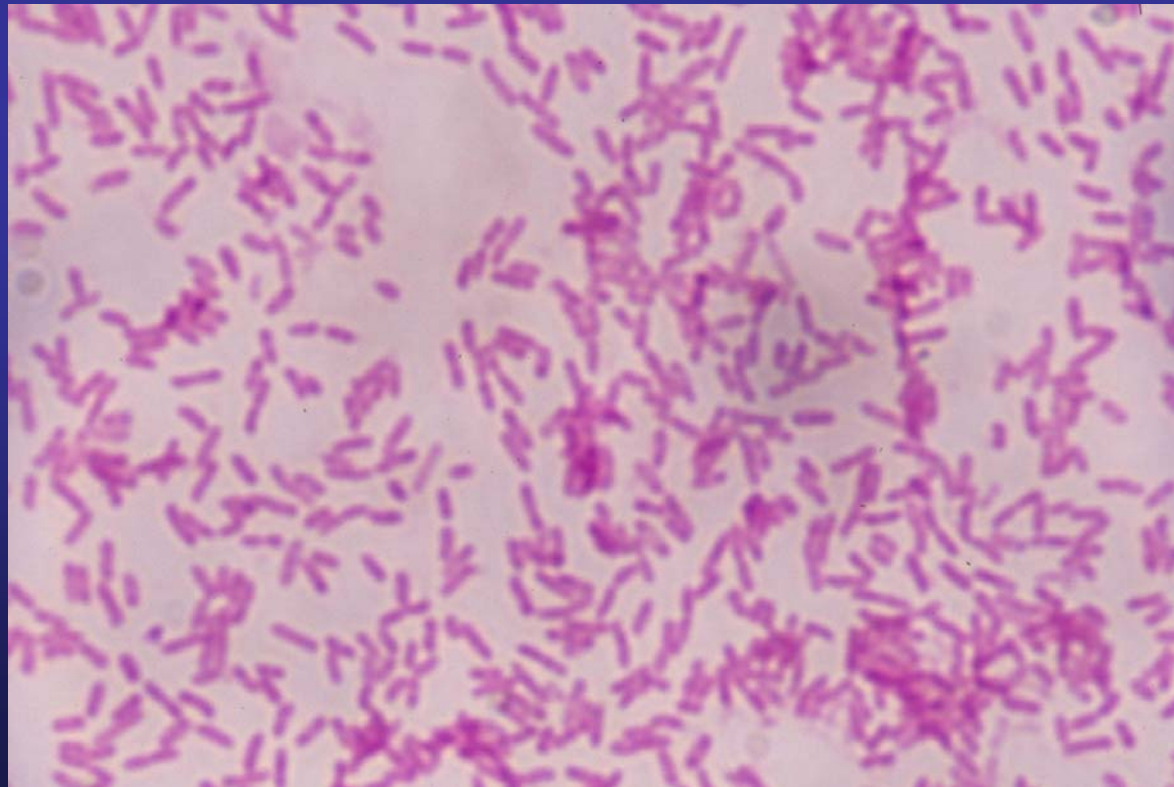
Aeromonas sp.

Gram-negative rods in culture (Gram stain).



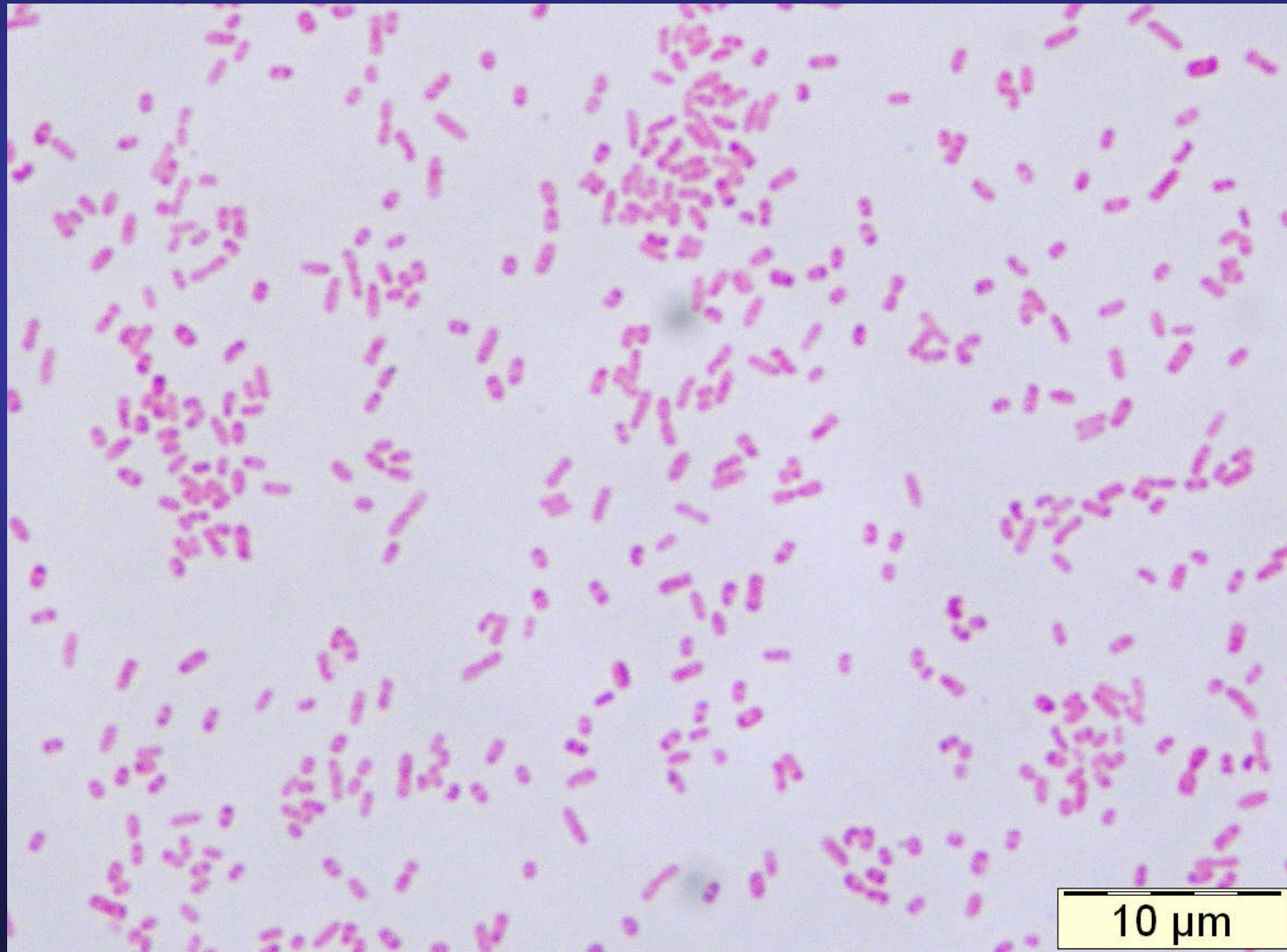
Bordetella bronchiseptica

Small Gram-negative rods in culture (Gram stain).



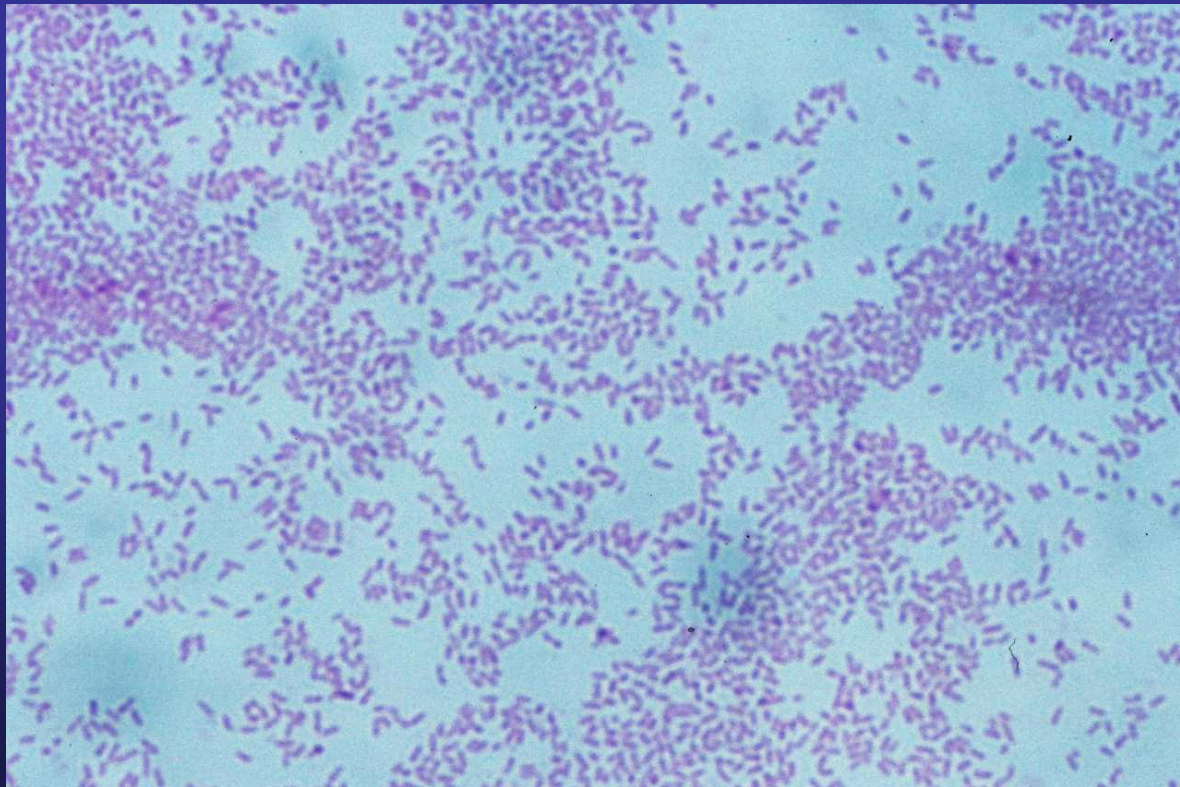
Bordetella bronchiseptica

Small Gram-negative rods in culture (Gram stain).



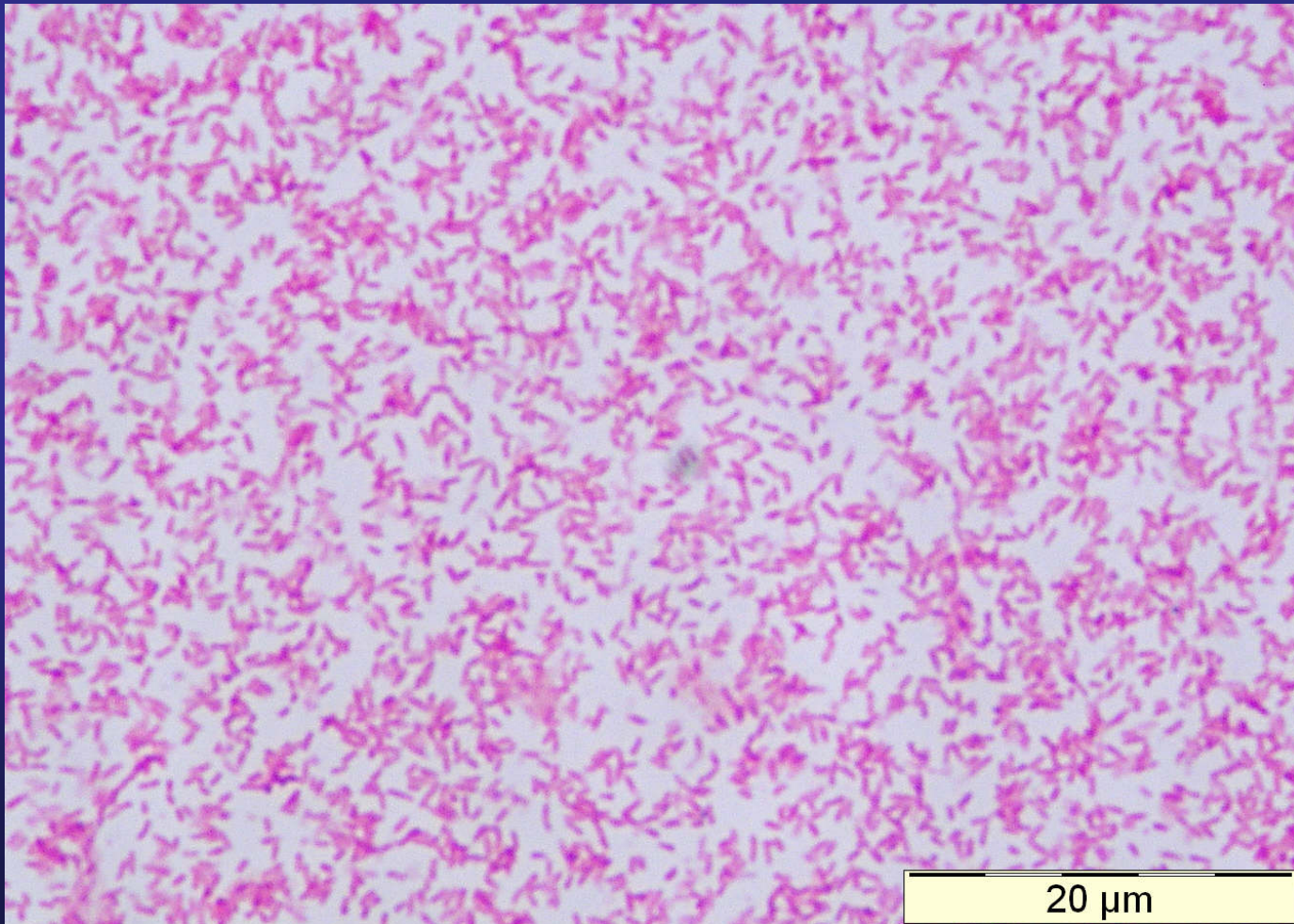
Bordetella pertussis

The Bordet-Gengou bacillus. Very small coccobacilli in culture (Gram stain).



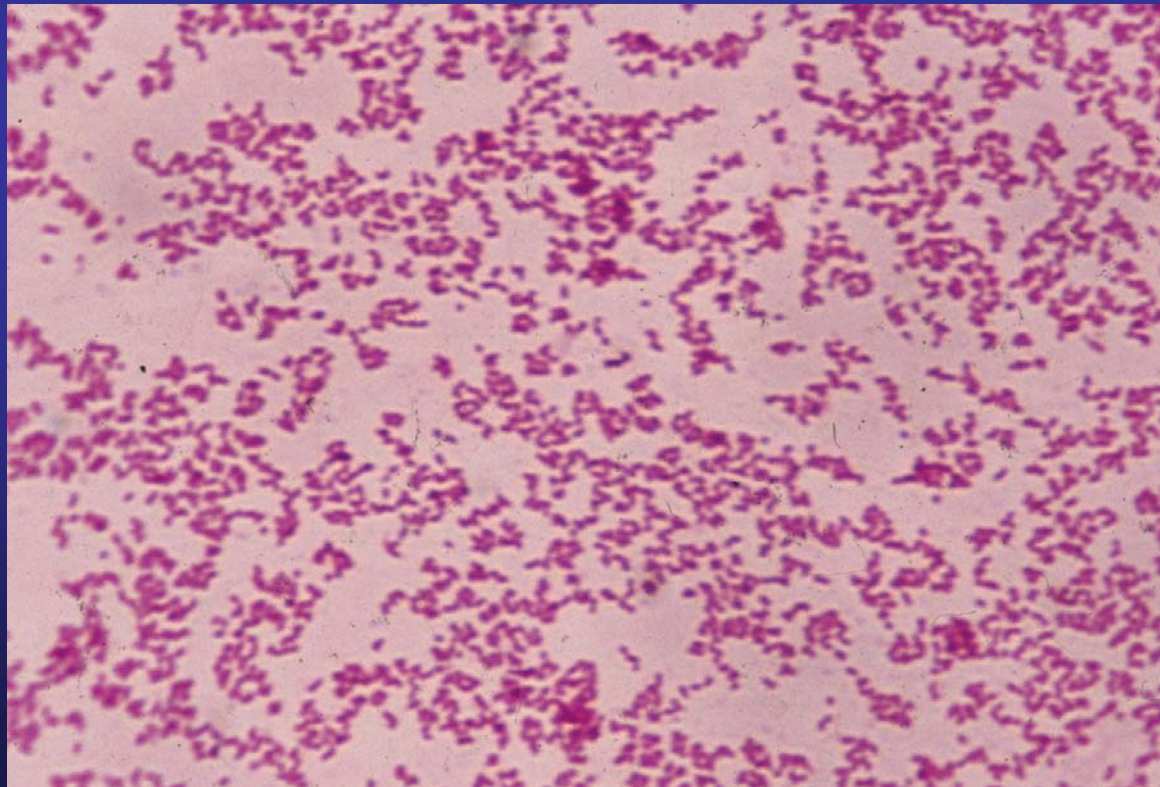
Bordetella pertussis

The Bordet-Gengou bacillus. Small coccobacilli in culture (Gram stain).



Brucella melitensis

Slender Gram-negative coccobacilli in culture
(Gram stain).



