

# Challenging Diagnosis and Treatment in RTIs

## Atypical Pathogens

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# Outlines

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❖ *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*

❖ *Chlamydia trachomatis*

❖ *Chlamydia pneumoniae*

❖ *Bordetella pertussis*

: pathogenesis

: epidemiology

: treatment

: clinical manifestations

: diagnostic methods

: prevention

# ***Mycoplasma pneumoniae***

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# *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*

## ❖ Pathogenesis

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- The smallest, self replicating prokaryotes
- 120-150 nm, pleomorphism
- Human are the only known natural host
- Absent of the cell wall
- Acquired infection by the RS route → RS secretions  
→ Epithelium of the NP and LRT
- Community acquired respiratory distress syndrome (CARDS) toxin

# *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*

## ❖ Epidemiology

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- Urban, occur throughout the year.
- Cyclic epidemic pattern start in the fall and persist for 12-30 mos
- CAP      < 2 yrs: 2%    2-4 yrs: 5%  
              5-9 yrs: 16%    10-17 yrs: **23%**
- The cumulative attack rate in family 30-90%
- Immunity is not long lasting
- Schools, institutions, military bases and households