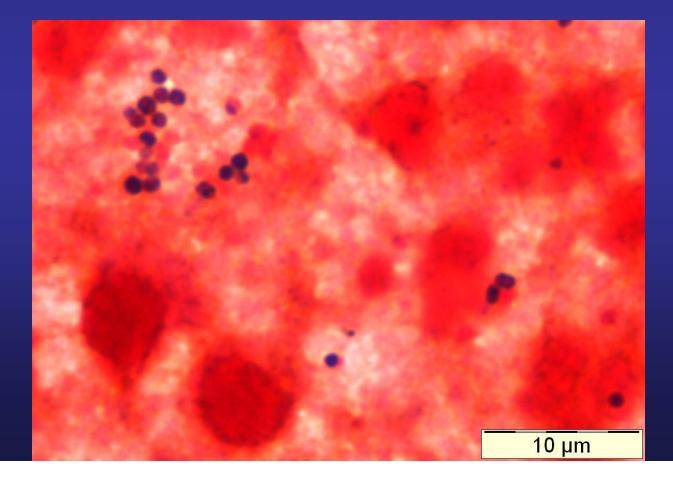
Gram-positive facultatively anaerobic cocci

Enterococci, staphylococci, and streptococci

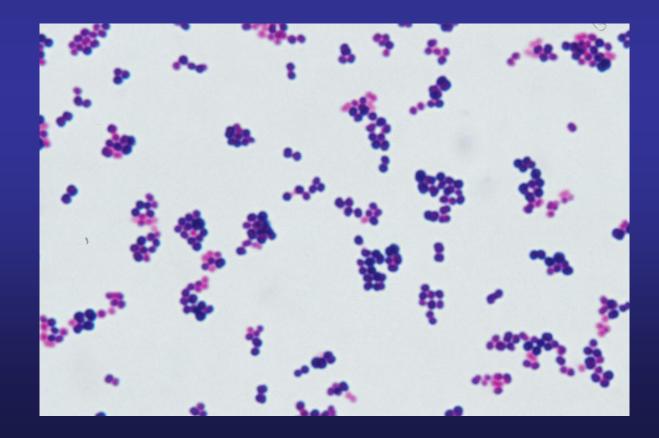
Aerococcus urinae

Gram-positive cocci in small clusters on a heart valve of a patient who died from endocarditis (Gram stain).



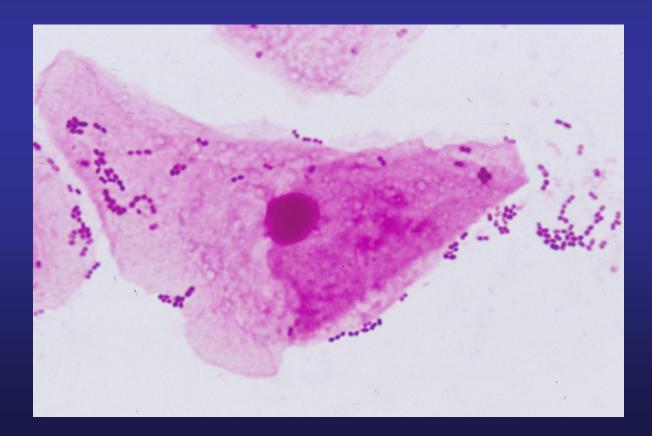
Aerococcus urinae

Catalase-negative Gram-positive cocci in small clusters (tetrads) from a culture (Gram stain).



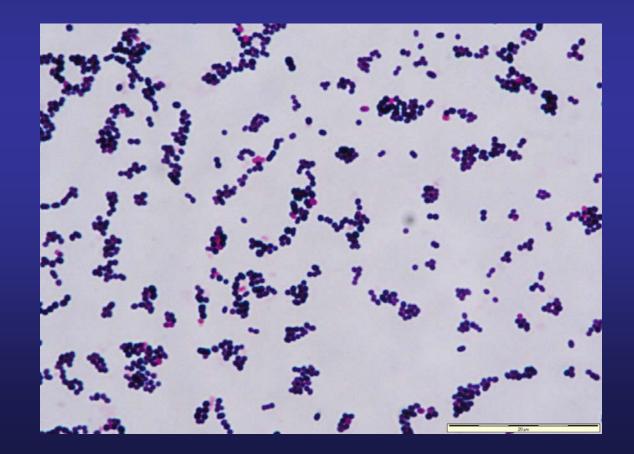
Enterococcus faecalis

Medium-sized Gram-positive cocci forming also short chains in vaginal mucus (Gram stain).