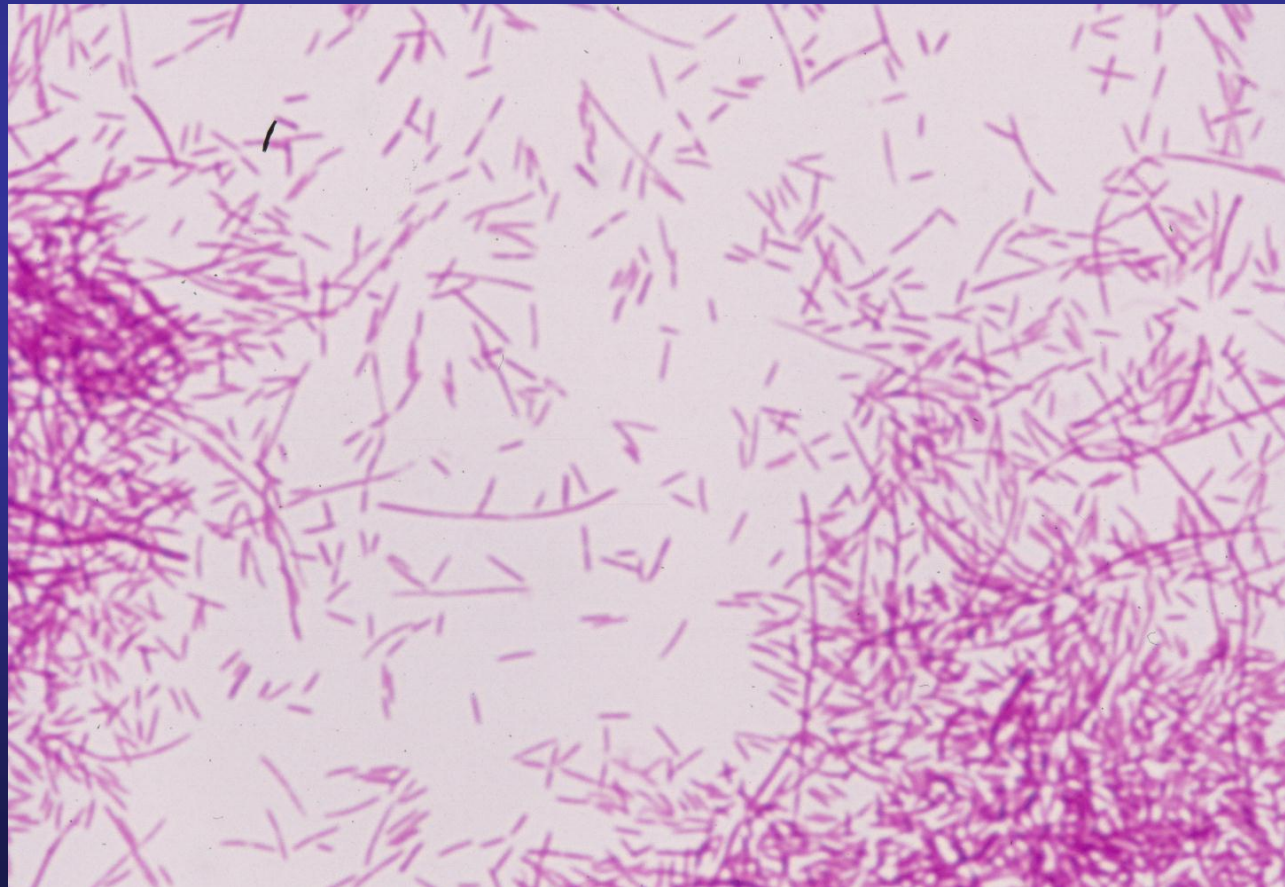
Capnocytophaga canimorsus

Gram-negative rods from a culture showing characteristic fusiform morphology (Gram stain).



Capnocytophaga ochracea

Gram-negative rods from a culture showing characteristic fusiform morphology (Gram stain).



Cardiobacterium hominis

Small Gram-negative rods from a fresh culture
(Gram stain).



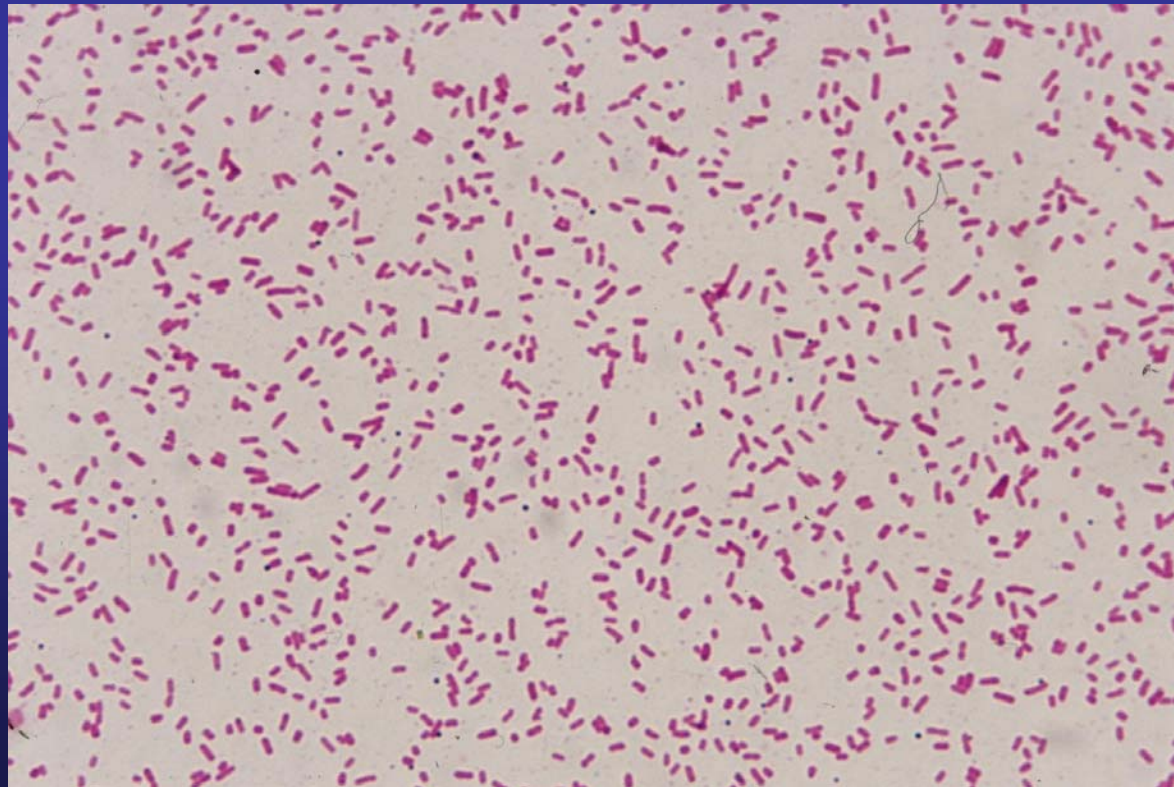
Cardiobacterium hominis

Small Gram-negative rods and two tear-cells from an older culture (Gram stain).



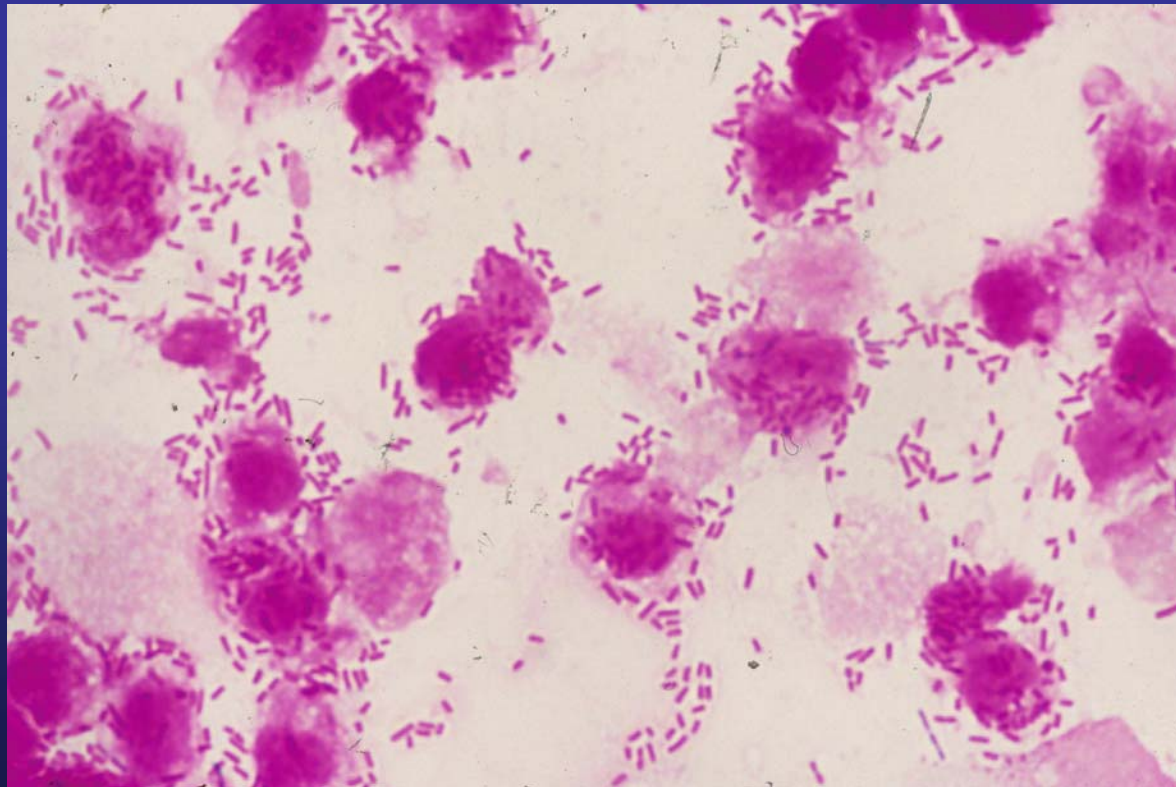
Enterobacter aerogenes

Gram-negative rods in culture (Gram stain).



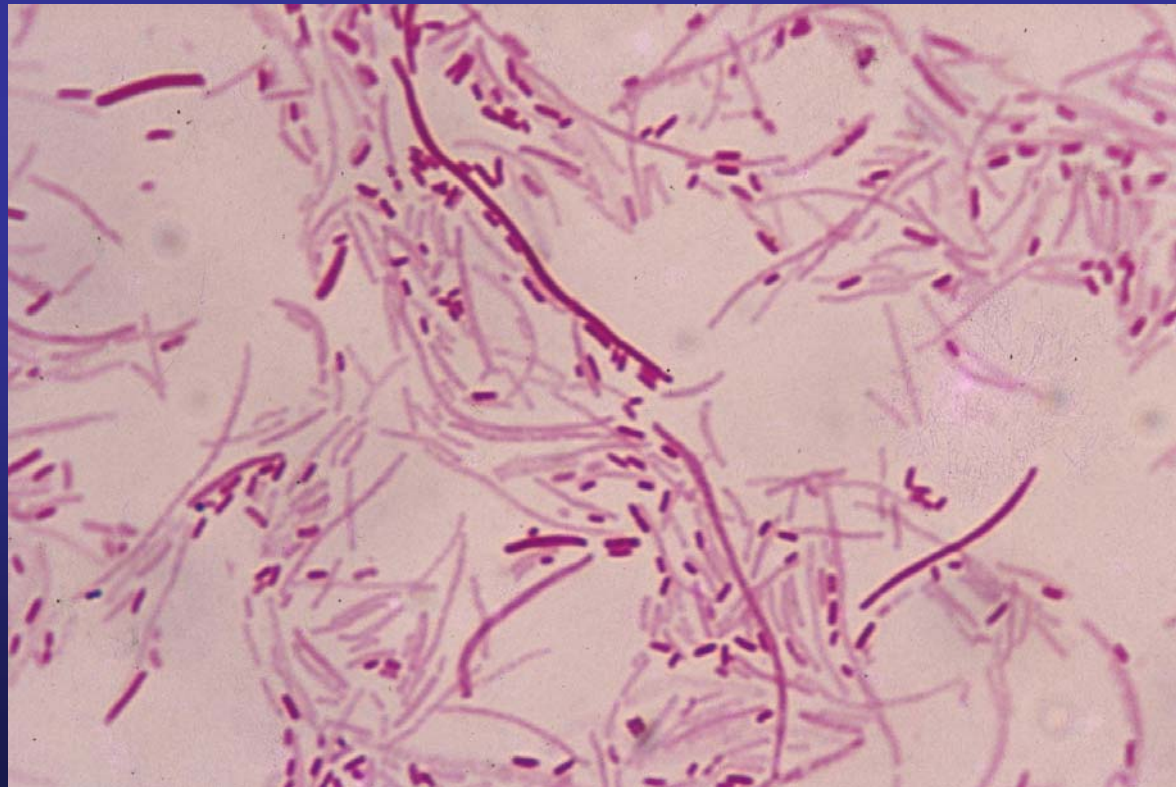
Escherichia coli

Massive pyuria and numerous Gram-negative rods in a urinary sediment from a patient with a urinary tract infection (Gram stain).



Escherichia coli

Atypical growth in a blood culture from a patient under antibiotic treatment. Very long threads, some poorly stained (Gram stain).



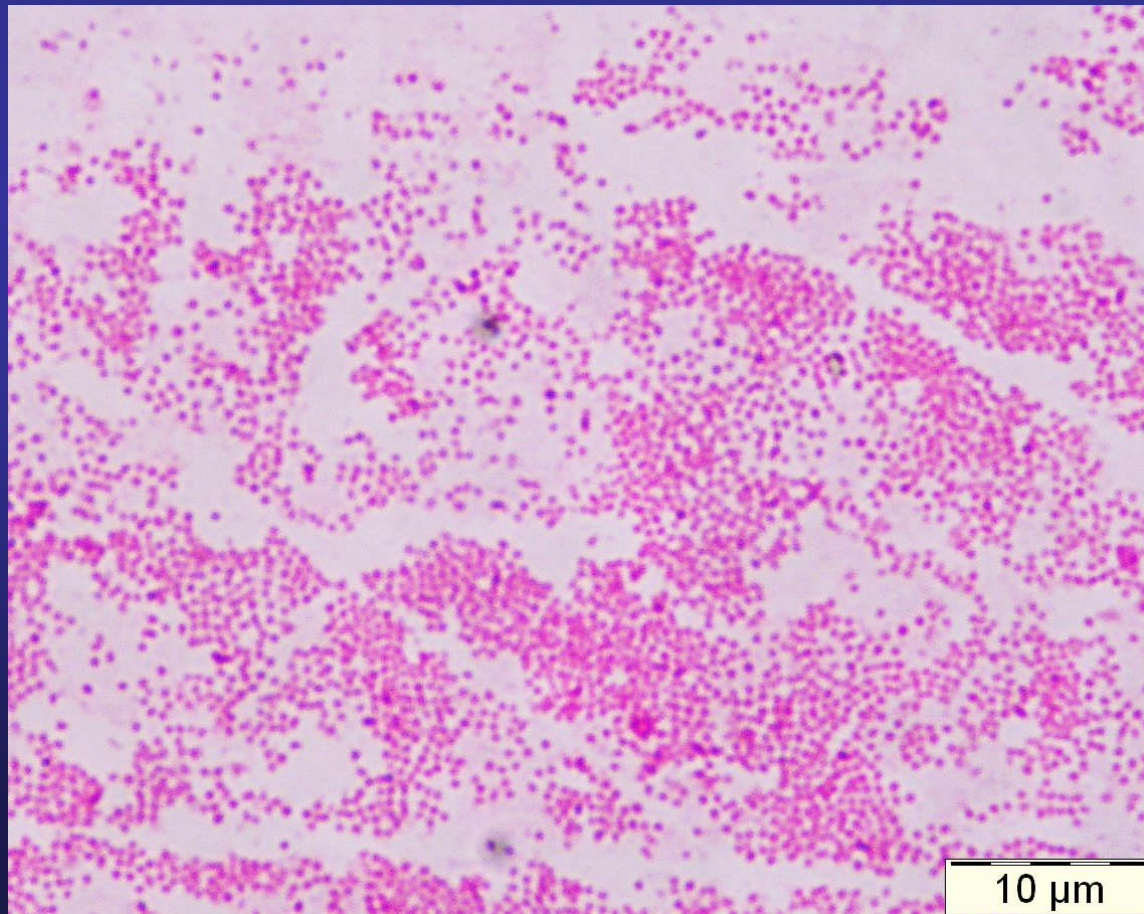
Escherichia coli

Coliform (pink due to lactose fermentation) colonies
on Mac Conkey agar.



