Yersinia pestis and Borrelia burgdorferi

Delaney McMahon

Yersinia pestis

Yersinia pestis Characteristics

- Gram-negative
- Bacillus shaped
- Optimal growth at 25 28 degrees Celsius
- Fried egg appearance on blood agar





Yersinia pestis and the Plague

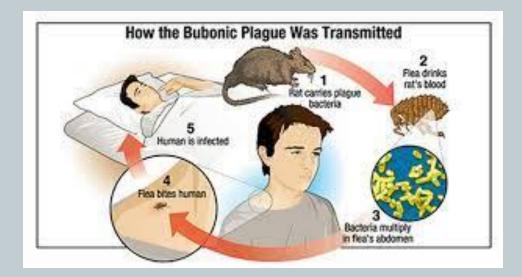
- Caused by rodent flea bite carrying the bacterium Yersinia pestis
- Killed millions in Europe in the 1300's and 1500's





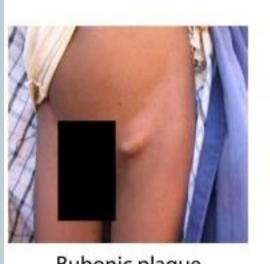
Transmission to Humans

- Flea bites
 - Rodents die causing fleas to seek other blood sources (humans)
- Contact with contaminated fluid/ tissue
 - Handling infected tissues or fluids
 - Hunters
- Infectious droplets
 - Cough droplets from pneumonic person



Yersinia pestis Symptoms

3 types of Plague: Bubonic, Septicemic, and Pneumonic



Bubonic plague



Septicemic plague



Pneumonic plague

Bubonic Plague Symptoms

- 2–8-day incubation period
- Fever, headache, chills, weakness, swollen lymph node(s)
- Bacteria multiply in lymph nodes and spread throughout body without treatment



Systemic Plague Symptoms

Incubation period of days after exposure

Fever, chills, extreme weakness, abdominal pain, shock, bleeding in skin and

organs

Skin turns black and dies on fingers, toes, and nose

Can be caused from untreated bubonic plague



Pneumonic Plague Symptoms

- Most serious, only form that can be spread from person to person
- Incubation period of I-3 days
- Caused by inhalation of infection droplets or untreated bubonic or septicemic plague when bacteria spread to lungs
- Fever, headache, weakness, rapidly developing pneumonia
 - Shortness of breath, chest pain, cough, bloody/ watery mucous



Plague Prognosis

- Left untreated
 - 30-60% fatality (bubonic)
 - 30-100% fatality (pneumonic)



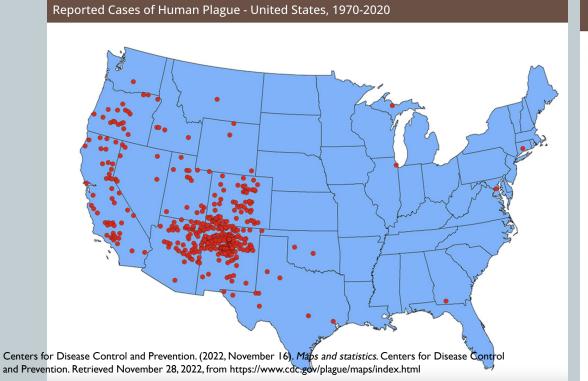
Plague Treatment

- Antibiotics
 - Gentamicin and fluoroquinolones
 - 10–14-day treatment
 - Intramuscular injection of antibiotics until patient improves, then oral medication
- Prognosis with Treatment
 - Full recovery