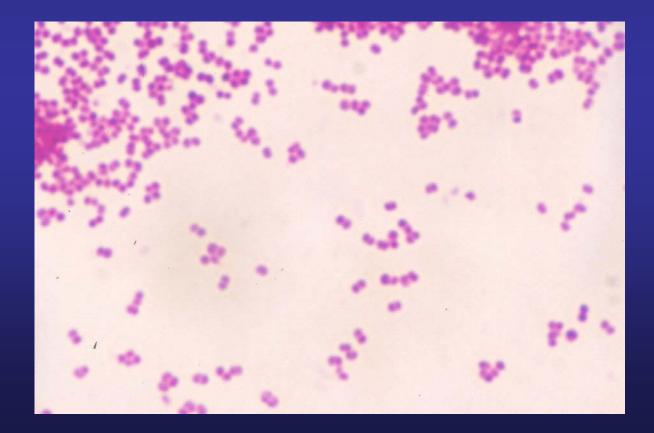
Enterococcus faecalis

Gram-positive cocci in culture (Gram stain).



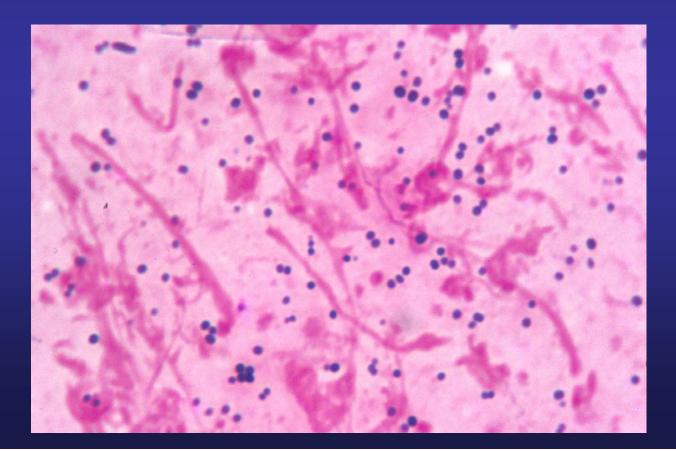
Gemella haemolysans

Cocci of *G. haemolysans* in culture, often staining Gram-variable (Gram stain).



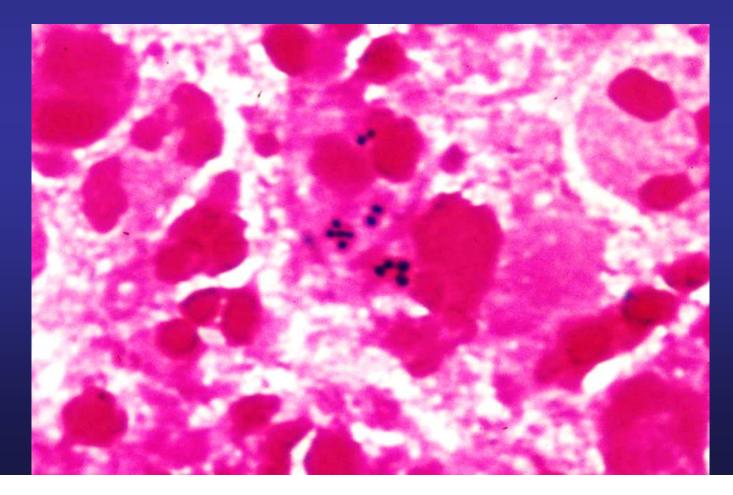
Staphylococcus aureus

Pus from a furuncle. Gram-positive cocci in small clusters, surrounded by neutrophil granulocytes and fibrin (Gram stain).