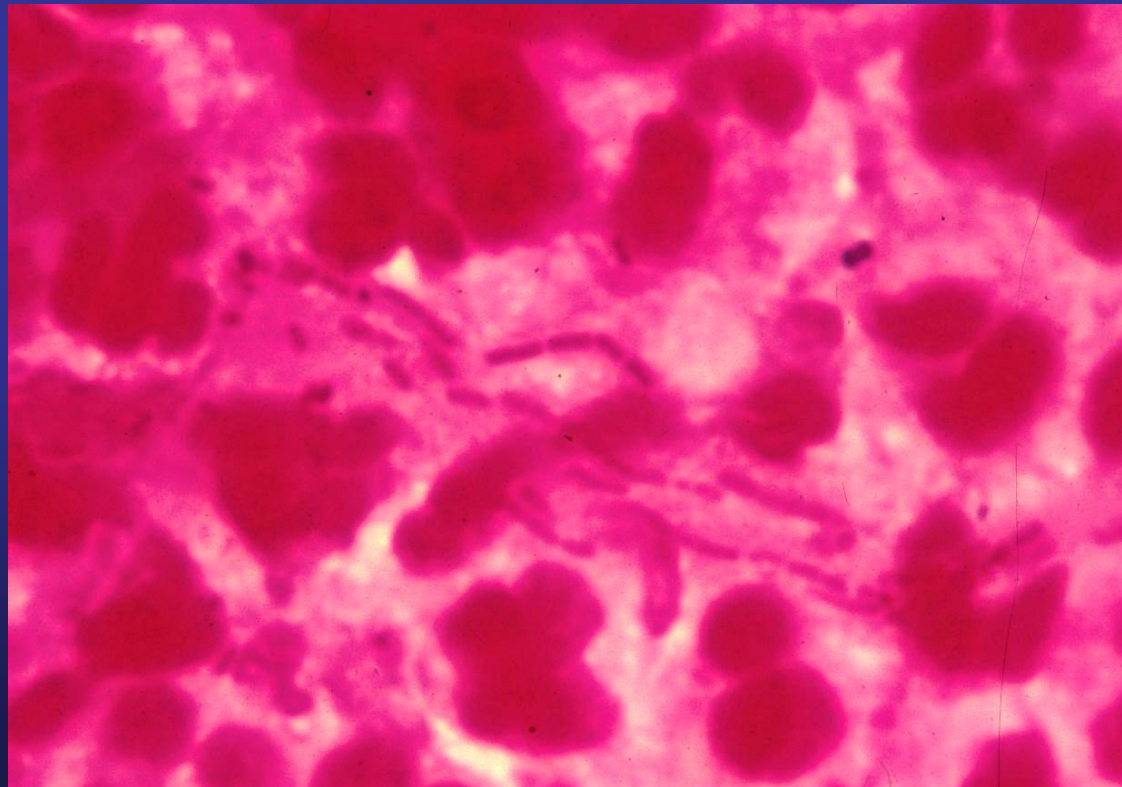
Francisella tularensis

Very tiny Gram-negative cocco-bacilli in a culture
(Gram stain).



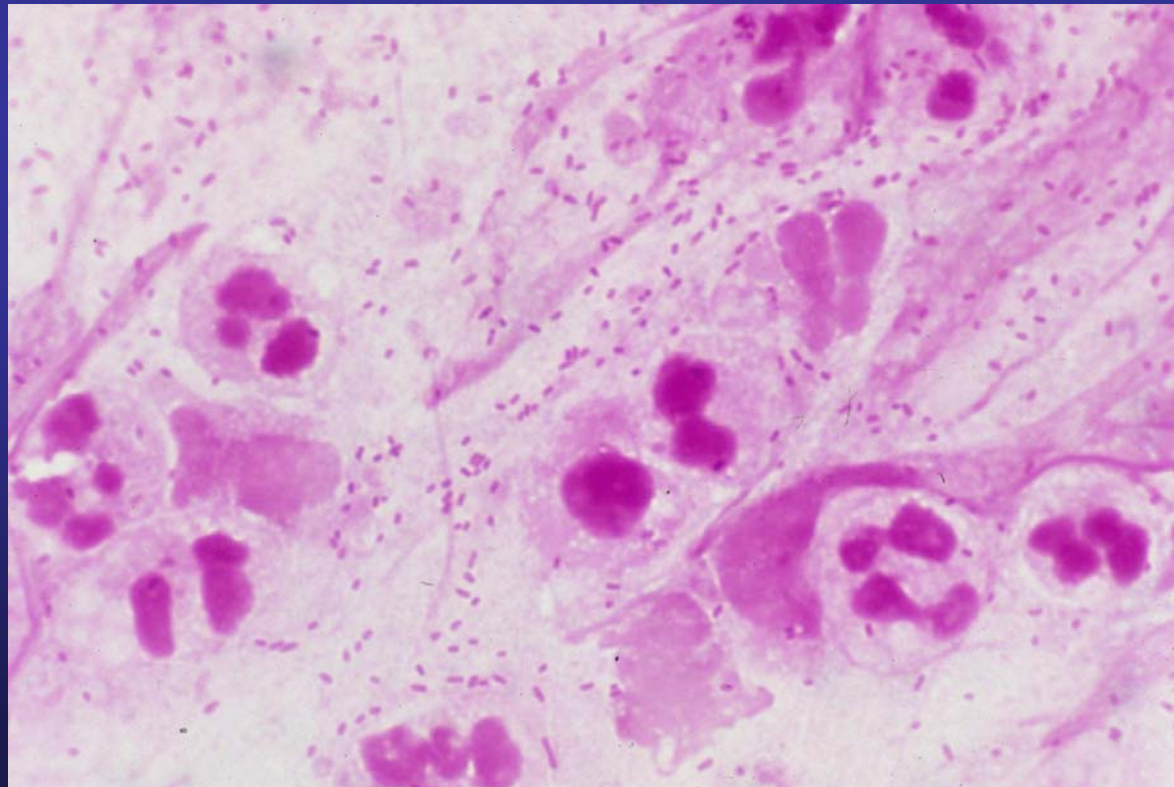
Haemophilus ducreyi

Gram-negative rods in typical rows in a smear of genital ulcer (Gram stain).



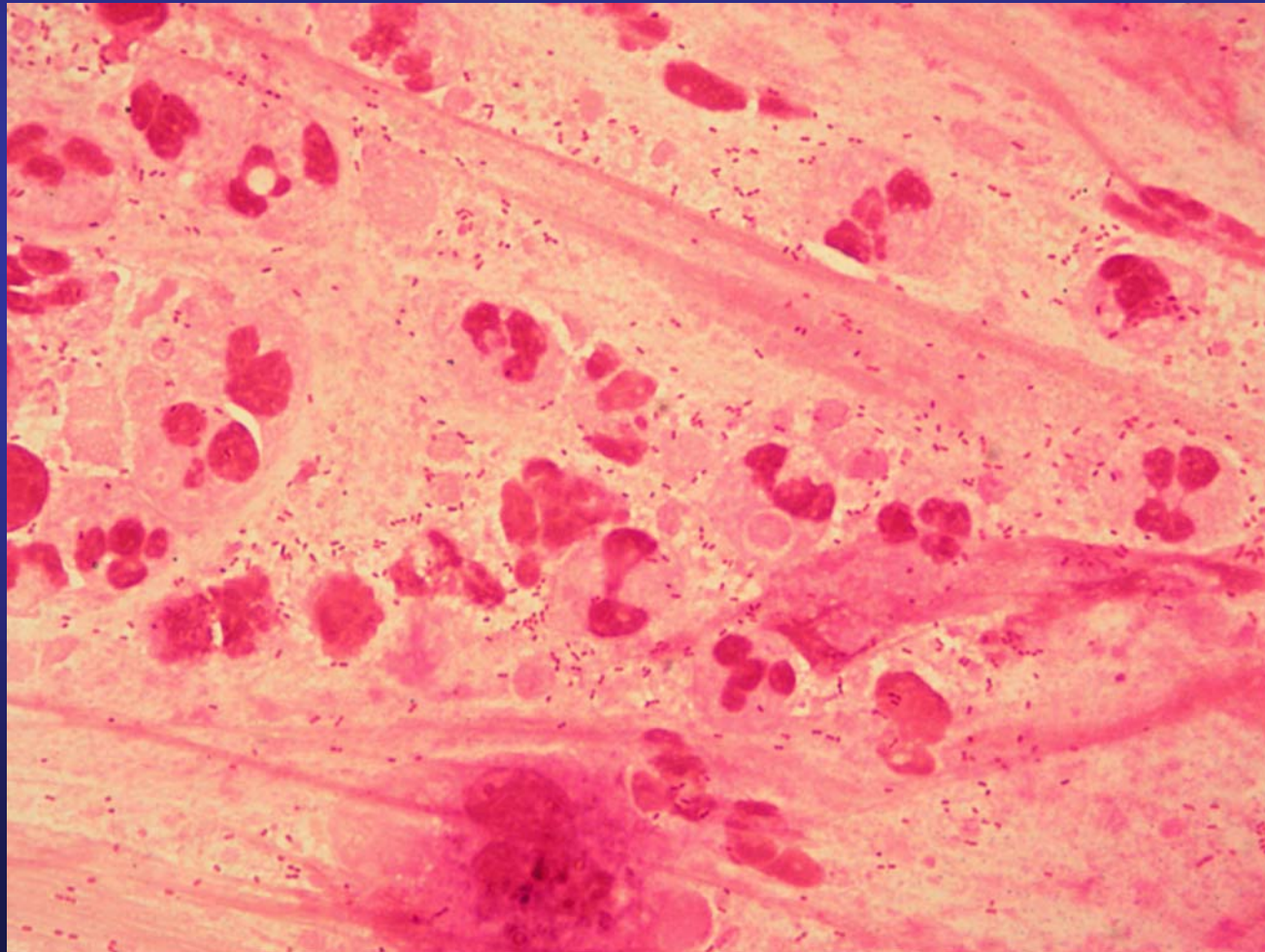
Haemophilus influenzae

Pleomorphic Gram-negative rods in purulent sputum
(Gram stain).



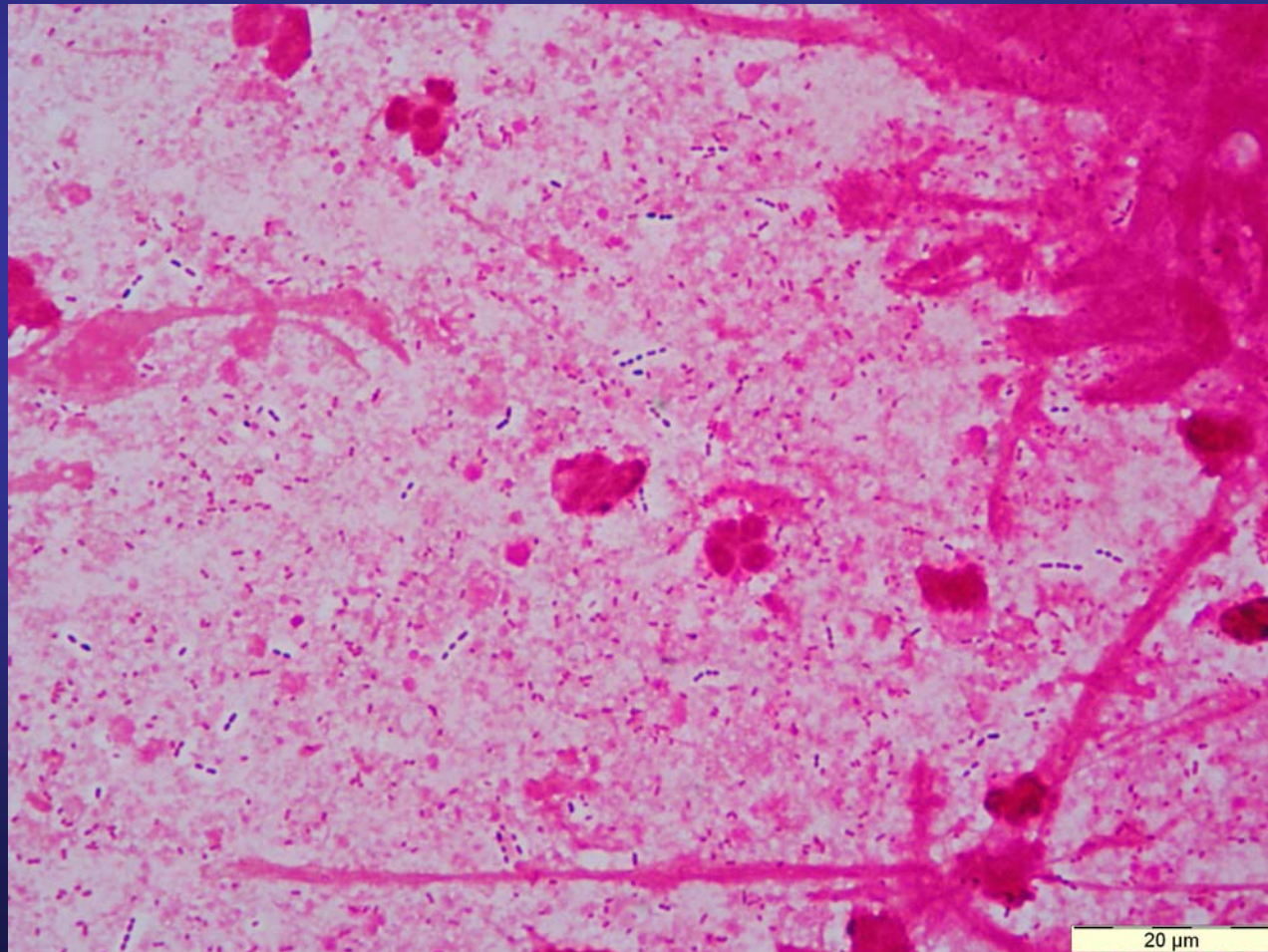
Haemophilus influenzae

Pleomorphic Gram-negative cocco-bacilli in purulent sputum (Gram stain).



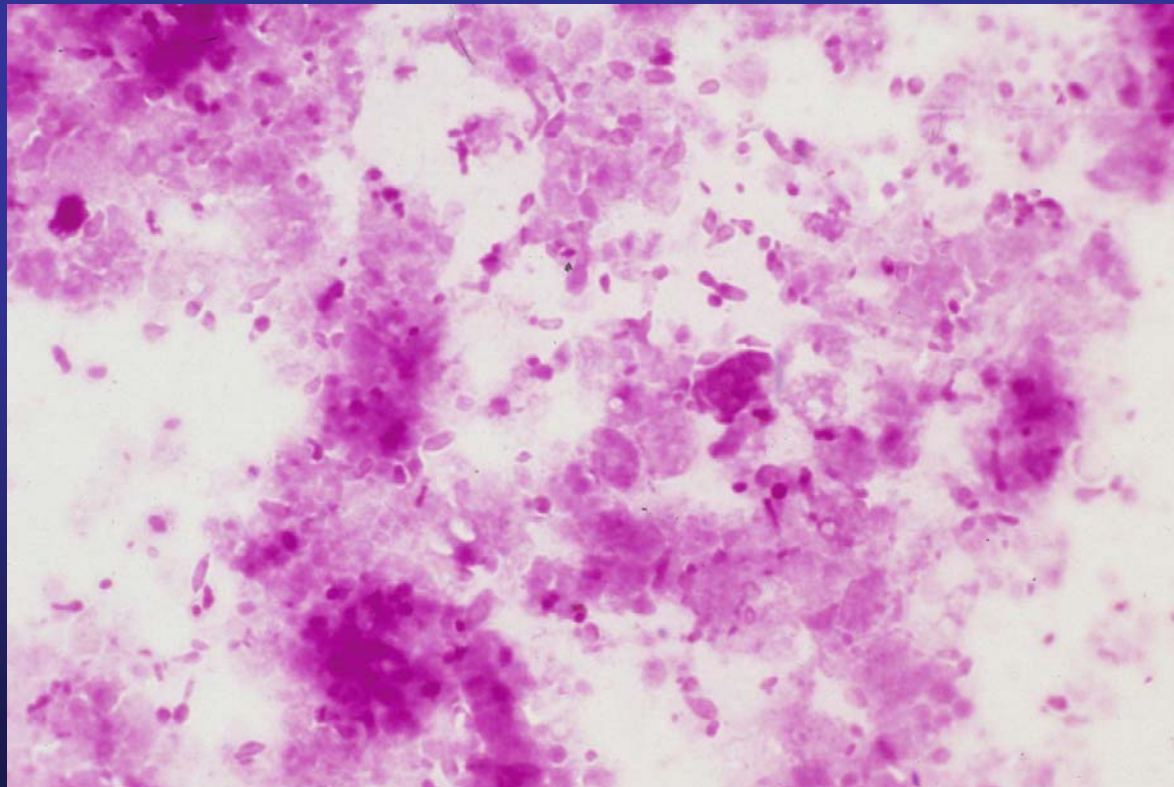
Haemophilus influenzae

Pleomorphic Gram-negative cocco-bacilli and pneumococci in purulent sputum (Gram stain).



Haemophilus influenzae

Spheroblast formation, swollen Gram-negative coccobacilli, in a culture from *Haemophilus influenzae* after contact with low concentrations of penicillin (Gram stain).



