

Beta Hemolytic Strep 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. 19396330f2 A similar factor has been identified in *Bartonella henselae*. 19396330f2 == CAMP factor == 19396330f2

Streptococcal pharyngitis Strep throat is caused by group A β -hemolytic *Streptococcus* (GAS or *S. 8-year-old*. Some develop a sandpaper-like rash which is known as scarlet fever. Common symptoms include fever, sore throat, red tonsils, and enlarged lymph nodes in the front of the neck. A headache and nausea or vomiting may also occur. Symptoms typically begin one to three days after exposure and last seven to ten days. *pyogenes*). Humans are the primary natural reservoir for group A streptococcus Streptococcal pharyngitis, also known as streptococcal sore throat (strep throat), is pharyngitis (an infection of the pharynx, the back of the throat) caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes*, a gram-positive, group A streptococcus 19396330f2

There are many other species of *Streptococcus*, including group B streptococcus *Streptococcus agalactiae*, and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which cause other types of infections. Several virulence factors contribute to the pathogenesis of GAS, such as M protein, hemolysins, and extracellular enzymes. 19396330f2 Post-streptococcus glomerulonephritis is more often associated with group A strep skin infection than it is with strep pharyngitis, so in a patient with suspected post-strep glomerulonephritis with a negative ASO titer, one can then obtain anti-DNase-B titers which are more sensitive for group A strep... 19396330f2 *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. 19396330f2

Anti-DNase B In a Anti-Deoxyribonuclease B (anti-DNase B) titres are a quantitative measure of the presence of serologic antibodies obtained from patients suspected of having a recent group A (Beta-hemolytic) streptococcus bacteria infection, from *Streptococcus pyogenes*. antibodies obtained from patients suspected of having a recent group A (Beta-hemolytic) streptococcus bacteria infection, from *Streptococcus pyogenes* 19396330f2

Group B streptococcal infection Group B streptococcal infection, also known as Group B streptococcal disease or just Group B strep infection, is the infectious disease caused by the bacterium Group B streptococcal 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 19396330f2

In a patient with suspected post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis, anti-streptolysin-O titres (ASOTs) can be negative even after strep pharyngitis. Some studies suggest that up to 85% of patients with acute rheumatic fever from group A strep infection will be positive for ASO titers, leaving 15% of patients having been diagnosed with rheumatic fever negative for ASO titers. In addition and contrary to percentages seen in strep pharyngitis, strep skin infection induces ASO antibodies less often, which can be problematic for physicians searching for a cause of the glomerulonephritis and having a high suspicion that its etiology was strep. 19396330f2 == Types == 19396330f2

Perianal cellulitis This disease is considered a complicated skin and soft tissue infection (cSSTI) because of the involvement of the deeper soft tissues. human skin. Other less common causes may include infection with group B beta-hemolytic streptococci (*Streptococcus agalactiae*), a bacterium found in the Perianal cellulitis, also known as perianitis or perianal streptococcal dermatitis, is a bacterial infection affecting the lower layers of the skin (cellulitis) around the anus. It presents as bright redness in the skin and can be accompanied by pain, difficulty defecating, itching, and bleeding 19396330f2

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. 19396330f2 The term was coined in 1877 by Viennese surgeon Albert Theodor Billroth (1829–1894), from Ancient Greek στρεπτός (*streptós*), meaning "twisted", and κόκκος (*kókkos*), meaning "grain". In 1984, many bacteria formerly grouped in the genus *Streptococcus* were separated out into the genera *Enterococcus* and *Lactococcus*. Currently, over 50 species are recognised in this genus. 19396330f2

Streptococcus pyogenes These bacteria are extracellular, and made up of non-motile and non-sporing cocci (round cells) that tend to link in chains. The species name is derived from *Streptococcus pyogenes* is a species of Gram-positive, aerotolerant bacteria in the genus *Streptococcus*. The name group A (beta-hemolytic) *Streptococcus* is thus also used. antigen, and is often called group A *Streptococcus* (GAS). The name group A (beta-hemolytic) *Streptococcus* is thus also used. *S. pyogenes* is the predominant species harboring the Lancefield group A antigen, and is often called group A *Streptococcus* (GAS). They are clinically important for humans,

as they are an infrequent, but usually pathogenic, part of the skin microbiota that can cause group A streptococcal infection
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Group A streptococcal infection If the bacteria enters the bloodstream, the infection can become severe and life-threatening, and is called an invasive GAS (iGAS). *pyogenes* is a species of beta-hemolytic Gram-positive bacteria that is responsible for a wide range of infections that are mostly common and fairly mild. *S. pyogenes*, a group A streptococcus (GAS). *S. pyogenes* is a species of beta-hemolytic Gram-positive bacteria that is responsible for a wide range of infections Group A streptococcal infections are a number of infections with *Streptococcus pyogenes*, a group A streptococcus (GAS) 19396330f2