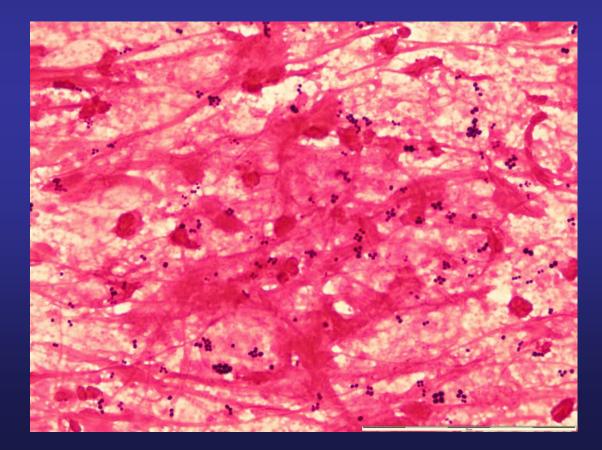


Staphylococcus aureus

Pus from a furuncle. Gram-positive cocci in small clusters, surrounded by numerous neutrophil granulocytes (Gram stain).

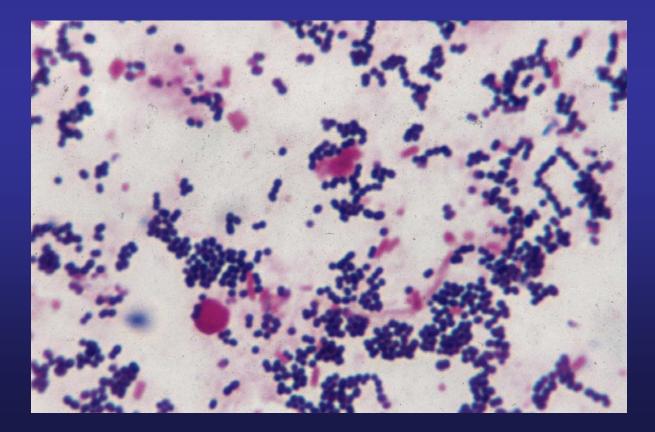


Staphylococcus aureus Gram-positive cocci in small clusters in sputum (Gram stain).



Staphylococcus aureus

Large numbers of Gram-positive cocci in faeces are usually *Staphylococcus aureus*. The diagnosis should be confirmed by culture on a selective medium (Gram stain).



Staphylococcus aureus

Inducible (induced by erythromycin) clindamycin resistance $(MLS_B type)$ detected by the D-zone test.



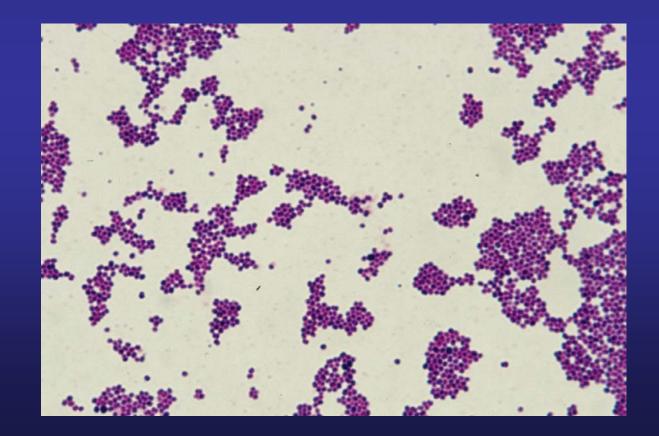
Staphylococcus epidermidis

These cocci are located within a leukocyte in a thin blood smear (May-Grünwald-Giemsa stain).



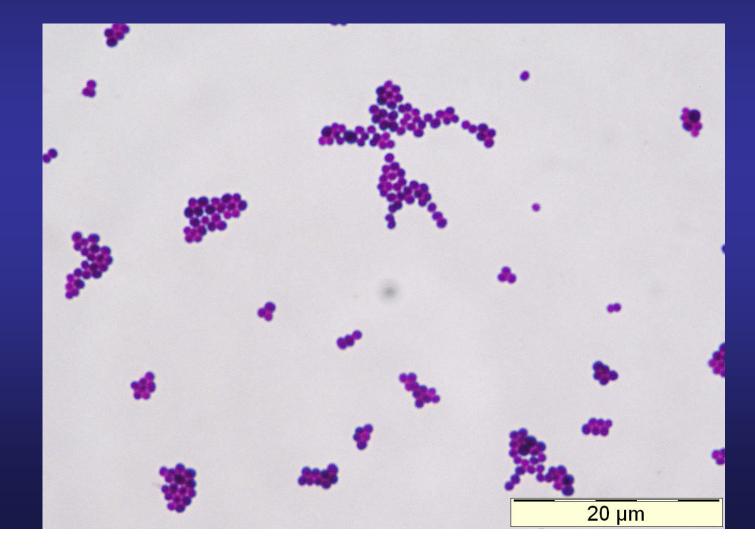
Staphylococcus epidermidis

Gram-positive cocci in clusters from a culture (Gram staining).