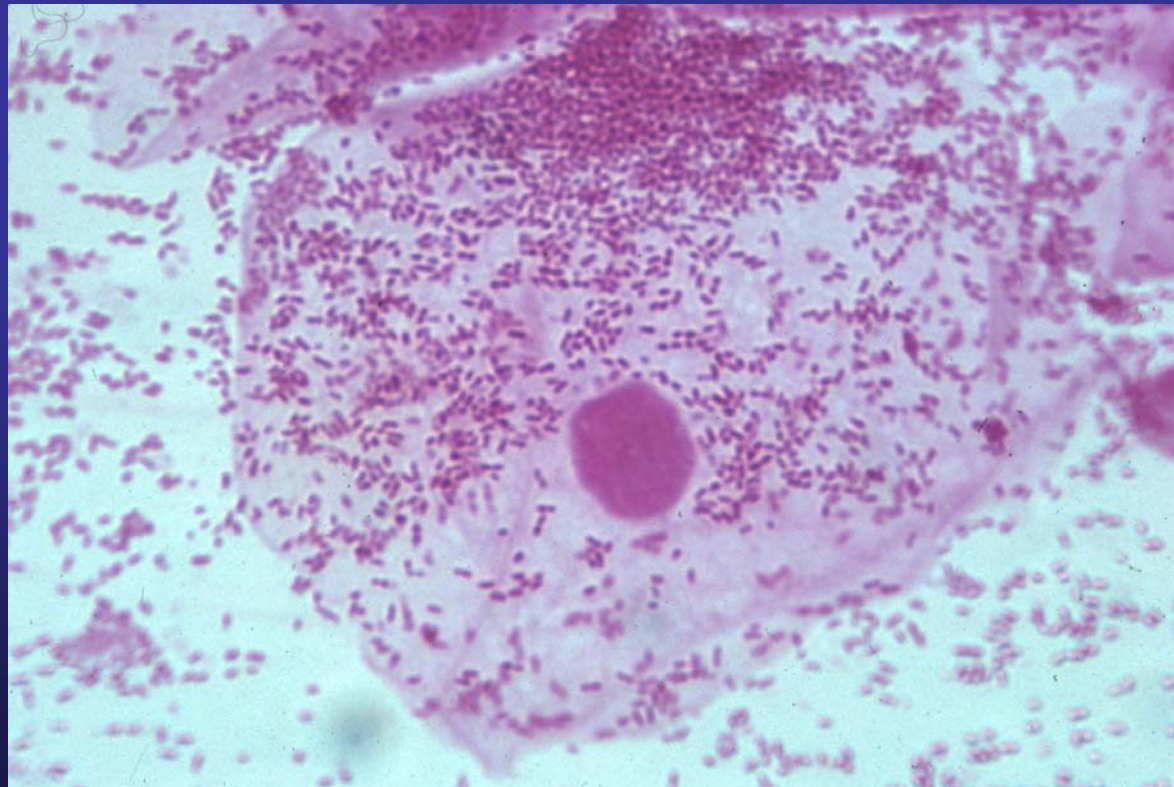
Haemophilus parahaemolyticus

Gram-negative pleomorphic rods in culture on a blood containing agar. The organism is distinctly broader than *H. influenzae* (Gram stain).



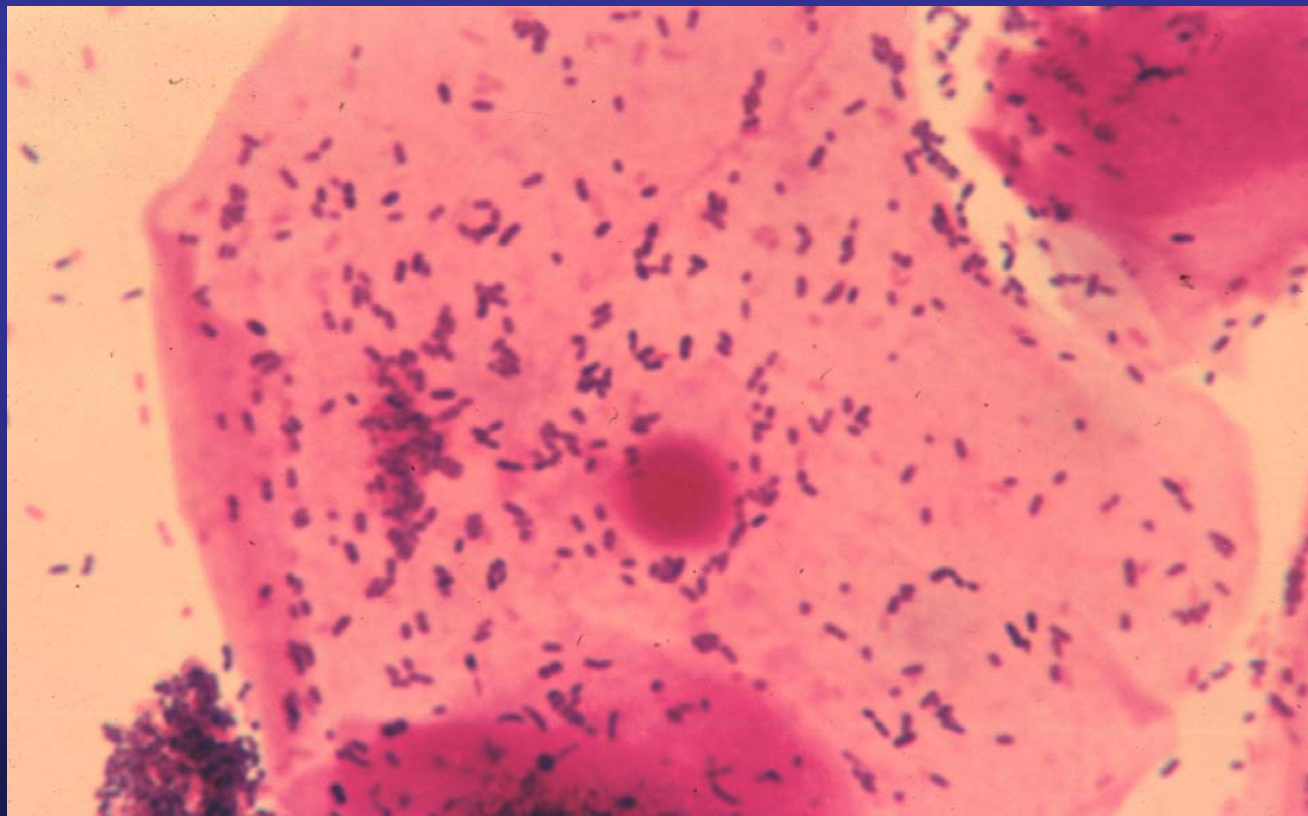
Gardnerella vaginalis

Short, slender Gram-negative (sometimes Gram-variable) rods in very large numbers in vaginal secretion. They often cover the epithelial cells, which are then called «clue-cells» (Gram stain).



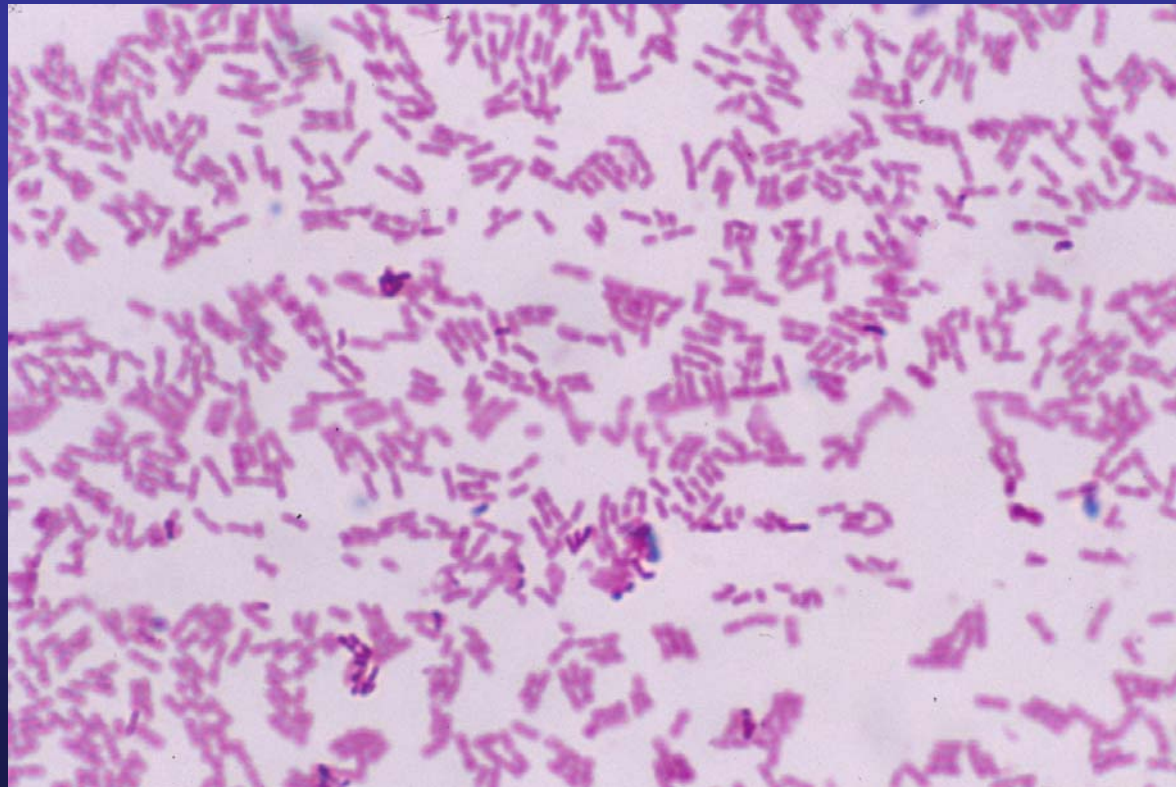
Gardnerella vaginalis

Short, mostly slender Gram-negative, but here Gram-variable rods in very large numbers in vaginal secretion (Gram stain).



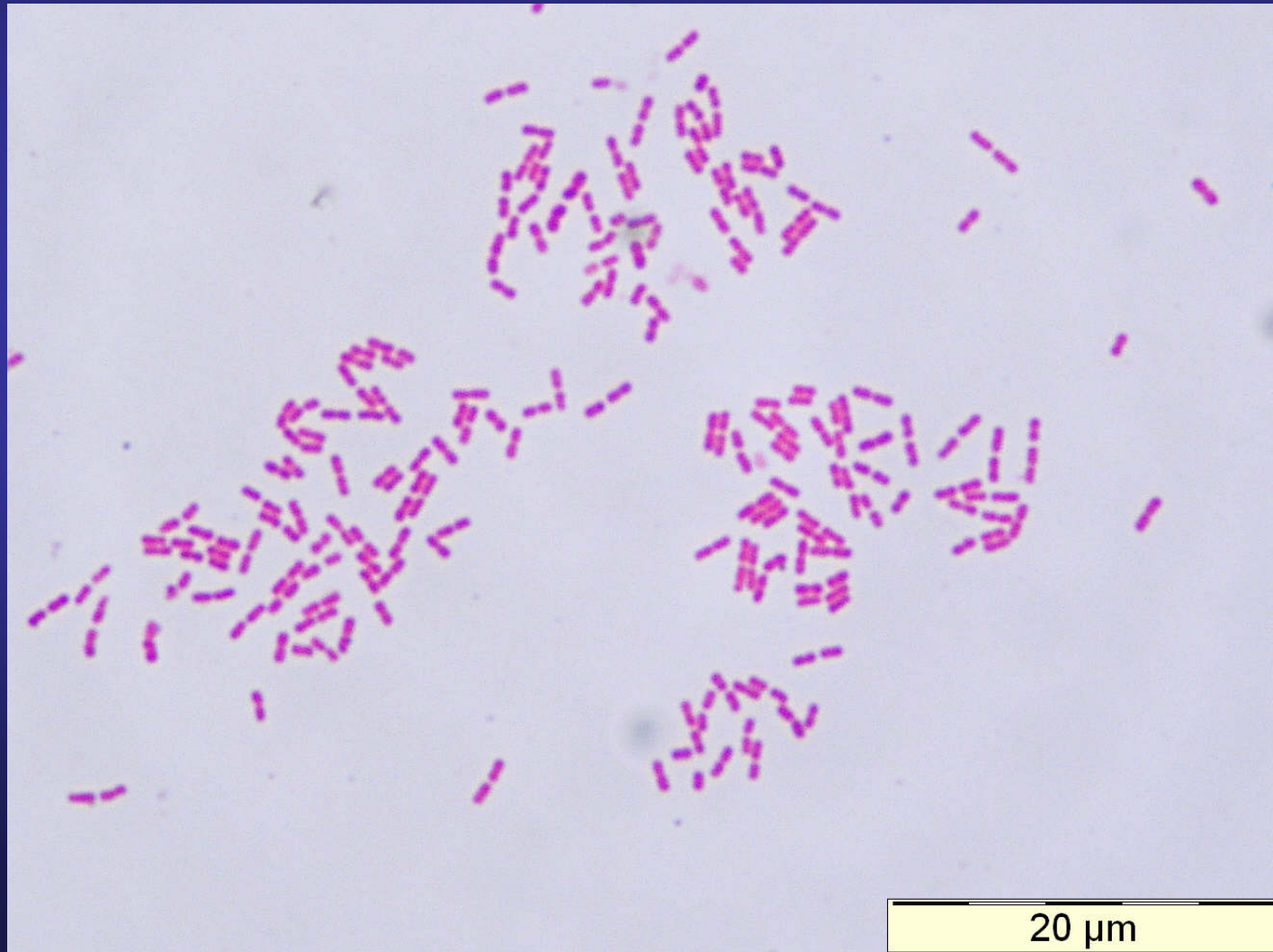
Kingella kingae

Gram-negative diplobacilli, in culture (Gram stain).



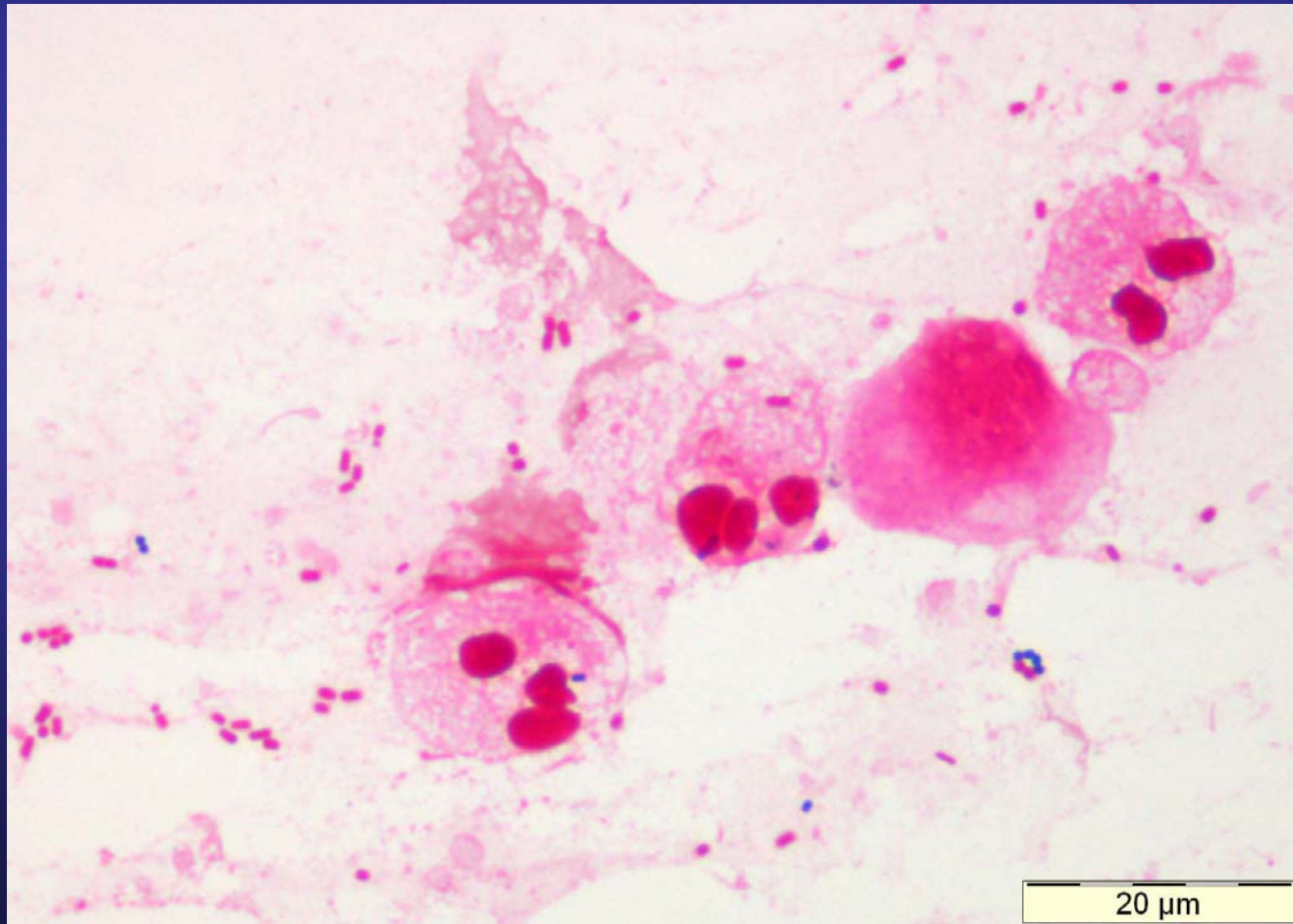
Kingella kingae

Gram-negative diplobacilli, in culture (Gram stain).



