Helper_team

Pathology, lec3

Bacterial infection

Toxemia:

- Def: it is the circulation of bacterial toxins in the blood انتشار السموم عن طريق الدم
- Bacterial toxin {types}:
 - 1. exotoxins: are generated and actively secreted هنا البكتريا هي اللي بتفرز السموم.
 - 2. endotoxins:
 - remain part of bacteria سموم من البكتريا نفسها من اجزائها
 - usually is part of the bacterial outer membrane
 - it is not released until the bacterium is killed by the immune system

السموم مش بتطلع الا اما البكتريا تموت لانها جزء منها

• the body's response to an endotoxin can involve severe inflammation

استجابة الجسم للسموم دي ممكن يؤدي الى التهابات حادة

- Toxinosis: هنا الجسم مدخلهوش بكتريا لكن دخله سمومها فقط
 - is pathogenesis caused by the bacterial toxin alone
 - not necessarily involving bacterial infection
 - e.g. when the bacteria have died, but have already produced toxin, which are ingested
 - · it can be caused by staphylococcus aureus toxins
- Botulinum neurotoxins: البكتريا بتطلع سموم بتسبب موت في الاعصاب
 - are the causative agents of the deadly food poisoning disease called botulism

السموم تنتقل عن طريق الاكل

- Clostridium tetani: البكتريا بتطلع سموم بتسبب التهاب في العضلات
 - produces tetanus toxin which leads to a fetal condition called tetanus

السموم بتتنتقل عن طريق الجروح الملوثة

- Staphylococcus toxin:
 - immune stimulant proteins from staphylococcus aureus have a significant range of activities that are all directed at complement and neutrophils
 - these secreted toxin assist the bacteria in surviving immune response mechanisms
 البكتريا دي بقي السموم اللي بتتفرز منها بتشجع عمل الجهاز المناعي ضد ال

هنا بقى البكتريا هي اللي بتسبب العدوى مش سمومها اللي بتفرزها Bacteremia:

- Def: is the transient(مؤقت) presence of low {weak} bacteria in the blood

وجود مؤقت لبكتريا ضعيفة في الدم

- blood is normally a sterile(معقم) enviroment, so the presence of bacteria in blood is always abnormal
- Pathogenesis: مسببات المرض
 - bacteria can enter the blood as a severe complication of infections (مضاعفات بعض) like:{pneumonia (العدوات and meningitis(العدوات) and meningitis)} (العدوات على الانسجة اللي حولين الدماغ) and other foreign bodies entering distrointestinal tract, or due to catheters (القسطرة) and other foreign bodies entering the arteries or veins including intravenous drug abuse (تعاطي المخدرات عن طريق الوريد)

- transient Bacteremia can result after dental procedures (شغل الاسنان) or brushing teeth
- bacteria can also use the blood to spread to other parts of the body called (hematogenous spread) causing infections away from the original site of infection such as { endocarditis (التهاب عضلة القلب) or osteomyelitis (التهاب العظام) }

هنا بيحصل الانتشار عن طريق الدم

 Bacteremia can have several important health consequences. The immune response to the bacteria can cause sepsis and septic shock which has a relatively high mortality rate

ممكن ال Bacteremiaتسبب حالة اخطر الي هي sepsis و دي ممكن تبقى مميتة و غالبا ده بيحصل في الناس الي مناعتهم ضعيفة

sepsis: { is the host response to the bacteria }

- Def: is a life-threatening condition (حالة تهدد الجسم بالموت)that arises when the body's response to infection injures its own tissues and organs

- Causes:
 - the most common primary sources of infection resulting in sepsis are the { lungs, abdomen and urinary tract }
 - infections leading to sepsis are usually bacterial but can be fungal or viral

- Examples: staphylococci and streptococcus
- Complication of sepsis: مضاعفاتها
 - lung: acute respiratory distress syndrome ضيق تنفس حاد
 - Brain: encephalopathy (التهاب في المخ)leading to confusion and coma
 - liver:
 - 1. decrease protein synthesis
 - 2. disruption of blood clotting due to an inability to form clotting factors

- 3. disruption of metabolic function leads to impaired bilirubin metabolism, resulting in elevated unconjugated serum bilirubin levels بيؤدي لحدوث الصفرة
- Kidney: low urine output and electrolyte abnormalities (خلل في المعادن)
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation

صدمة نتيجة العدوى :Septic shock

- Def: it is a serious medical condition that occurs when sepsis leads to severe hypotension (vasodilation) and abnormalities in cellular metabolism

- the most common primary sources of infection resulting in sepsis are the { lungs, brain , urinary tract , skin or abdominal organs}

Helper_team

- the primary infection is most commonly caused by bacteria, but also may be by fungi, viruses or parasites

الشائع انها بتحصل بسبب البكتريا لكن بردو ممكن عن تحصل عن طريق الفطريات اوالفيروسات او الطفيليات

- it can cause multiple organ dysfunction(اختلال في الوظائف) syndrome
- it most common affects children, immunocompromised individuals (الشخاص اللي مناعتهم), and elderly

Pyemia: صديد في الدم

-Def: it is the formation of multiple abscesses in different organs

تكوين خراريج متعددة في اعضاء مختلفة

- causes and pathogenesis:

- · Pyemia is a type of sepsis
- it ma be caused by pus-forming organisms in the blood as staphylococcus aureus
- it is started by infected thrombus (pyemic thrombus) which fragmented into infected emboli that circulate elsewhere in the body forming multiple abscesses {metastatic Pyemia}

هتبدأ ب ان البكتريا هتدخل جوا الوعاء الدموي تعمل التهاب وبعدين تعمل جلطة بعدين يعمل كتلة صديدية هتنقسم الى كتل فيها عدوى وبعدين تنتشر في الجسم كله ف تعمل خراريج متعددة في اعضاء متخلفة

- types:

- Arterial pyemia: resulting from dissemination(انتشار) of infected emboli from an infected thrombus in cardiac vessels due to **endocarditis**, the pyemic abscesses are mostly in the **lung** الجلطة والكتلة الصديدية بتتكون في القلب بعدين تنتشر وتروح للرئة
- Portal pyemia: resulting from dissemination of infected emboli from a infected thrombus in portal vein due to **appendicitis** (التهاب الزايدة) and **diverticulitis**(النهاب الزايدة), the pyemic abscesses are mostly in the **liver**

الجلطة و الكتلة الصديدية بتتكون في الجاهز الهضمي بعدين تنتشر وتروح للكبد

Cryptogenic pyemia: pyemia of an origin that is hidden in the deeper tissues
 هنا بقی اما بتحصل فی عضو ومجهول مصدر الجلطة اللی انتشر منها