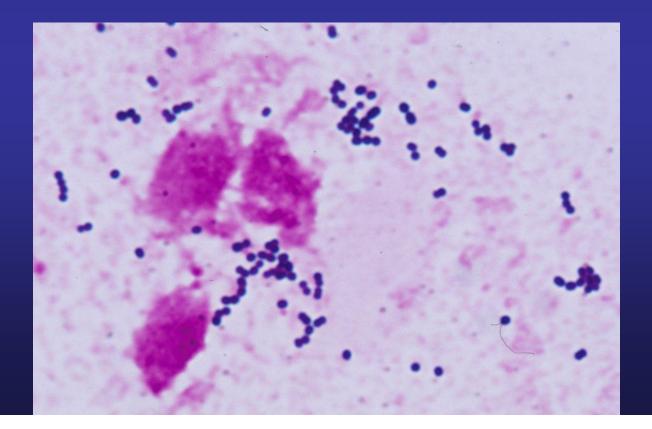
Staphylococcus saprophyticus

Gram-positive cocci from a culture (Gram staining).



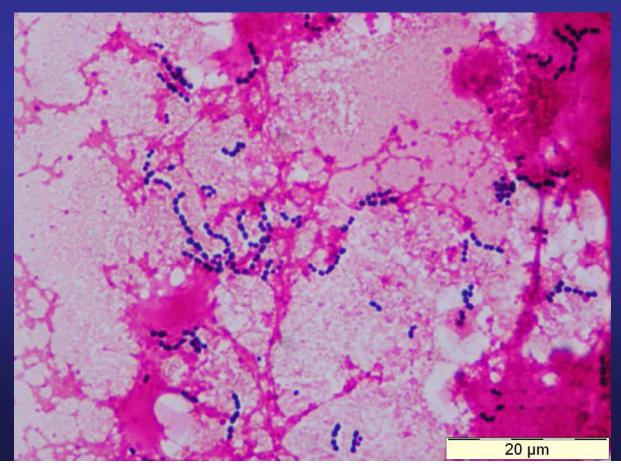
Streptococcus agalactiae

Medium-sized Gram-positive cocci (Lancefield group B) in vaginal mucus. Morphologically indistinguishable from other streptococci and enterococci (Gram stain).



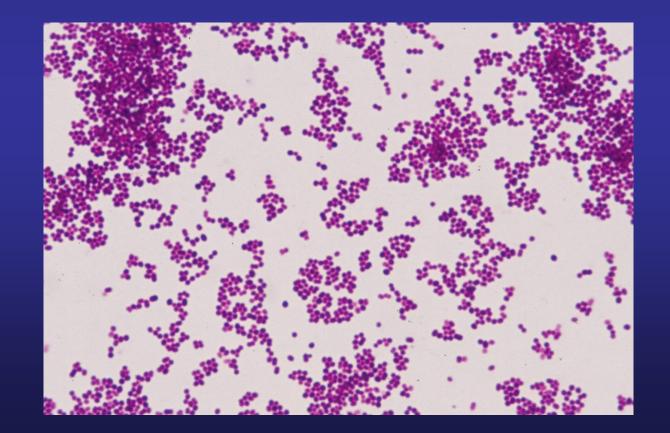
Streptococcus agalactiae

Medium-sized Gram-positive cocci (Lancefield group B) forming short chains in vaginal mucus (Gram stain).



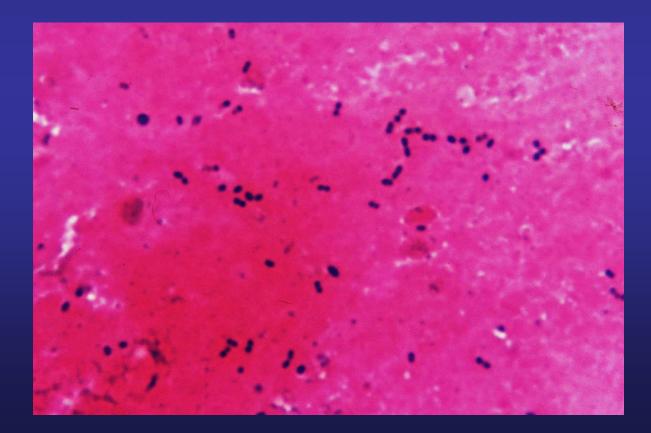
Streptococcus group G

Small Gram-positive cocci in culture on blood agar (Gram stain).