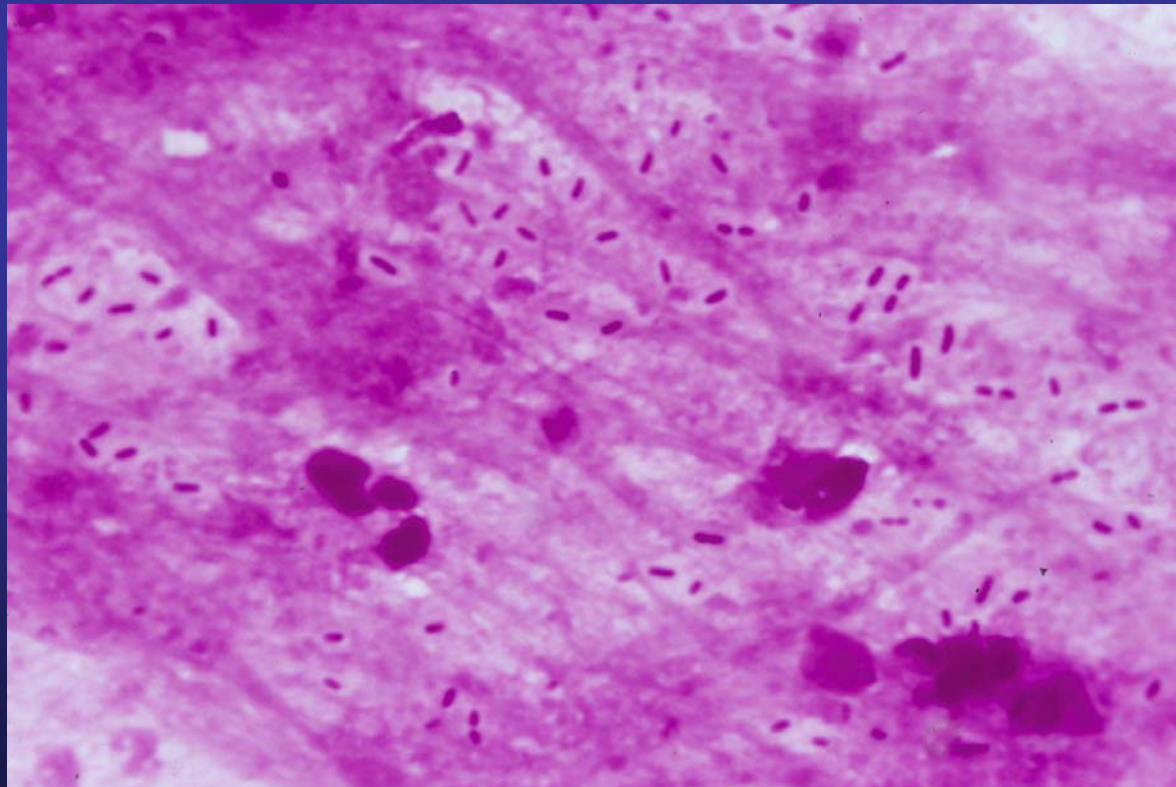
Klebsiella oxytoca

A few white blood cells and Gram-negative rods in sputum (Gram stain).



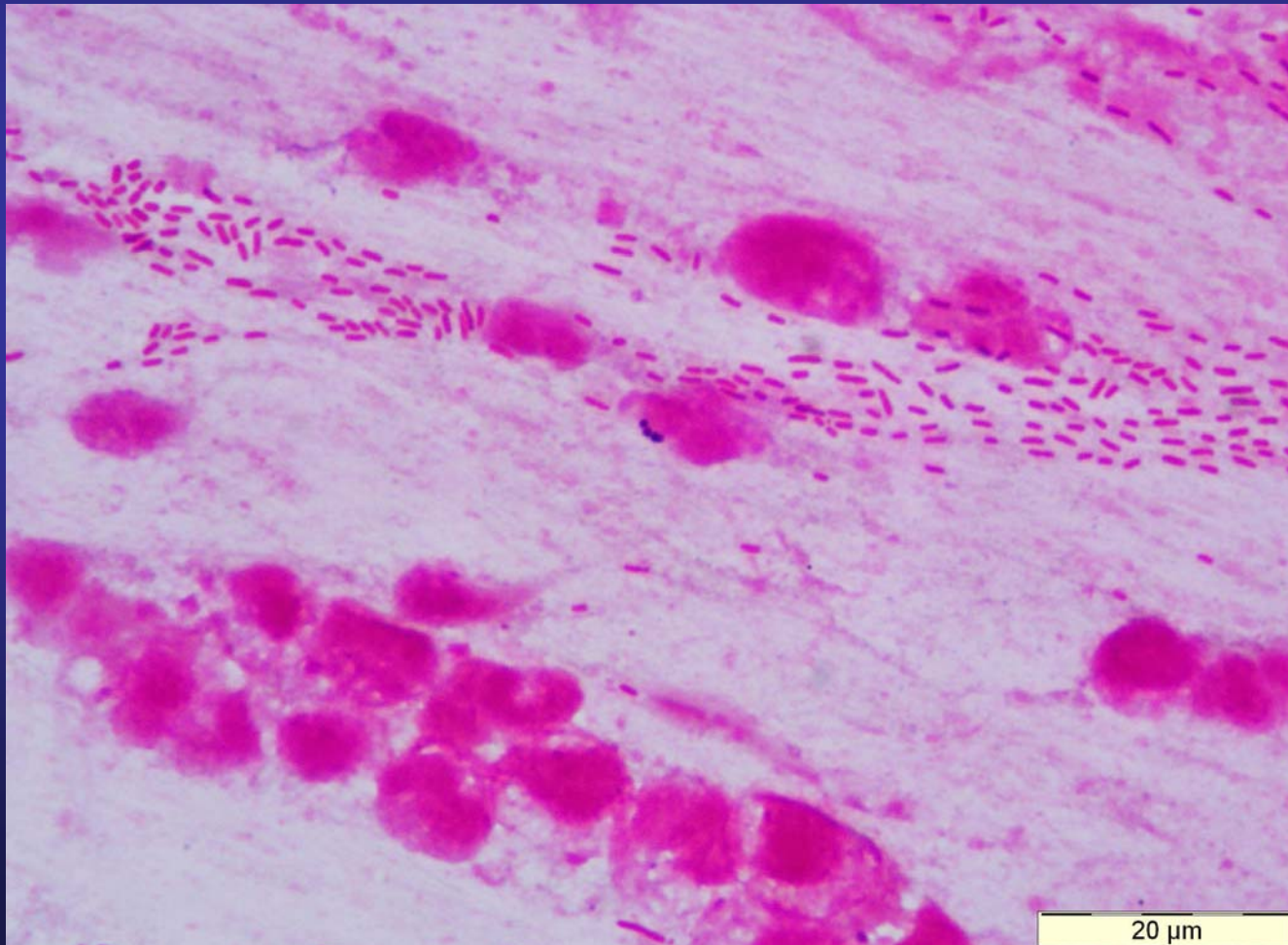
Klebsiella pneumoniae

The Friedlander bacillus. White blood cells and numerous Gram-negative rods (some encapsulated) in sputum (Gram stain).



Klebsiella pneumoniae

The Friedlander bacillus. White blood cells and numerous Gram-negative rods in sputum (Gram stain).



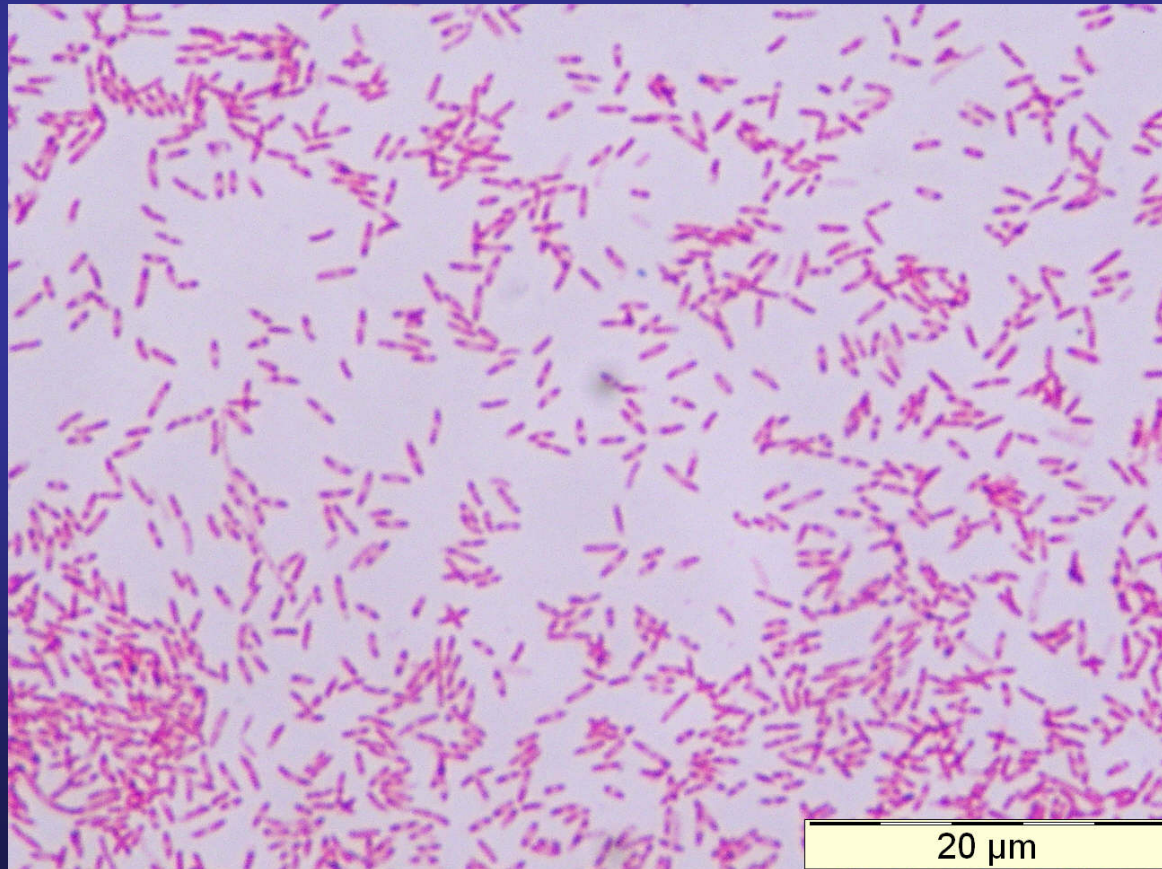
Klebsiella pneumoniae

Short non-motile Gram-negative rods from a culture
(Gram stain).



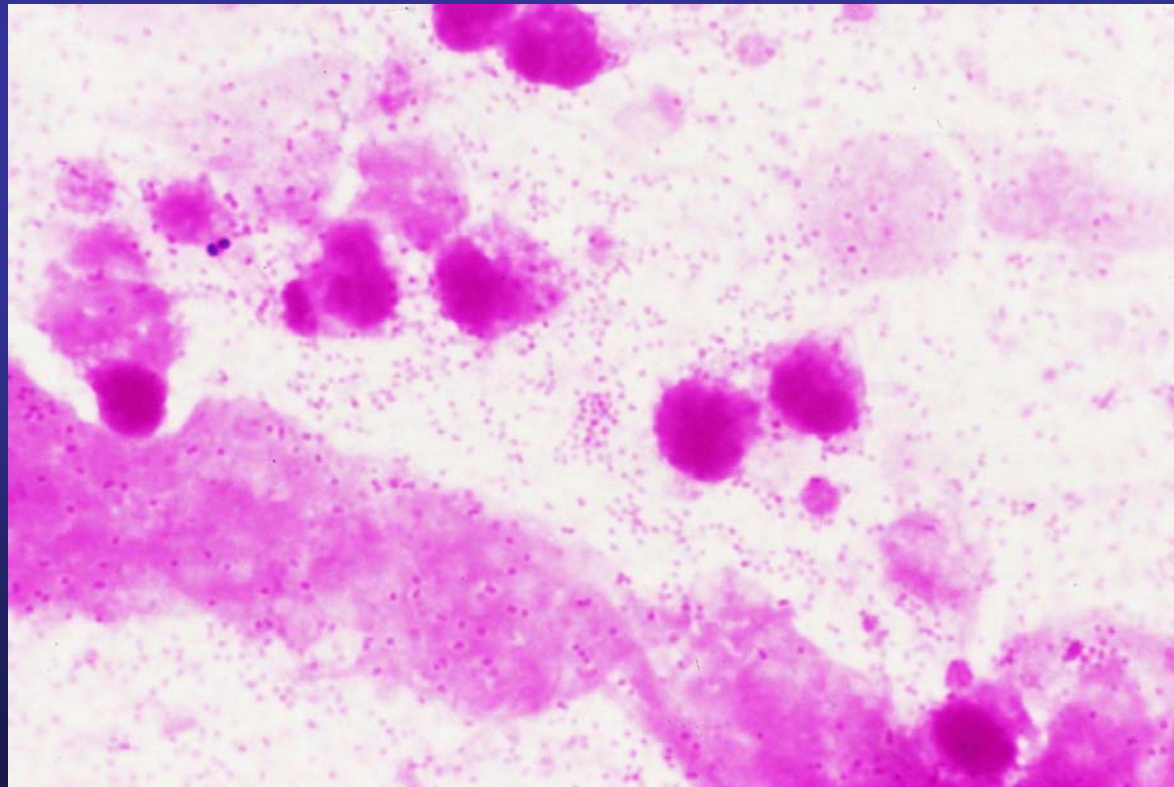
Legionella pneumophila

Gram-negative rods with a constant width from a culture (Gram stain).



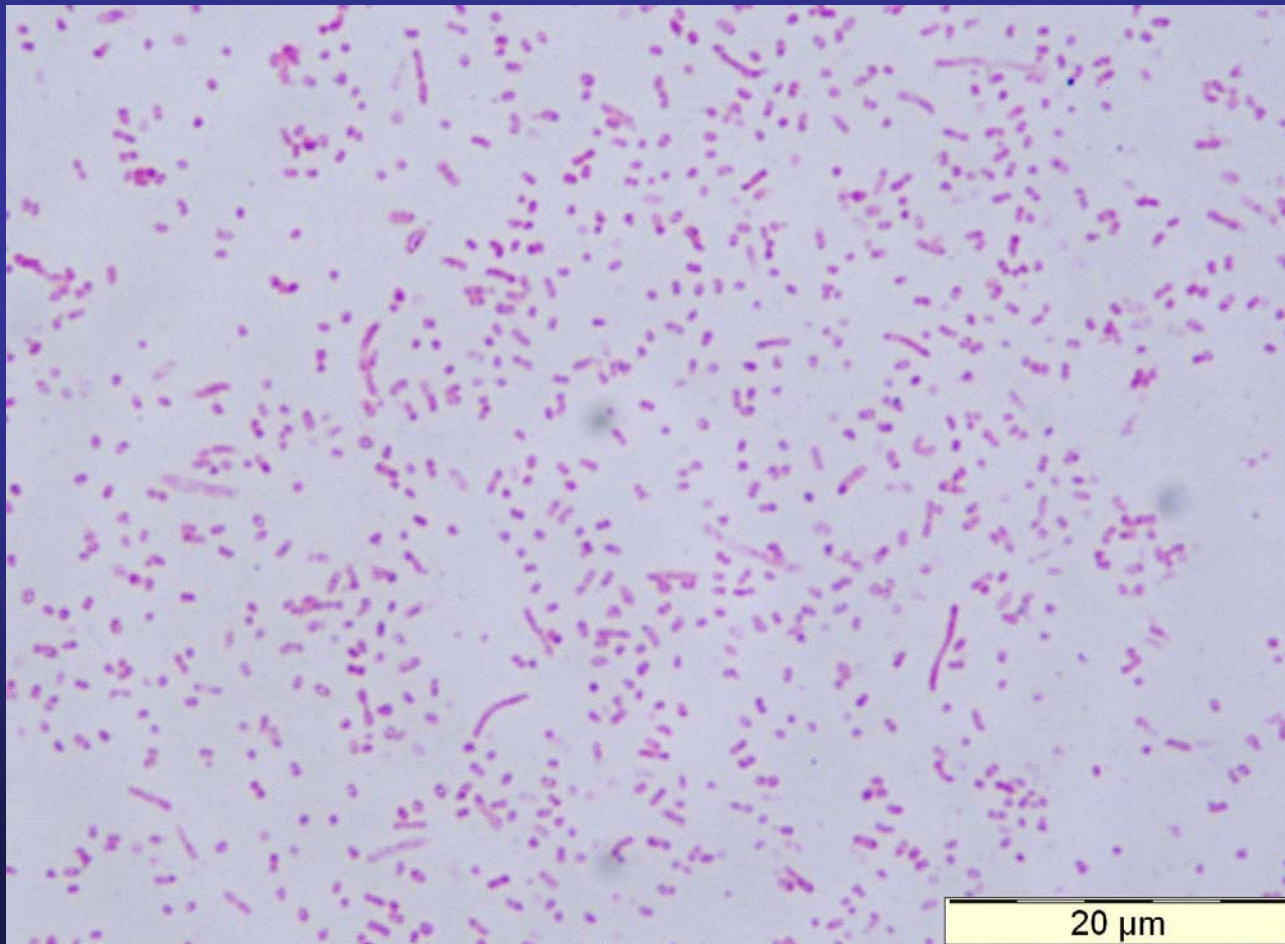
Pasteurella multocida

Numerous very small Gram-negative coccobacilli in purulent sputum (Gram stain).



