

Spirochaetales

Leptospira

General Overview of Spirochaetales

- Gram-negative spirochetes .
- Extremely thin and can be very long
- Tightly coiled helical cells with tapered ends
- Motile by periplasmic flagella

Treponema pallidum

Pathogenesis of T. pallidum

Primary Syphilis

- Primary disease process involves invasion of mucus membranes, rapid multiplication & wide dissemination through perivascular lymphatics and systemic circulation
- Occurs prior to development of the primary lesion
- 10–90 days (usually 3–4 weeks)

Secondary Syphilis

- Secondary disease 2-10 weeks after primary lesion
- Widely disseminated mucocutaneous rash
- Secondary lesions of the skin and mucus membranes are highly contagious .

➤ **Leptospira : (morphology and characteristics)**

- 1-They are activity motile and aerobic bacteria .
- 2-Tightly coiled , thin flexible spirochetes , one end is often bent , forming a hook .

Pathogenesis of Icteric Leptospirosis

- Incubation period usually 10-12 days

Thank You

Questions?

Comments and opinions would be appreciated.