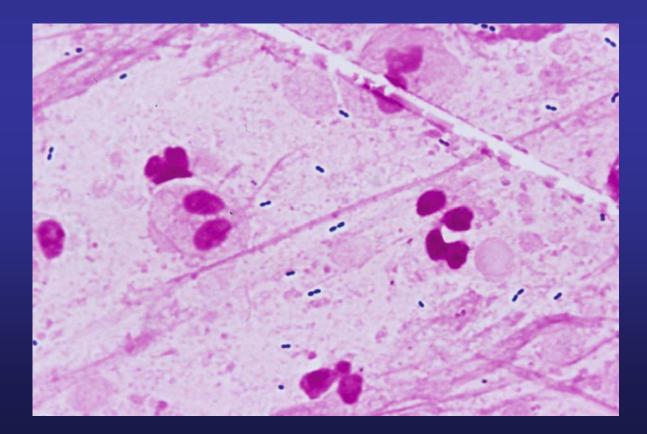


Streptococcus milleri (anginosus)

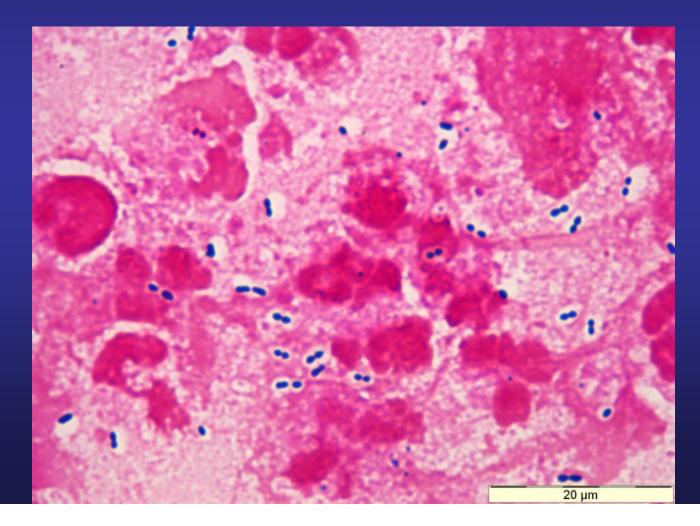
Gram-positive cocci in short chains in pus from a breast abces (Gram stain).



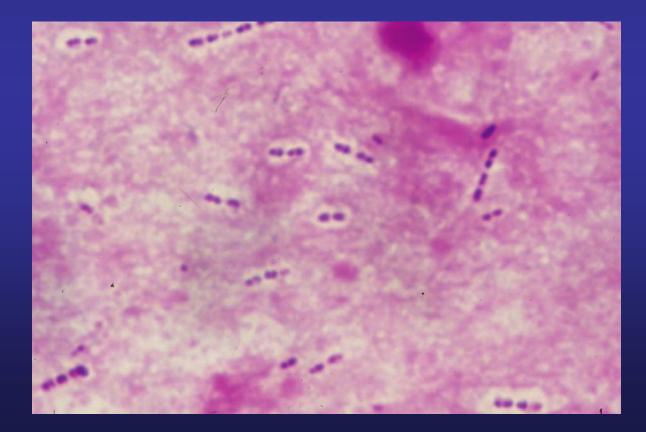
Encapsulated Gram-positive diplococci in purulent sputum (Gram stain).



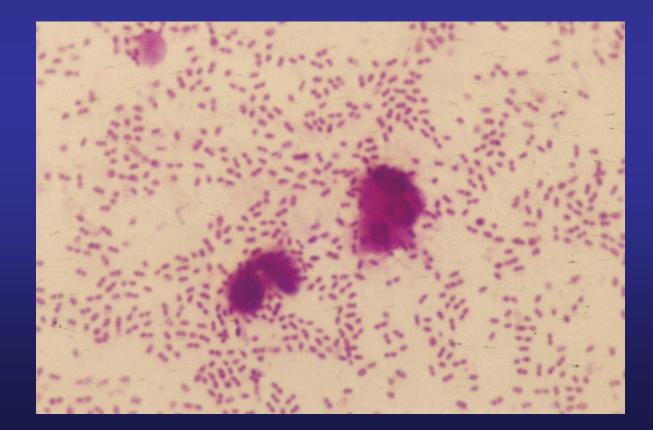
Encapsulated Gram-positive diplococci in purulent sputum (Gram stain).