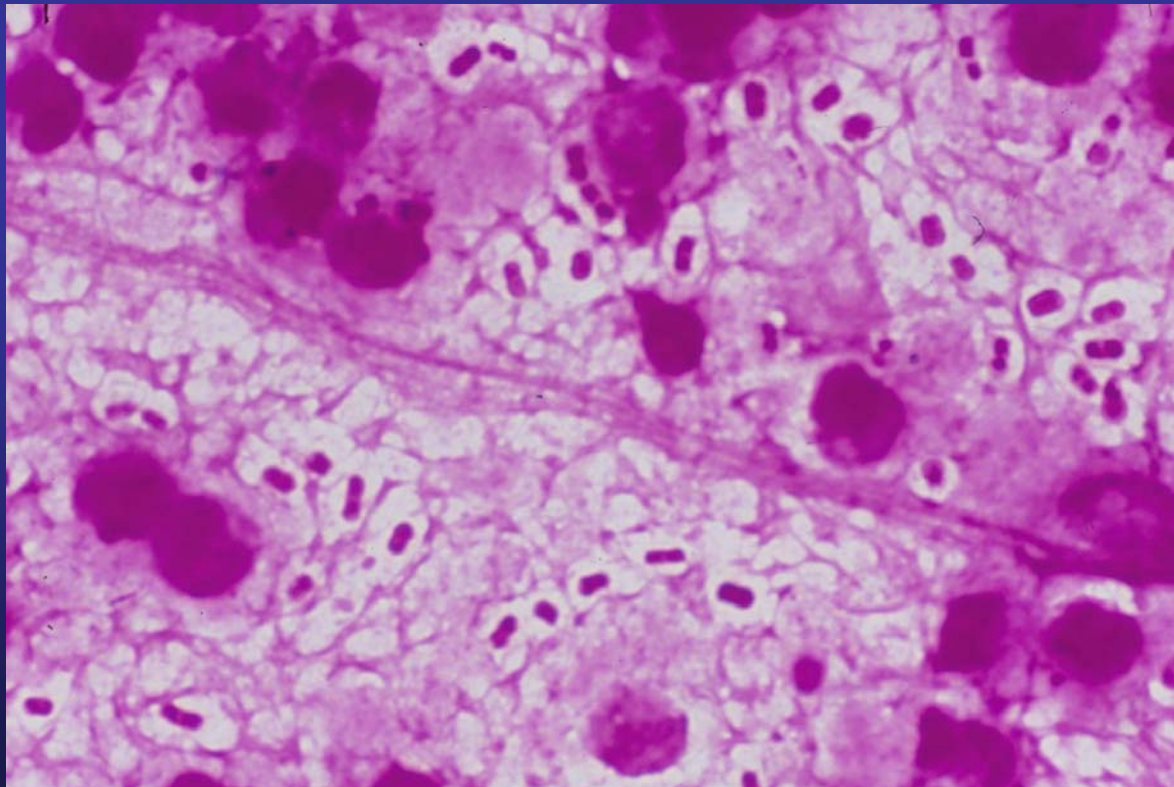
Pasteurella multocida

Small Gram-negative coccobacilli in culture
(Gram stain).



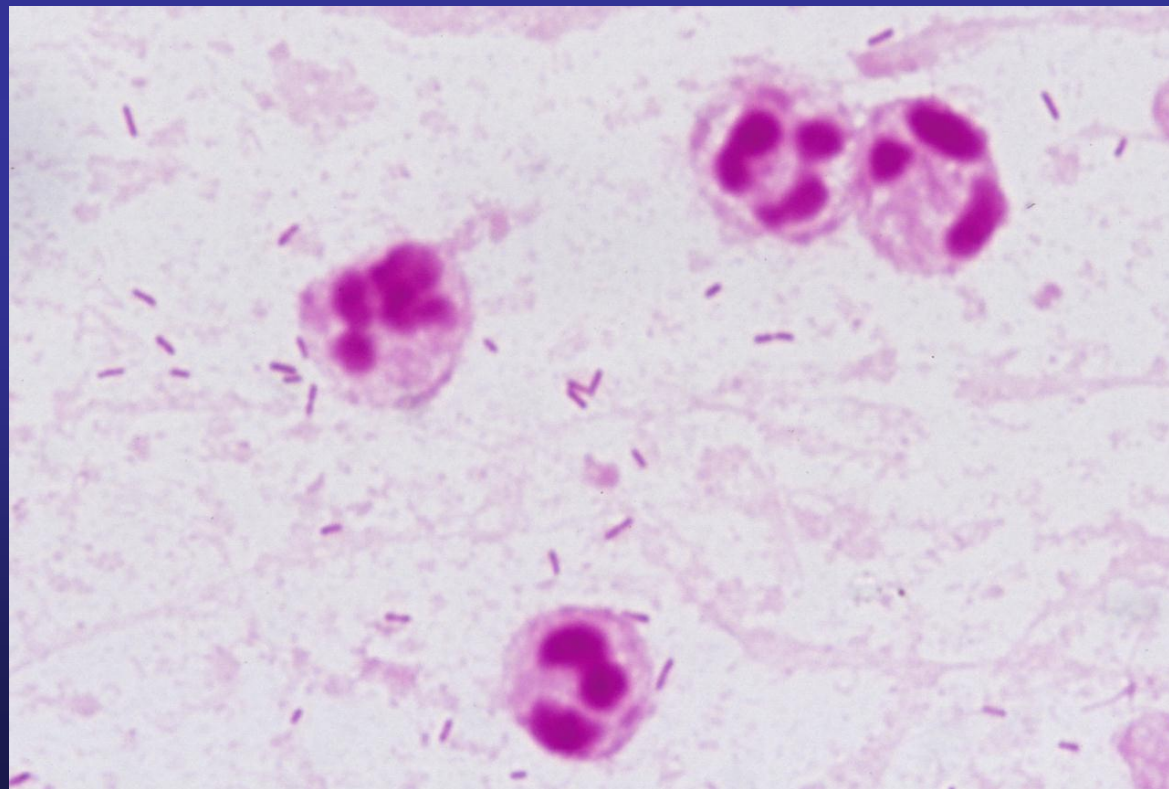
Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Encapsulated rods in purulent sputum. *Pseudomonas* is morphologically indistinguishable from Enterobacteriaceae (Gram stain).



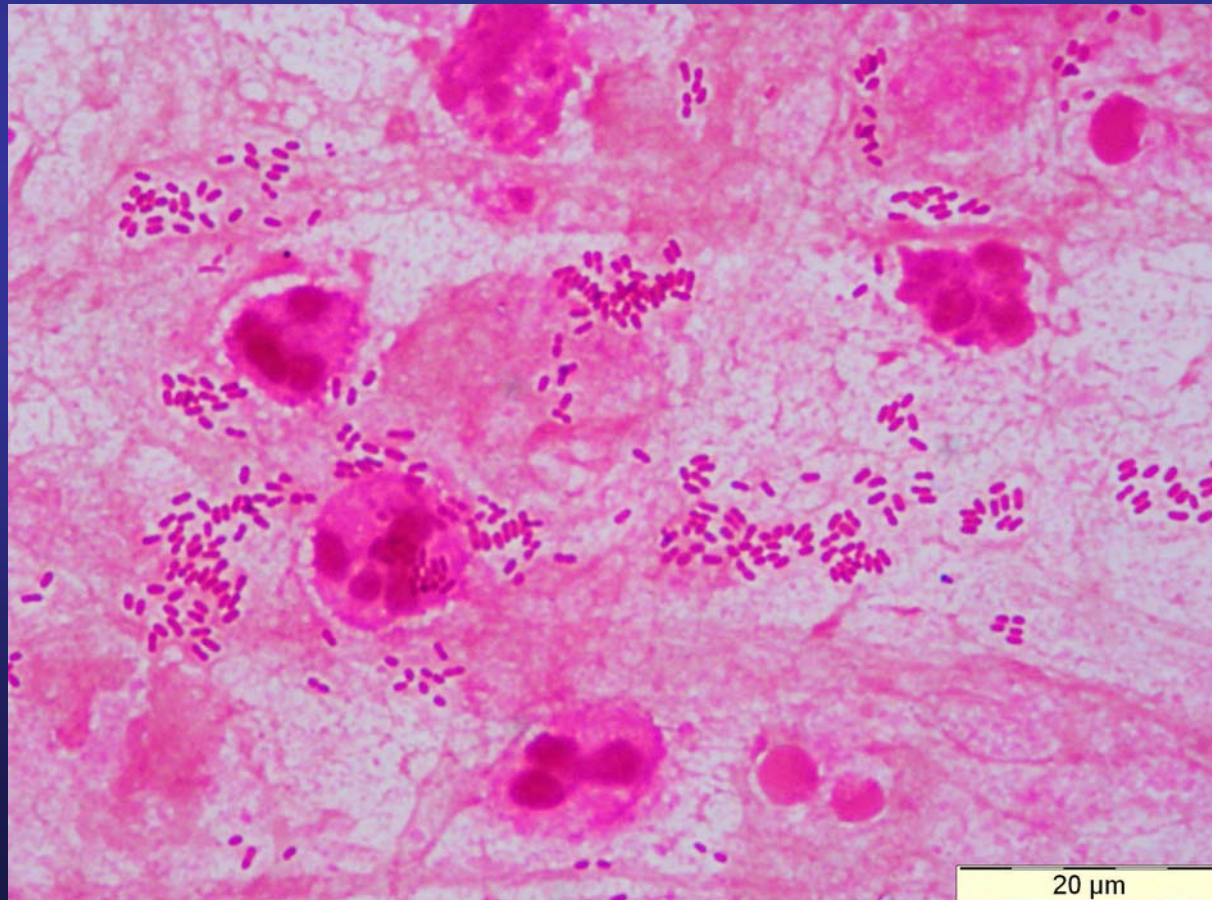
Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Numerous rods in purulent sputum. *Pseudomonas* is morphologically indistinguishable from Enterobacteriaceae (Gram stain).



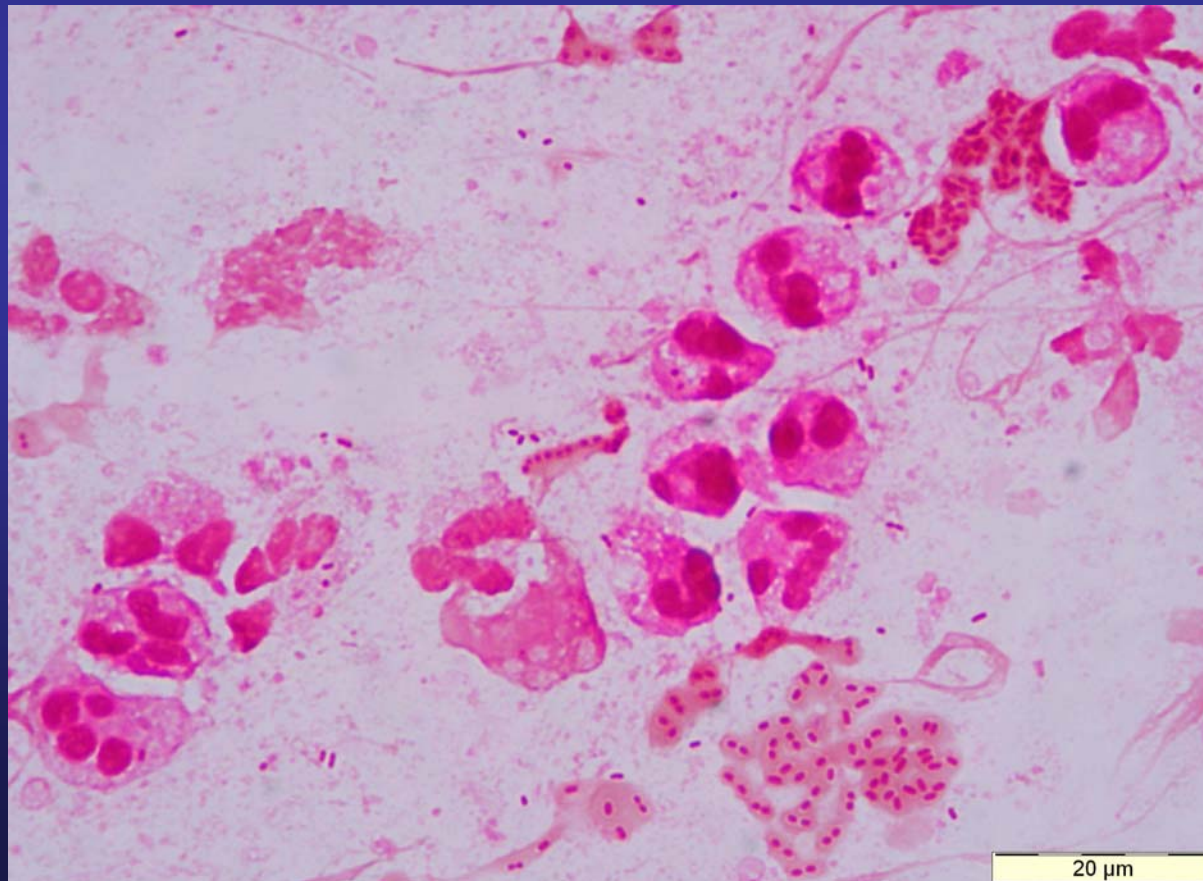
Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Numerous rods in purulent sputum. *Pseudomonas* is morphologically indistinguishable from Enterobacteriaceae (Gram stain).



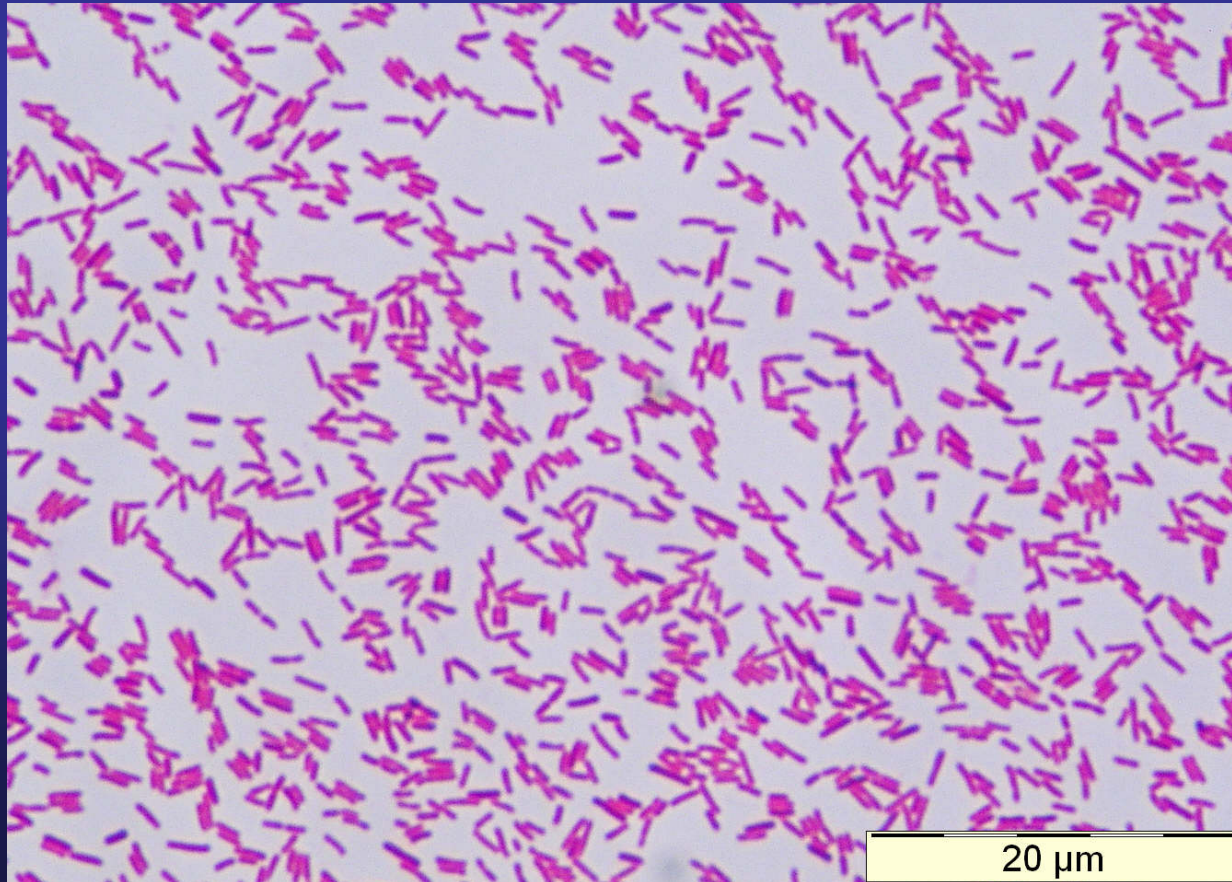
Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Numerous rods in purulent sputum. *Pseudomonas* is morphologically indistinguishable from Enterobacteriaceae (Gram stain).