The species name is derived from Greek words meaning 'a chain' (streptos) of berries (coccus [Latinized from kokkos]) and pus (pyo)-forming (genes), since a number of infections caused by the bacterium produce pus. The main criterion for differentiation between *Staphylococcus* spp. and *Streptococcus* spp. is the catalase test. Staphylococci are catalase positive whereas streptococci are catalase-negative. *S. pyogenes* can be cultured on fresh blood agar plates. The PYR test allows for the differentiation of *Streptococcus pyogenes* from other morphologically similar beta-hemolytic streptococci (including... 19396330f2 *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 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... 19396330f2 CAMP factor is a phospholipase produced by Group B Streptococci (*Streptococcus agalactiae*) that enhances hemolysis of *Staphylococcus aureus*. 19396330f2 Perianal cellulitis occurs mainly in male children between six months and 10 years of age, however, there are documented cases of perianal cellulitis in adults as well. Oral antibiotics are the first line treatment for perianal cellulitis and may be used in combination with topical antibiotics.... 19396330f2

Streptococcus agalactiae S. It is a beta-hemolytic, catalase-negative, and facultative anaerobe. *agalactiae* is the most common human pathogen of streptococci belonging to group B of *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*). a beta-hemolytic, catalase-negative, and facultative anaerobe 19396330f2

Strep throat is spread by respiratory droplets from an infected person, spread by talking, coughing or sneezing, or by touching something that has droplets on it and then touching the mouth, nose, or eyes. It may be spread directly through touching infected sores. It may also be spread by contact with skin infected with group A strep. The diagnosis is made based on the results of a rapid

antigen detection test or throat culture. Some people may carry the bacteria without symptoms. 19396330f2 Infection of GAS may spread through direct contact with mucus or sores on the skin. GAS infections can cause over 500,000 deaths per year. Despite the emergence of antibiotics as a treatment for group A streptococcus, cases of iGAS are an increasing problem, particularly on the continent of Africa. 19396330f2 Streptococcus species play a large role in human health and disease. Most exist as commensally as parts of the human microbiome, for example... 19396330f2 Perianal cellulitis is most commonly caused by group A beta-hemolytic streptococcus bacteria (*Streptococcus pyogenes*), which resides normally ("in small numbers") in the human throat and on the human skin. Other less common causes may include infection with group B beta-hemolytic streptococci (*Streptococcus agalactiae*), a bacterium found in the human vagina of some, or *Staphylococcus aureus*, a common component of the bacterial community in the human nose and/or skin. 19396330f2 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... 19396330f2 Although the test is usually used to identify group B streptococcus, there is some evidence that the CAMP factor gene is present in several groups of streptococci, including group A. 19396330f2

Streptococcus groups are the alpha-hemolytic streptococci S. Most streptococci are oxidase-negative and catalase-negative, and many are facultative anaerobes (capable of growth both aerobically and anaerobically). Cell division in streptococci occurs along a single axis, thus when growing they tend to form pairs or chains, which may appear bent or twisted. pneumoniae and *Streptococcus viridans* groups, and the beta-hemolytic streptococci of Lancefield groups *Streptococcus* (from Ancient Greek στρεπτός (*streptós*) 'twisted' and κόκκος (*kókkos*) 'grain') is a genus of gram-positive spherical bacteria that belongs to the family Streptococcaceae, within the order Lactobacillales (lactic acid bacteria), in the phylum Bacillota. This differs from staphylococci, which divide along multiple axes, thereby generating irregular, grape-like clusters of cells 19396330f2

Prevention is by frequent hand washing, and not sharing eating utensils. There is no vaccine for the disease. Treatment with antibiotics is only recommended in those with a confirmed... 19396330f2

Hemolysis (microbiology) The ability of bacterial colonies to induce hemolysis when grown on blood agar is used to classify certain microorganisms. The hemolysis of some weakly beta-hemolytic organisms Hemolysis is the breakdown of red blood cells. or Group A beta-hemolytic Strep (GAS), as well as *Streptococcus agalactiae* display beta-hemolysis. A substance that causes hemolysis is called a hemolysin. This is particularly useful in classifying streptococcal species 19396330f2

== Types of infection == 19396330f2

CAMP test Though not strongly beta-hemolytic on its own, group B strep presents with wedge-shaped colonies in the presence of The 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 factor, that enlarges the area of hemolysis formed by the β -hemolysin elaborated from *Staphylococcus aureus*. identify *Streptococcus agalactiae* 19396330f2

Group A β -hemolytic streptococcus can cause infections of the throat and skin. These may vary from very mild conditions to severe, life-threatening diseases. Although... 19396330f2

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