Encapsulated Gram-positive diplococci in sputum, also forming short chains (Gram stain).



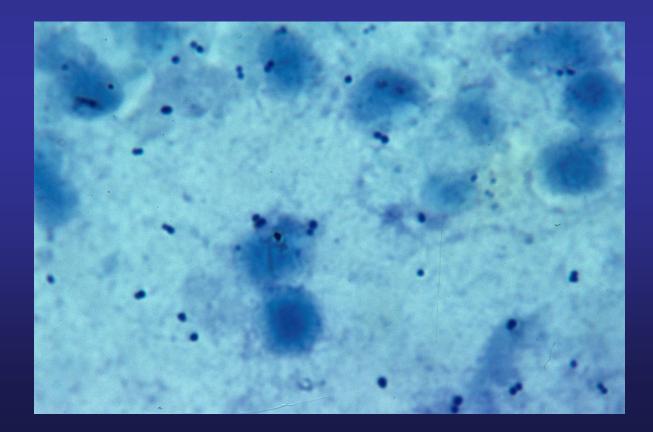
Many Gram-positive diplococci and two polynuclear leukocytes in cerospinal fluid (Gram stain).



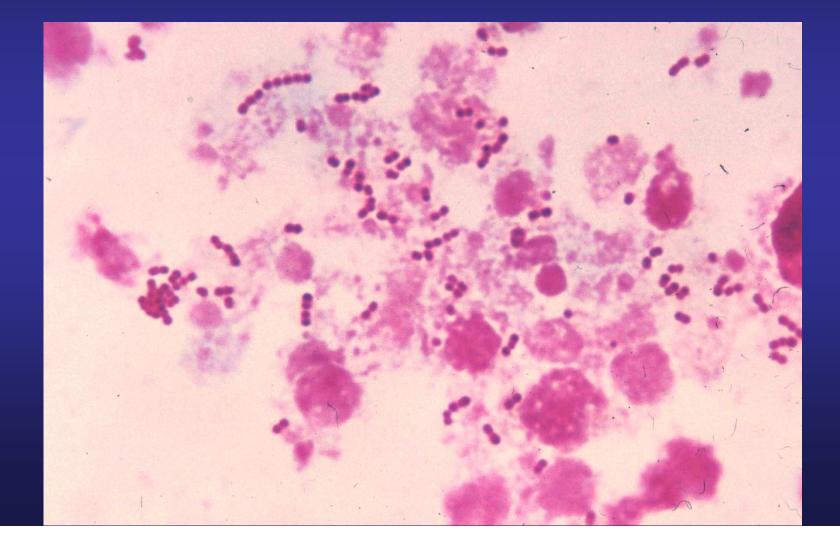
The majority of the *S. pneumoniae* strains are inhibited by optochin. The optochin disk is applied on a blood agar plate incubated overnight in 5% CO_2 .



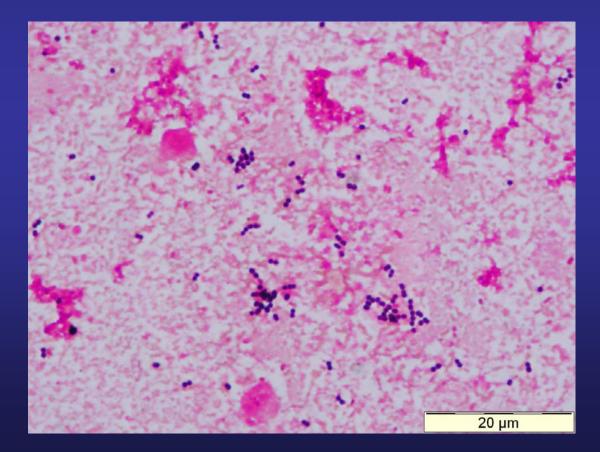
Cocci in pus from a tropical ulcus of the leg (Methyleneblue stain).