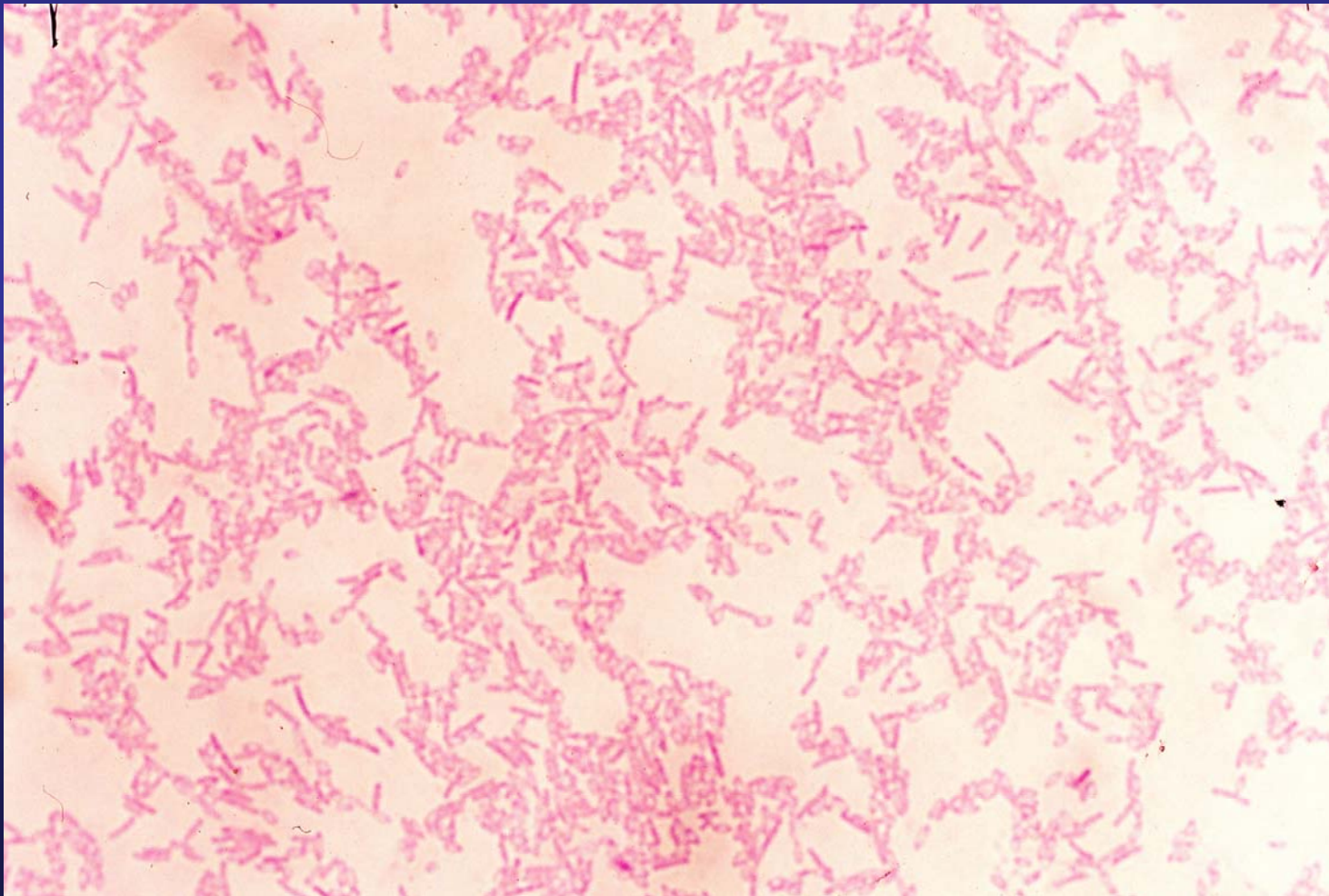
Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Gram-negative rods in culture, indistinguishable from Enterobacteriaceae (Gram stain).



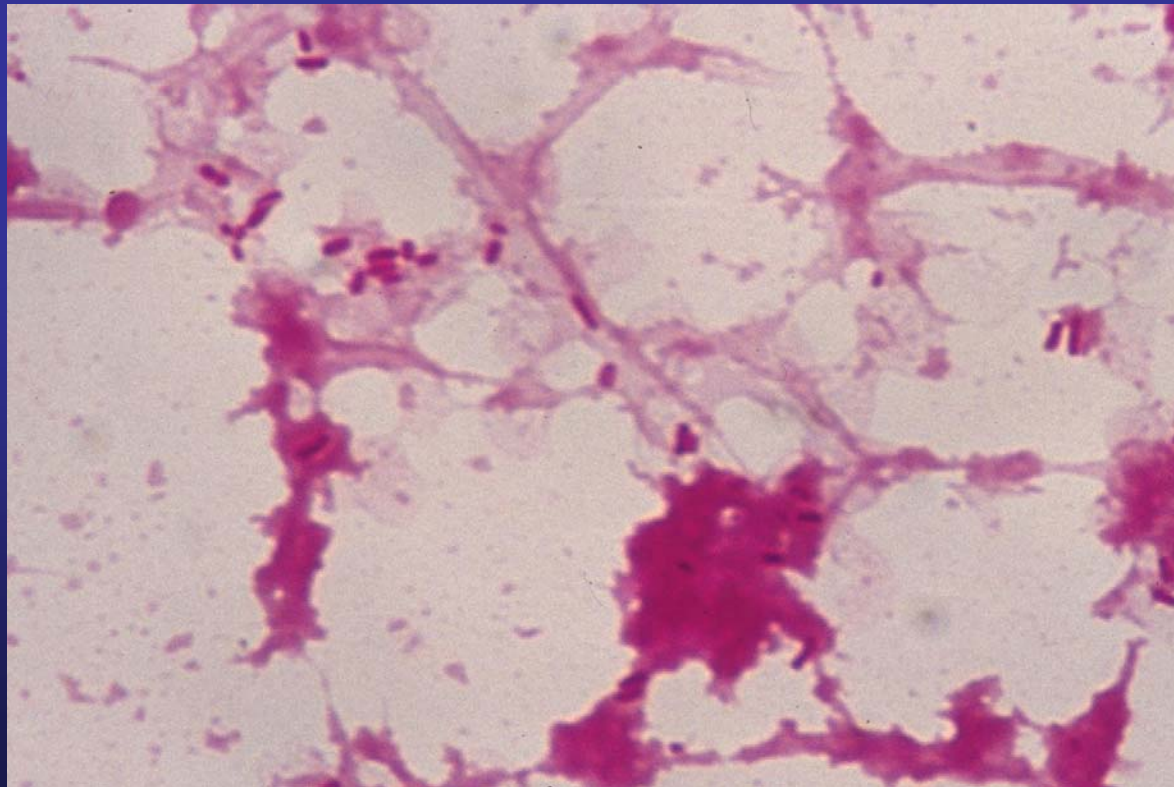
Pseudomonas pseudomallei

Gram-negative rods in culture (Gram stain).



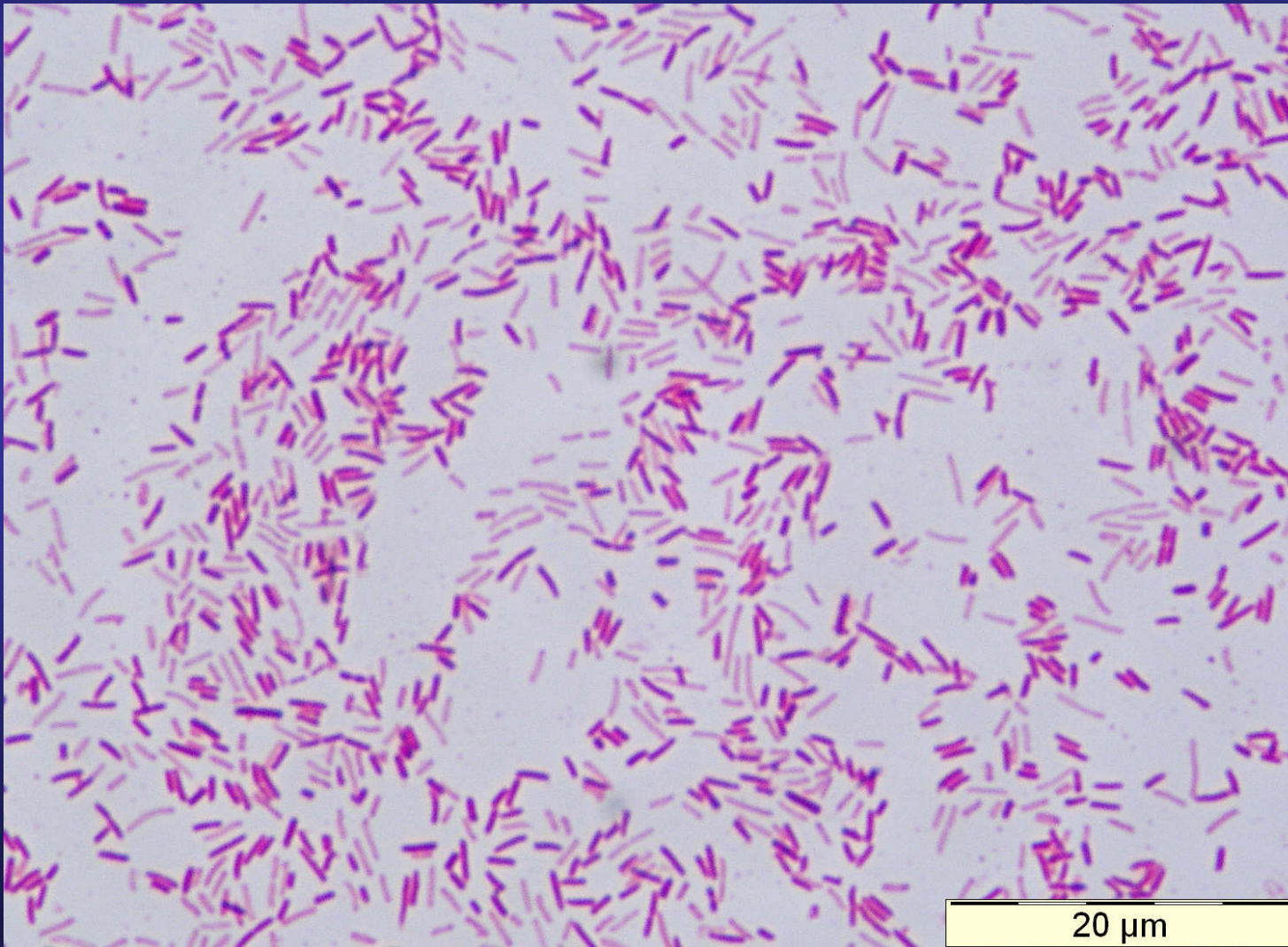
Salmonella heidelberg

Gramnegative rods in a blood culture (Gram stain).



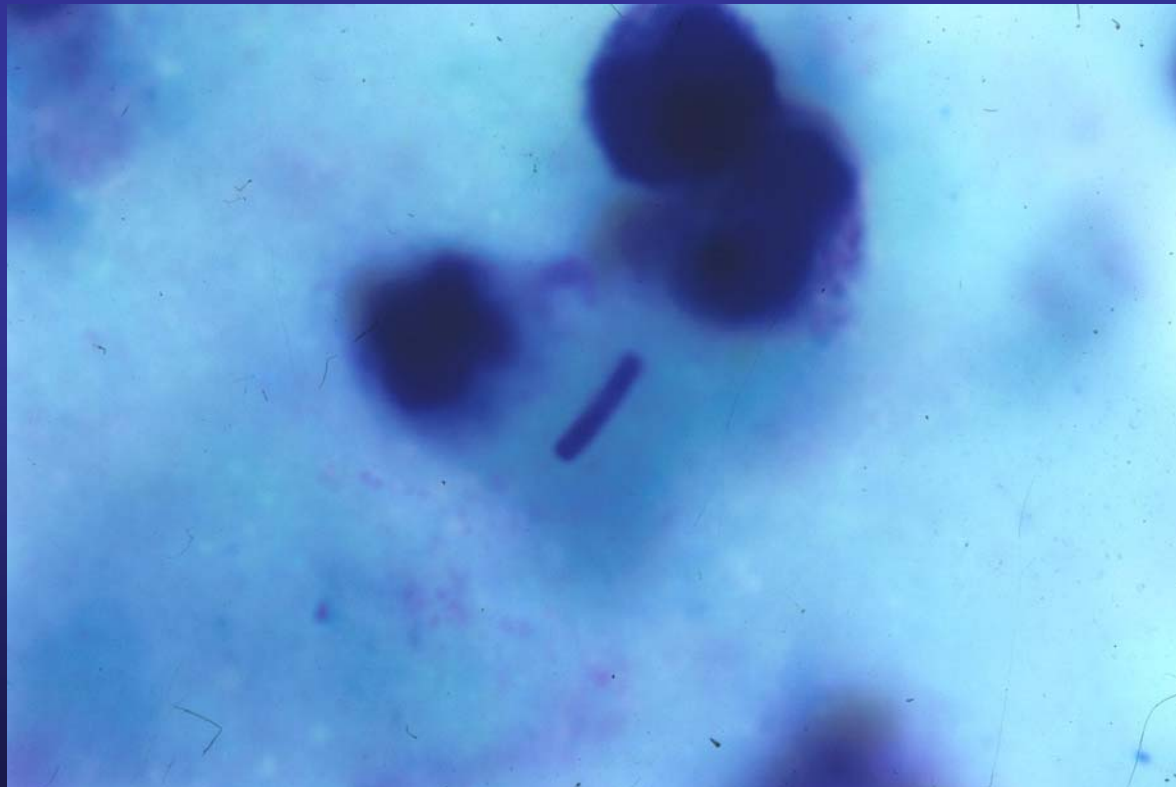
Salmonella anderlecht

Gramnegative rods in culture (Gram stain).



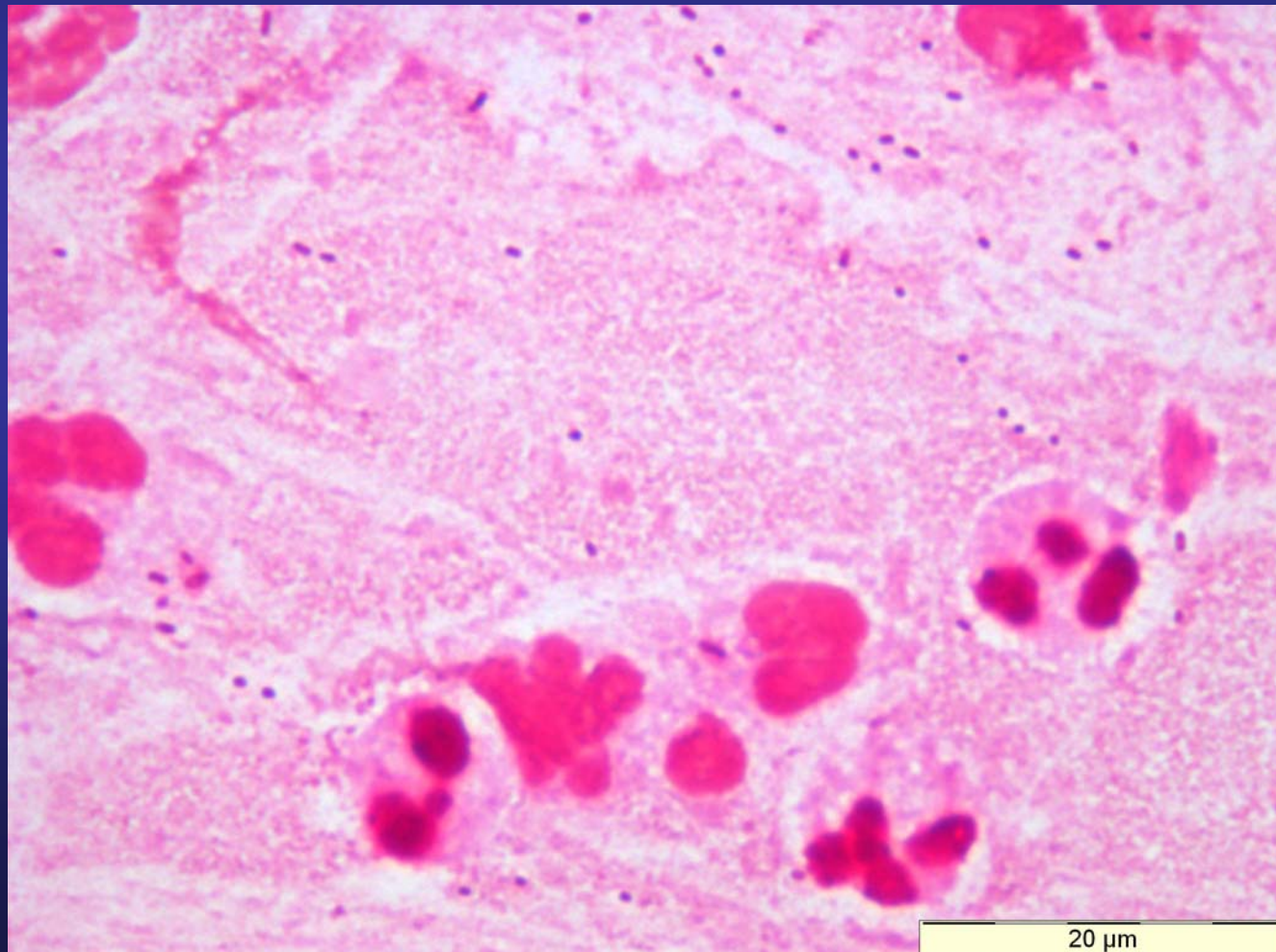
Salmonella typhi

The Eberth bacillus, a (Gram-negative) rod in a thick smear (Giemsa stain).



