

Enterobacter bugandensis

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About Enterobacter Bugandensis:

- **Enterobacter bugandensis** is a relatively new species within the Enterobacter genus.
- It was first described in 2013, after being isolated from cases of bloodstream infections in **Uganda**.

Key Characteristics:

- **Morphology:** It is a Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacterium.
- **Habitat:** Like other Enterobacter species, E. bugandensis is typically found in various environments, including soil, water, and the gastrointestinal tracts of animals and humans.
- **Pathogenicity:** It can cause various infections, primarily in **immunocompromised** individuals. These include bloodstream infections, respiratory infections, urinary tract infections, and wound infections.
- **Resistance:** E. bugandensis has shown resistance to multiple antibiotics, which makes treatment challenging.
 - The resistance mechanisms can include **beta-lactamase production, efflux pumps, and mutations** that reduce drug uptake.

What is the multi-drug-resistant pathogen?

- The multi-drug-resistant (MDR) pathogen refers to a **microorganism that has developed resistance to multiple antimicrobial agents**, typically three or more antimicrobial categories.
- This resistance can be seen in various types of microorganisms, including **bacteria, viruses, and parasites**.

The **most threatening forms** of MDR to public health are **MDR bacteria** that resist multiple antibiotics.

Q1: What is antibiotic resistance?

Antibiotic resistance occurs when bacteria develop the ability to survive exposure to antibiotics that would normally kill them or stop their growth. This is a significant global health concern.

Source: What is the multi-drug-resistant pathogen found in the International Space Station?

Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/enterobacter-bugandensis/>

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