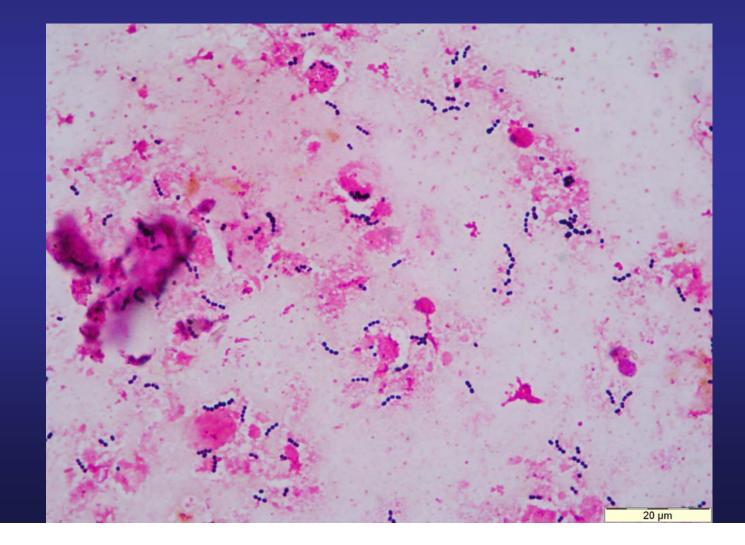
Streptococcus pyogenes Cocci in pus (Gram stain).



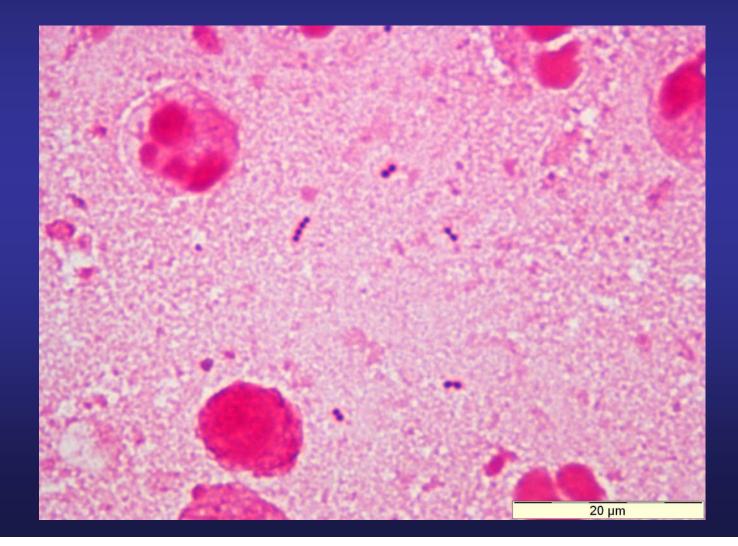
Grampositive cocci in pus from a throat (Gram stain).



Grampositive cocci in pus from a throat (Gram stain).



Grampositive cocci in sputum (Gram stain).

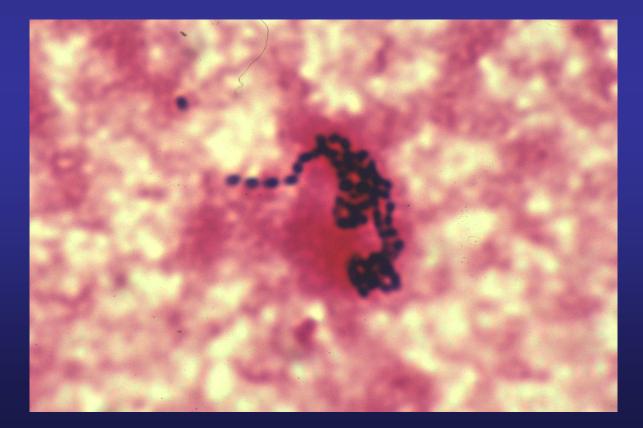


The majority of the *S. pyogenes* strains are inhibited by bacitracin. The bactracin disk is applied on a blood agar plate incubated overnight in 5% CO₂.



Streptococcus sanguis

Gram-positive cocci in short chains in an hemoculture in a case of endocarditis (Gram stain).



Streptococcus "viridans" Gram-positive cocci in long chains in an «old» sputum (Gram stain).



Streptococcus "viridans" Gram-positive cocci in long chains in an «old» sputum (Gram stain).

