

## Microbiology and Infection Control

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Day 1



## Microbiology

- •The study of microscopic organisms:
- Bacteria
- Fungi
- Parasites
- Viruses
- •Further definitions online (Module 3)



## How small are bacteria and viruses?



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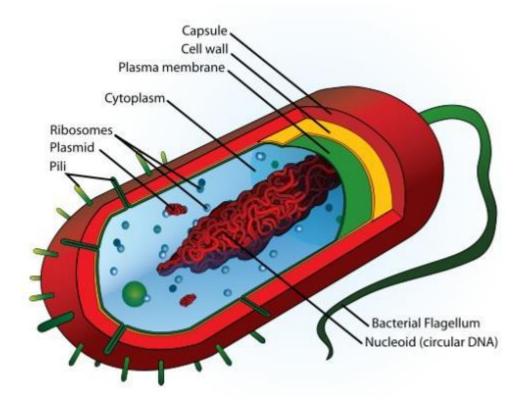


#### Bacteria

- Present in most habitats on earth
- •Bacteria: Good or bad?

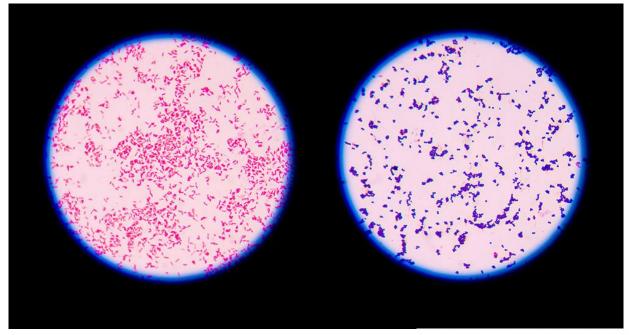


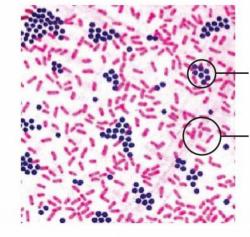
## **Typical Bacterial Cell Structure**





#### Down the Microscope





Gram-positive *Cocci* (spherical)

Gram-negative Bacilli (rod-shaped)



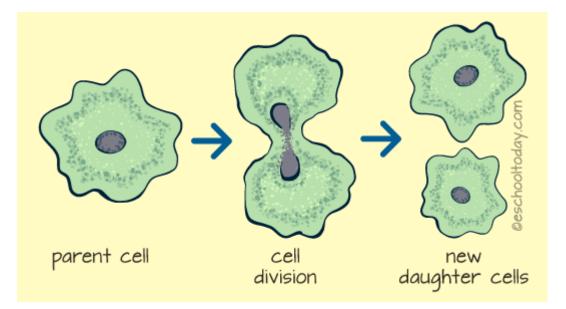
## **Bacterial Growth**

- •Refers to cell numbers rather than size (binary fission)
- Relies on several factors:
  - Nutritional requirements
  - Temperature
  - Atmosphere
  - Water



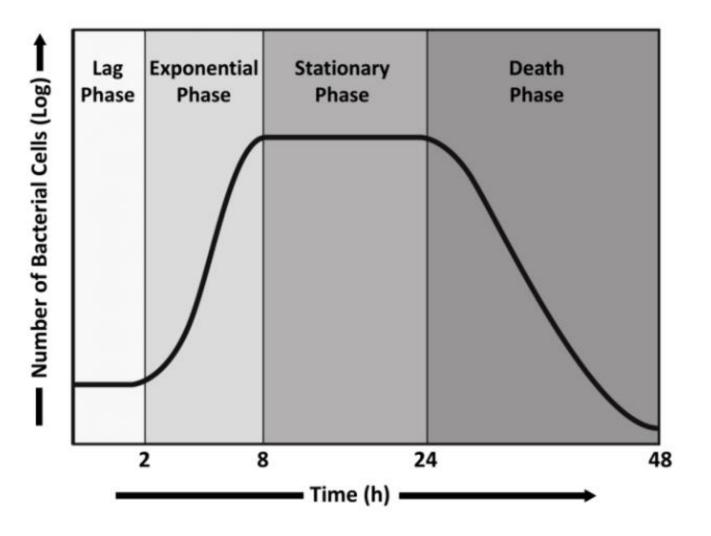
### What is Binary Fission

In Binary Fission, the cell divides itself into two, equal, identical parts with the same DNA





#### Bacterial growth curve





#### **Bacterial Culture**



# Fungi

- •Types:
- Mushrooms produce a fruiting-body that releases spores
- Moulds produce filaments and also release airborne spores to reproduce.
- Yeasts single cells, reproduce by budding

#### Fungi can also be cultured







## Protozoa (first animals)

Free living single cell organisms with complex internal structures Classified on their mode of movement:

