CHLAMYDIA, MYCOPLASMA, AND LEGIONELLA

Date: September 10, 2018

Reading Assignment: Murray et al., Medical Microbiology, 8th ed., 2016. Chapter 35, Chlamydia and Chlamydophila; Chapter 29, Miscellaneous Gram-negative rods (Legionella section); and Chapter 33, Mycoplasma and Ureaplasma

LEARNING GOAL:
After completing the assigned reading and attending the lecture, you will be able to describe the unique structural, microbiologic, clinical, and epidemiologic characteristics of Chlamydia, Mycoplasma, and Legionella as well as the appropriate laboratory tests to diagnose infections with these bacteria.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To achieve the goal of this lecture you will:

1. Distinguish the unique life cycle and structure of Chlamydia from those of other bacteria
2. Identify the primary mode of transmission of Chlamydia trachomatis in the U.S.
3. Recognize the four major clinical syndromes caused by infection with C. trachomatis
4. Choose the best laboratory test for the diagnosis of Chlamydia trachomatis
5. Distinguish the epidemiologic and clinical manifestations of Chlamydophila pneumonias and C. psittaci infection from C. trachomatis
6. Distinguish the unique structural and microscopic characteristics of Mycoplasma and how they affect antibiotic treatment
7. Recognize the unique epidemiology and clinical syndromes caused by Mycoplasma pneumonias including secondary complications
8. Identify two Mycoplastas that cause urogenital tract infection and their clinical manifestations
10. Distinguish the unique structural and microscopic characteristics of Legionella from those of other bacteria
11. Identify the requirements for and limitations of laboratory culture of Legionella.
12. Identify the reservoir, mode of transmission and unique epidemiologic characteristics of Legionella pneumophila.
13. From a clinical description and laboratory tests, diagnose L. pneumophila infection