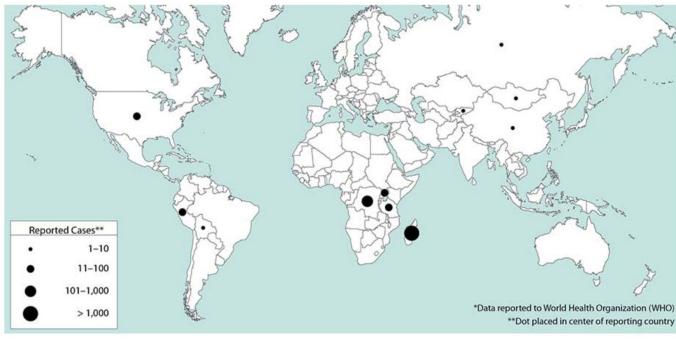


Plague Current Importance

- Human plague infections occur in rural areas of western United States
- More cases are found in parts of Africa and Asia
- The last epidemic in the US was in 1924-1925
- Only 496 cases have been reported since 1970



Reported* Plague Cases by Country, 2013-2018



Borrelia burgdorferi

Borrelia burgdorferi Characteristics

- Gram-negative
- Spiral shaped
- Irregularly coiled
- 10-20 μm length and 0.2-0.5 μm in width



Borrelia burgdorferi Disease

Lyme Disease

- Most common vector borne disease in the United States
- Transmitted through infected ticks



Immediate Lyme Disease Symptoms

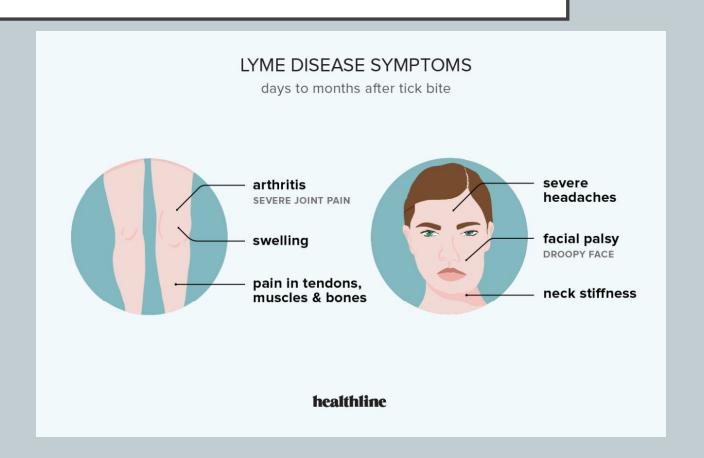
- Fever, headache, fatigue, and skin rash (Erythema migrans)
 - Erythema migrans: 70-80% of infected people
 - Site of tick bite after 3-30 days (7 average)
 - Warm to touch, not itchy
 - Bullseye shape





Long-Term Immediate Lyme Disease Symptoms

- Swollen knee, facial palsy (loss of muscle tone/ droop on face)
- Severe headaches
- Arthritis
- Inflammation of brain or spinal cord
- Shooting pains in hands or feet



Lyme Disease Prognosis

- Most cases can be cured in 2-4 weeks of oral medication returning to their normal state of health
 - Post treatment: short term memory, fatigue, and cognitive problems
- When diagnosis/ treatment is delayed, prognosis worsens
 - 20% or higher report neurological symptoms
 - Memory loss, focus and concentration issues finding words, decrease in visual clarity
 - No cure for persistent symptoms of Lyme disease

Lyme Disease Treatment

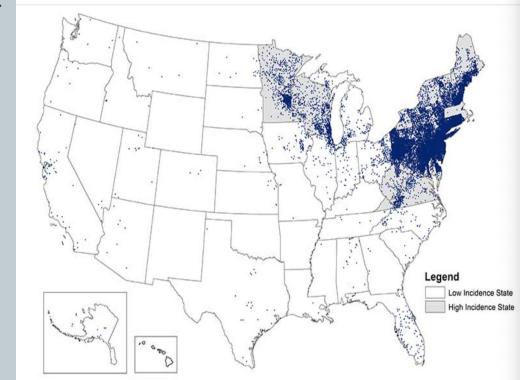
- Antibiotics: doxycycline and amoxicillin
 - Mainly oral, but when disease is more progressed, intravenous is required
 - Stop growth of bacteria or disrupt cell wall and kill them



Lyme Disease Current Importance

- Most common vector-borne disease in the United States
- Approximately 476,000 Americans are diagnosed and treated each year





QUESTIONS