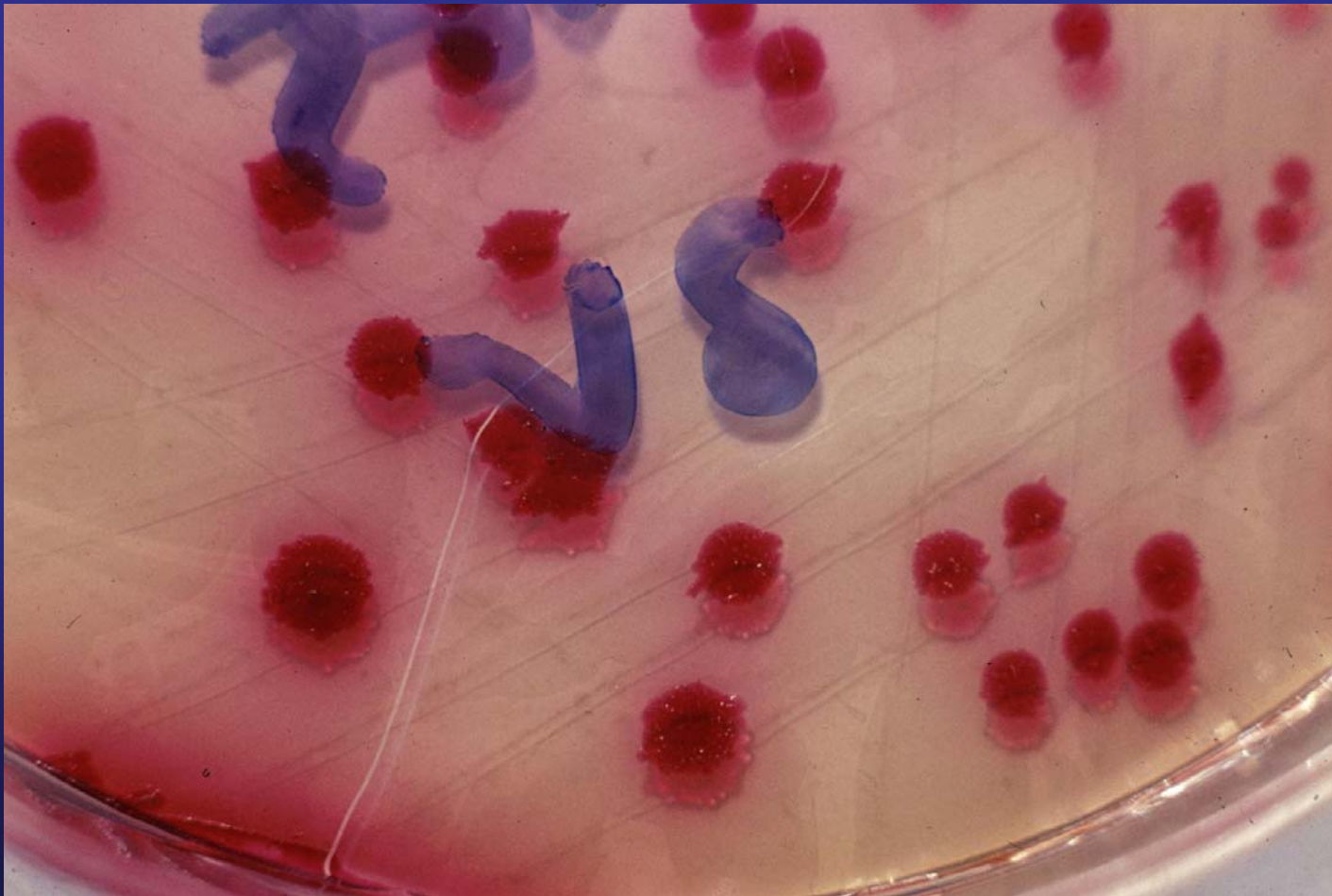
Serratia marcescens

A few white blood cells and Gram-negative rods in sputum (Gram stain).



Serratia marcescens

A few strains (often environmental in origin) produce a red pigment (prodigiosin).



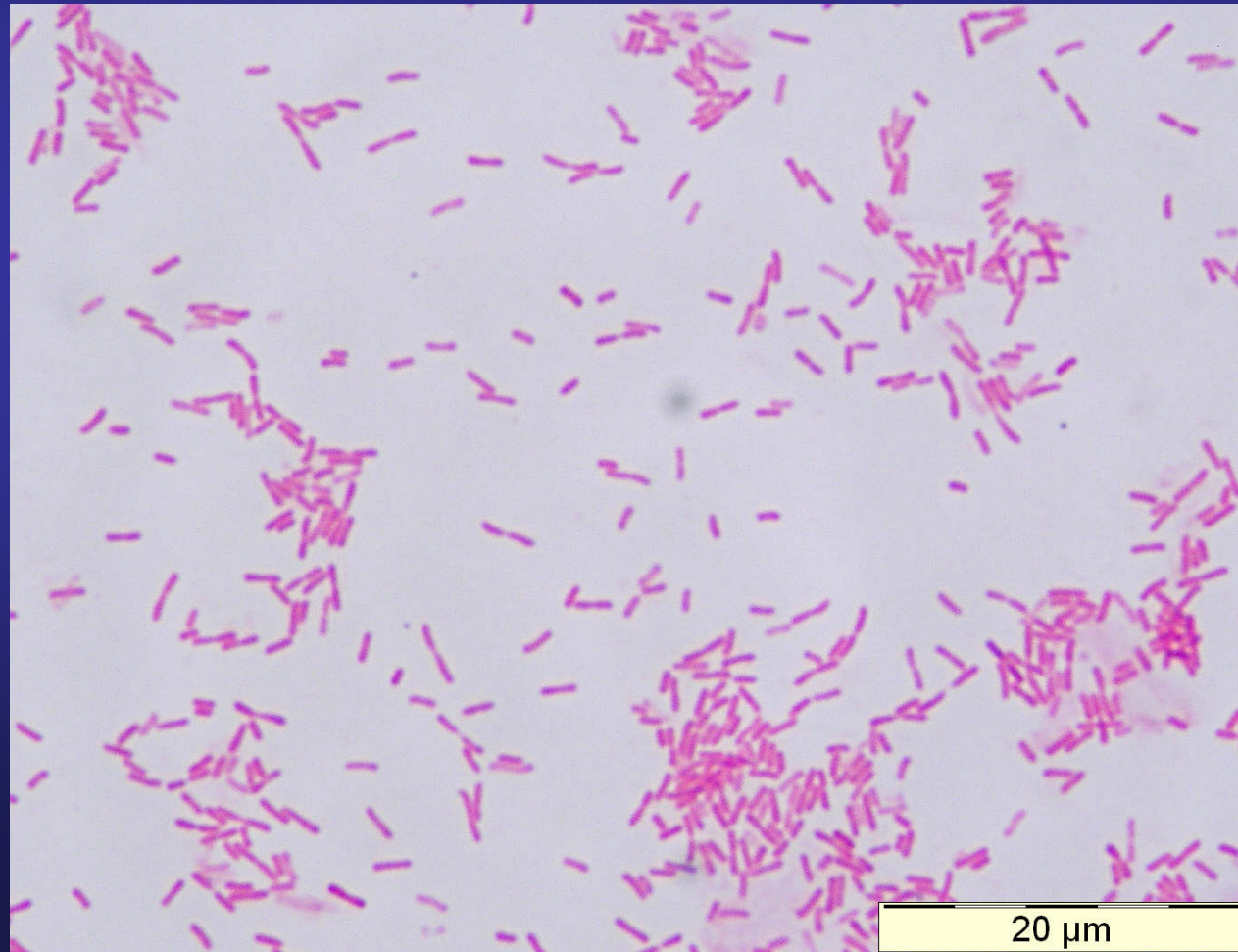
Serratia marcescens

Typical appearance around a colistin-disk (resistance):
partial growth within the zone of inhibition.



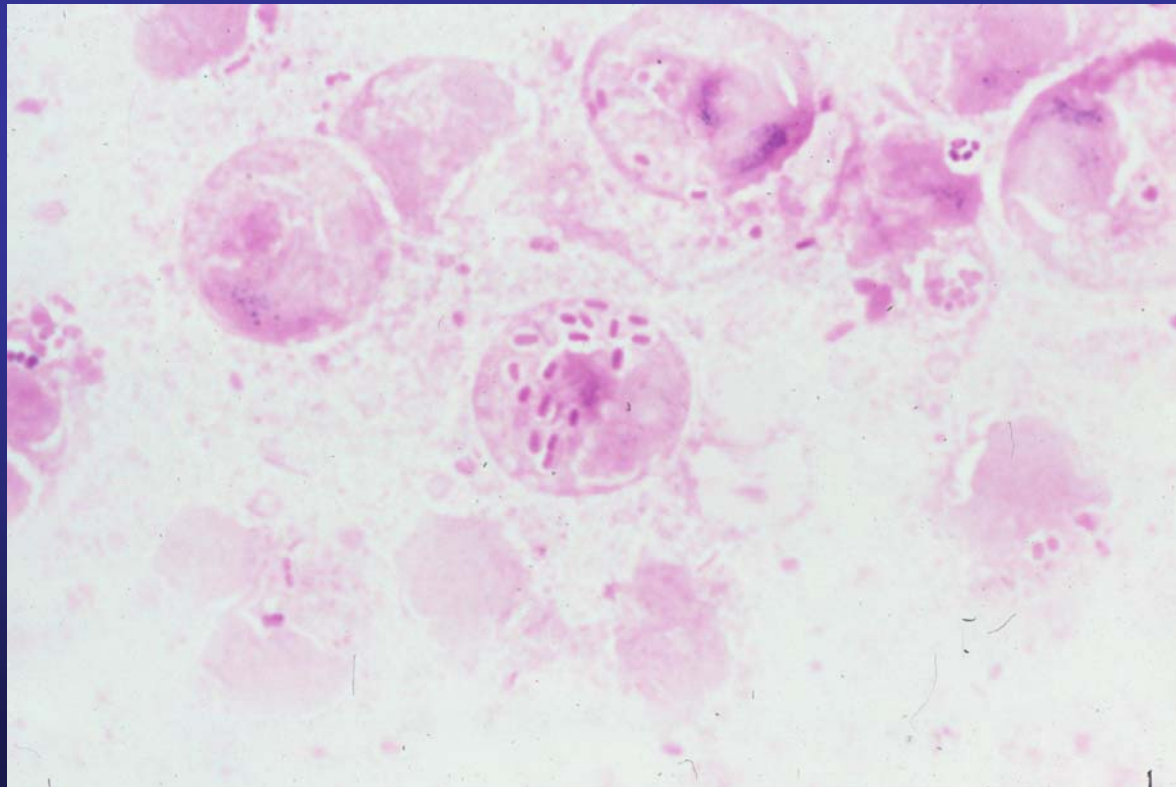
Shigella boydii

Gramnegative rods in culture (Gram stain).



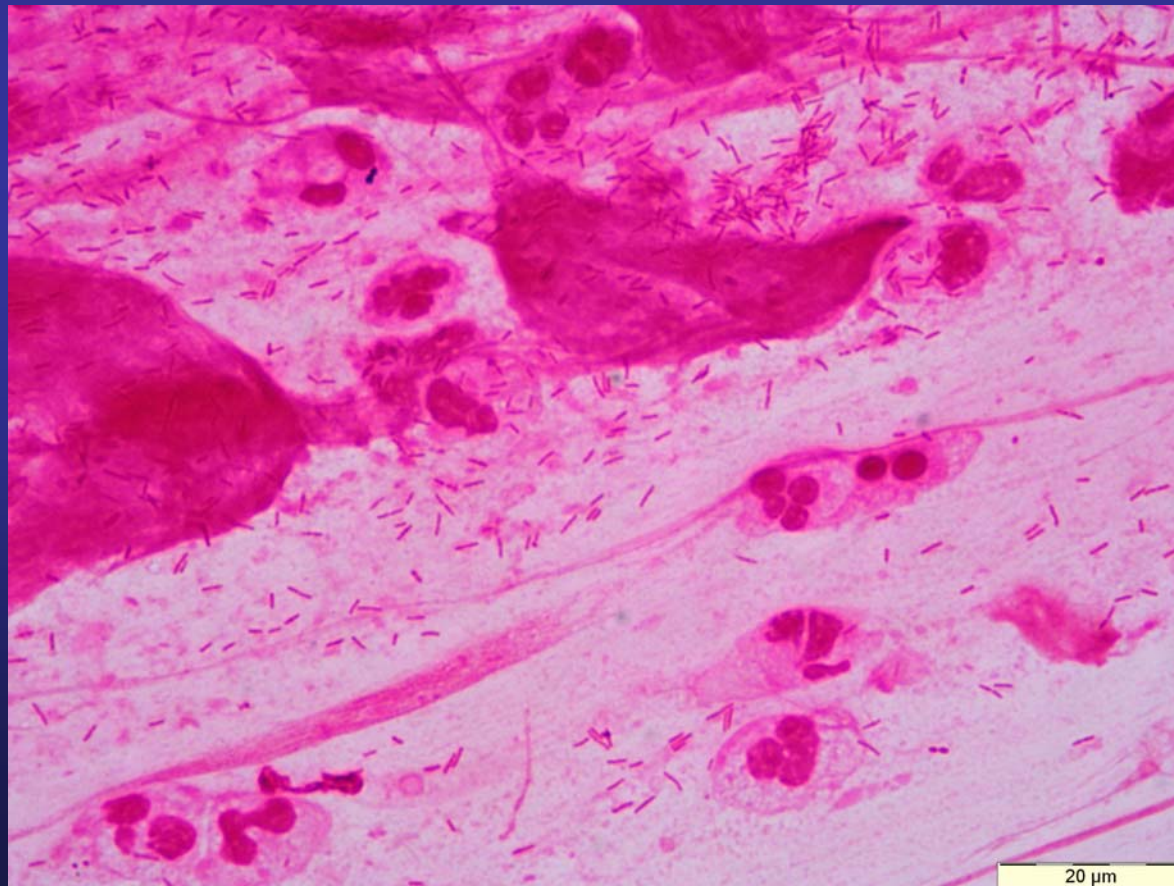
Shigella flexneri

In the faeces of a patient with bacillary dysentery. The smear shows a few granulocytic neutrophils and Gram-negative rods (Gram stain).



Stenotrophomonas maltophilia

Numerous rods in purulent sputum. *Stenotrophomonas* is morphologically indistinguishable from Enterobacteriaceae (Gram stain).



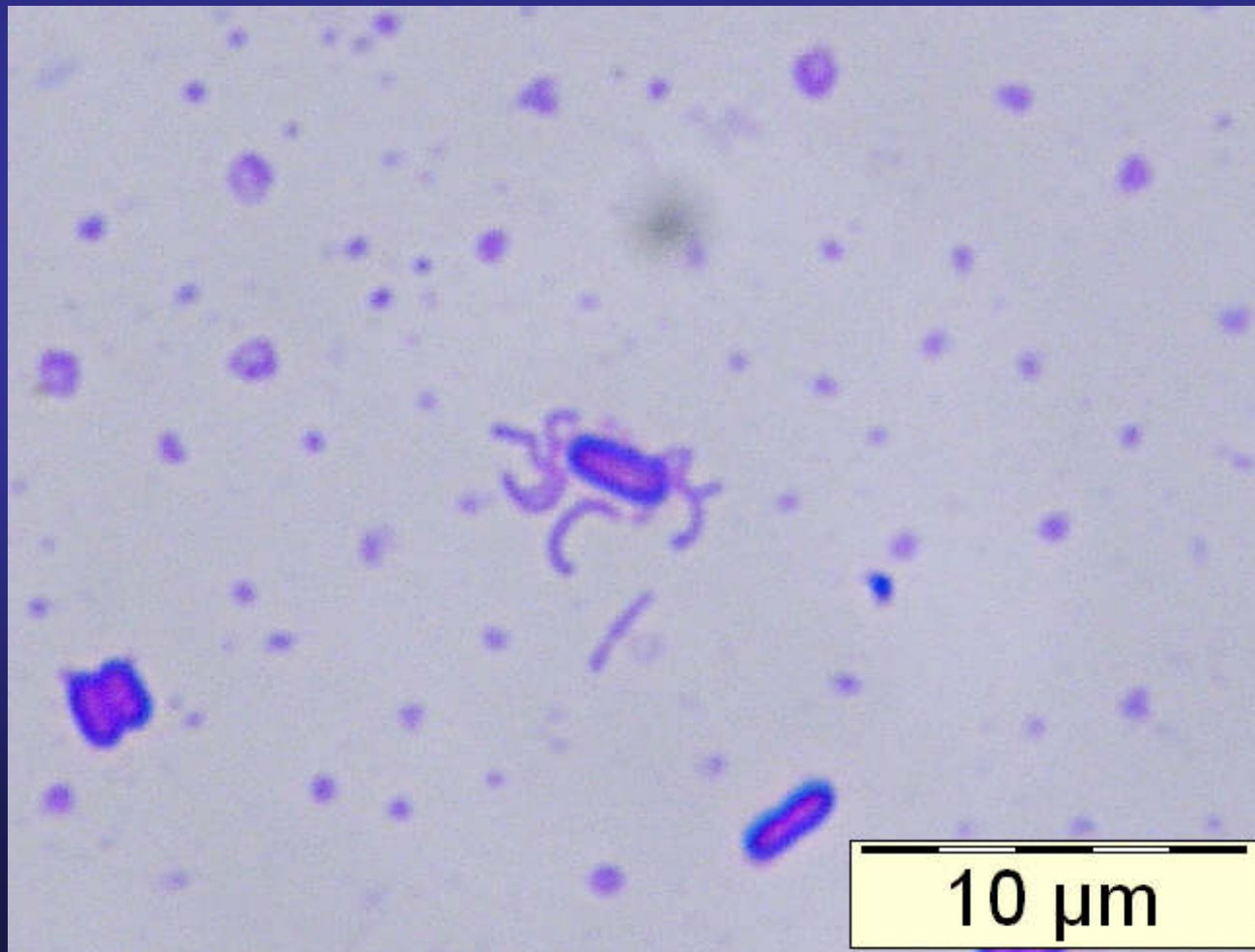
Vibrio cholerae

Curved, comma-shaped rods in a young broth culture
(Gram stain).



Wautersia paucula

Rod with several peritrichous flagella (Flagella stain).



Yersinia enterocolitica

Small Gram-negative coccobacilli in culture (Gram stain).

