# GRAM NEGATIVE NON-SPORE FORMING ANAEROBE

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#### **General Characteristics:**

- Gram Negative
- Non Spore forming
- Anaerobe
- Present on mucous membrane of Man and Animals
- Digestive and Urogenital tracts
- Excreted in Faeces
- Survival in environment poor

# **Important Species:**

- Fusobacterium necrophorum
  - formerly Spherophorus necrophorus

- Dichelobacter nodosus
  - formerly Bacteroides nodosus

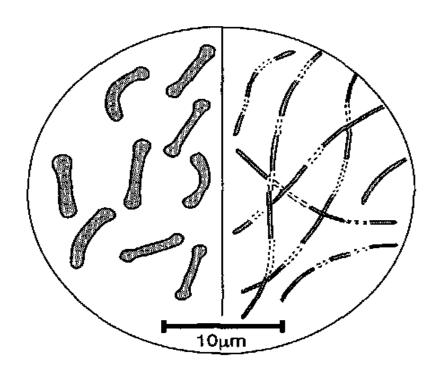


Figure 32.1 Straight or curved rods of Dichelobacter nodosus (left) showing characterisitic swellings at one or both ends and slender, non-branching filaments of Fusobacterium necrophorum which tend to stain irregularly.

Source – Quinn et al., 2002

# **Differentiation of species:**

- Bacterial morphology
- Colony appearance
- Antibiotic susceptibility
- Fatty acid production

# **Growth requirement:**

- Mostly strict anaerobe
- Can not survive in presence of oxygen
- Sample collected should be maintained under anaerobic condition
- Anaerobic transportation medium should be used
- Samples should be processed promptly

#### **Cultural requirement:**

- Require Enriched medium
- Pre-reduced blood agar with 5-10% ruminant blood
- Supplementation with yeast extract, vitamin K, haemin
- Anaerobic Jar with 10% CO<sub>2 and</sub> Hydrogen
- Incubation 37 degree C for upto 7 days

#### **Cultural requirement:**

- Can be grown in thioglycollate medium
- Cooked meat broth
- Supplementation of Vitamin K and Haemin required
- Powdered hoof material is added for growing Dichelobacter nodosus

#### **Clinical Condition:**

- Usually associated with mixed infection
- Grows under low oxygen tension (Eh negative reduction potentials)
- Entry is facilitated by injury/ trauma
- Growth of other facultative anaerobe makes the environment conducive
- Virulence factor *F. necroforum* leucotoxin, Haemagglutinin, Hemolysin, dermotoxin, LPS etc.

# Synergism in mixed infections:

• Arcanobacterium pyogenes produces a heat labile factor which stimulates F. necrophorum replication. In turn, F. necrophorum produces a leukotoxin which aids survival of A. pyogenes

• In cases of ruminant pedal infection F. necrophorum facilitates tissue invasion by D. nodosus and is itself stimulated by a growth factor elaborated by D. nodosus

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Disease condition	Bacteria implicated	
Sheep Interdigital dermatitis	Fusobacterium necrophorum Dichelobacter nodosus (benign strains)	
Heel abscess and lamellar suppuration	Mixed anaerobic flora including Arcanobacterium pyogenes <sup>b</sup> F. necrophorum, and others	
Footrot	Dichelobacter nodosus Fusobacterium necrophorum Arcanobacterium pyogenes <sup>b</sup> Unidentified spirochaete	
Cattle Interdigital necrobacillosis (Foul-in-the-Foot)	Fusobacterium necrophorum Porphyromonas levii	
Interdigital dermatitis	Dichelobacter nodosus Fusobacterium necrophorum Prevotella species Spirochaetes?	
Foot abscess in young pigs and bush foot (lamellar suppuration) in older animals	Mixed anaerobes	Source- Quinn al., 2002
	Interdigital dermatitis  Heel abscess and lamellar suppuration  Footrot  Interdigital necrobacillosis (Foul-in-the-Foot) Interdigital dermatitis  Foot abscess in young pigs and bush foot (lamellar suppuration) in older	Interdigital dermatitis  Fusobacterium necrophorum Dichelobacter nodosus (benign strains)  Mixed anaerobic flora including Arcanobacterium pyogenesb F. necrophorum, and others  Footrot  Dichelobacter nodosus Fusobacterium necrophorum Arcanobacterium pyogenesb Unidentified spirochaete  Interdigital necrobacillosis (Foul-in-the-Foot)  Interdigital dermatitis  Dichelobacter nodosus Fusobacterium necrophorum Porphyromonas levii  Dichelobacter nodosus Fusobacterium necrophorum Prevotella species Spirochaetes?  Mixed anaerobes  Mixed anaerobes

#### Foot rot:

- Foot rot is an acute and highly infectious disease
- Ch/ by by swelling and lameness; easily recognised by its appearance and foul odour
- Become chronic if treatment is not provided
- High temperature and humidity predisposes this condition
- F. necrophorum first invades the interdigital skin damage to the skinleadding to interdigital lesions and slight inflammation
- Follwed by invasion of the foot by the foot rot bacterium Dichelobacter nodosus



Source: <a href="https://www.google.com/search?q=foot+rot+in+cattle&sxsrf="https://www.google.com/search?q=foot-rot-in-cattle@starch.google.com/search.google.

### **Calf Diphtheria:**

- Caused by F. necrophorum
- The organism invade through damage in pharyngeal or laryngeal mucosa
- Ch/ by necrotic pharyngitis or laryngitis in calves under 3 months of age
- Clinical signs include fever, depression, anorexia, excessive salivation, respiratory distress and a foul smell from the mouth
- Fatal necrotizing pneumonia develops in later stage
- Potentiated Sulphonamide is used for treatment

# **THANKS**