

Streptococcus Agalactiae Group B

The plural term group B streptococci (referring to the serotypes) and the singular term group B streptococcus (referring to the single species) are both commonly used synonymously with *S. agalactiae* even though *S. halichoeri* and *S. pseudoporcinus* are also group B Streptococcus. These species test positive as group B, but are not frequently carried by humans and only rarely cause disease. 94b68df832

Streptococcus anginosus group *agalactiae*, is their ability to cause abscesses. as *S.* Members include: *Streptococcus anginosus* *Streptococcus constellatus* *S. pyogenes* and *S. constellatus* 94b68df832

S. agalactiae was recognized as a pathogen in cattle by Edmond Nocard and Mollereau in the late 1880s. It can cause bovine mastitis (inflammation of the udder) in dairy cows. The species name "*agalactiae*" meaning "no milk", alludes to this. Its significance as a

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human pathogen was first described in 1938, and in the early 1960s, GBS came to be recognized as a major cause of infections in newborns. In most people, *Streptococcus agalactiae* is a harmless commensal bacterium that is part of the normal human microbiota colonizing... 94b68df832

Hemolysis (microbiology) *Streptococcus pyogenes*, or Group A beta-hemolytic Strep (GAS), as well as *Streptococcus agalactiae* display beta-hemolysis. from clearing infection. The 94b68df832

Lancefield grouping group A (*Streptococcus pyogenes*), group B (*Streptococcus agalactiae*), group C/G (*Streptococcus dysgalactiae*) both members of group D (*Streptococcus gallolyticus* 94b68df832

The most severe form of group B streptococcal disease is neonatal meningitis in infants, which is frequently lethal and can cause permanent neuro-cognitive impairment. 94b68df832

Group B streptococcal infection *Streptococcus agalactiae* is the most common human pathogen belonging to group B of the Lancefield classification Group B streptococcal

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infection, also known as Group B streptococcal disease or just Group B strep infection, is the infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Streptococcus agalactiae*. *Streptococcus agalactiae* is the most common human pathogen belonging to group B of the Lancefield classification of streptococci—hence the name of group B streptococcal (GBS). Infection with GBS can cause serious illness and sometimes death, especially in newborns, the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems. caused by the bacterium *Streptococcus agalactiae* 94b68df832

S. agalactiae is the most common human pathogen of streptococci belonging to group B of the Rebecca Lancefield classification of streptococci. GBS are surrounded by a bacterial capsule composed of polysaccharides (exopolysaccharide). The species is subclassified into ten serotypes (Ia, Ib, II–IX) depending on the immunologic reactivity of their polysaccharide capsule. 94b68df832

Streptococcus porcinus It may be misidentified as *Streptococcus agalactiae* (group B streptococcus). group E antigens, though some strains may express group P or U antigens 94b68df832

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CAMP test (Christie-Atkins-Munch-Petersen) is a test to identify group B β -hemolytic streptococci (*Streptococcus agalactiae*) based on their formation of a substance, CAMP
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Granadaene that constitutes the red pigment characteristic of *Streptococcus agalactiae* (group B streptococcus). Granadaene contains a conjugated system made up of
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Streptococcus needed] *Streptococcus acidominimus* *Streptococcus agalactiae* (Group B Streptococcus) *Streptococcus alactolyticus* *Streptococcus anginosus* *Streptococcus australis* 94b68df832

Streptococcus agalactiae It is a beta-hemolytic, catalase-negative, and facultative anaerobe. *Streptococcus agalactiae* (also known as group B streptococcus or GBS) is a gram-positive coccus (round bacterium) with a tendency to form chains (as reflected
Streptococcus agalactiae (also known as group B streptococcus or GBS) is a gram-positive coccus (round bacterium) with a tendency to form chains (as reflected by the genus name *Streptococcus*) 94b68df832

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Granada medium differential culture medium designed to isolate selectively *Streptococcus agalactiae* (Group B streptococcus, GBS) and differentiate it from other microorganisms 94b68df832

In general, GBS is a harmless commensal bacterium being part of the human microbiota colonizing the gastrointestinal and genitourinary tract of up to 30% of healthy human adults... 94b68df832

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