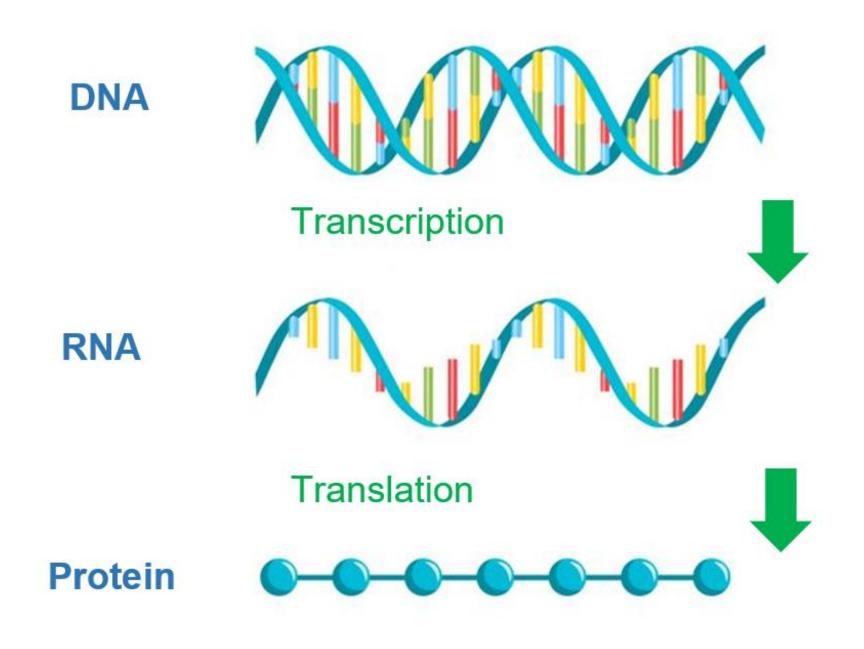
- Amoeboid
- Cilia
- Non-motile
- Flagella





#### Viruses

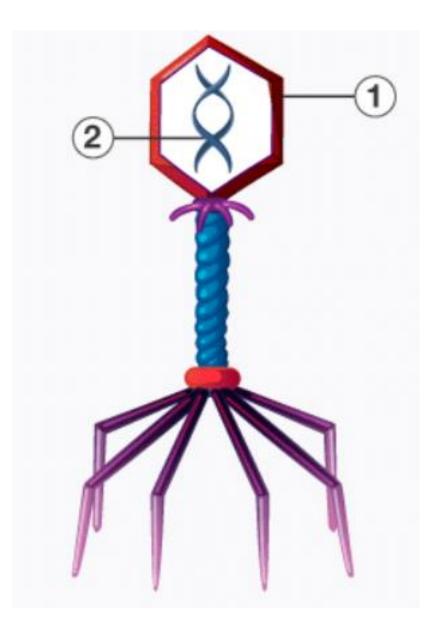
- •Smallest infectious agents
- •Generic material either DNA or RNA
- Only replicates in living cells of other organisms





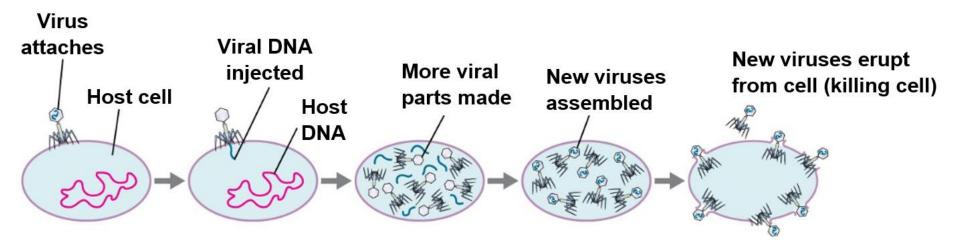
### Virus structure

 Protective capsid
Genetic material (RNA or DNA)





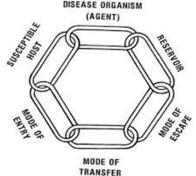
### Viral Life Cycle:



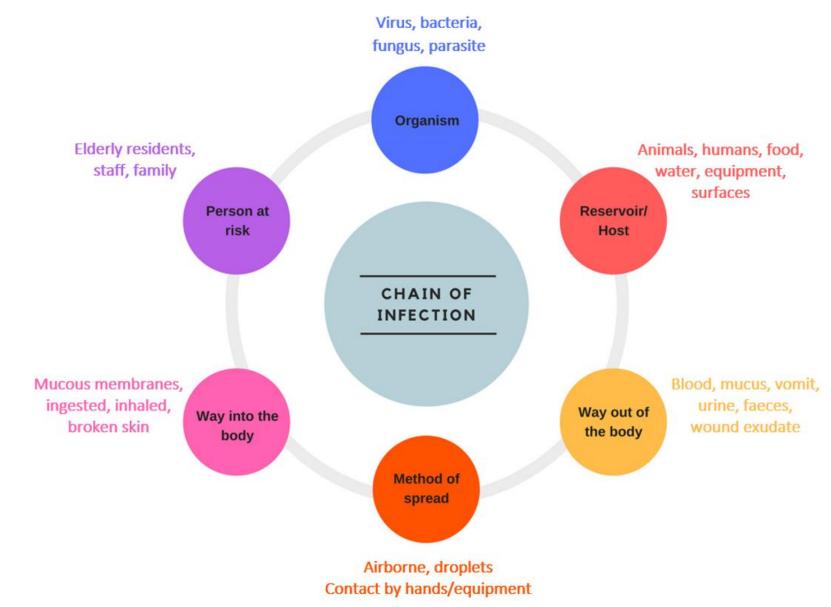


## **Infection Control**

- •When considering how to control infection risks, it may be useful to compare them to a series of links.
- •Breaking one of the links can break the chain of infection
- •Good funeral practice reduces the risk of infection!



## Chain of Infection:





## Managing Infection Control

- Use of SICPs or TBPs
- Standard Infection Control Precautions (SICPs)
- Basic infection control measures that should be used at all times
- Examples?



## Managing Infection Control

- Transmission Based Precautions (TBPs)
- Infection control measures based on the route of transmission of the microorganism:
  - Airborne (e.g. local ventilation, respiratory protective equipment
  - Droplet (e.g. avoidance of aerosols or splashing)

**Transmission range** 

• **Physical contact** (e.g. use of leak proof body bags, single use equipment)

#### **ANY QUESTIONS?**

More information: module 3