

Atypical mycobacteria, atypische Mykobakterien, MOTT Mycobacteria other than Tubercle Bacilli, non - tuberculous mycobacteria, NTM nichttuberkulöse Mykobakterien

Die Runyon Klassifikation der atypischen Mykobakterien (1959)

Group I: Photochromogens (Mnemonic: Photo means light; and chromogen means color, i.e. producing color in light) : These organism **produce a yellow-orange pigmented colony only when exposed to light**. Eg M. kansasii, M. marinum

Group II: Scotochromogens (Mnemonic: **scoto-**, darkness, Greek σκότος (skotos); chromogen means color): These NTMs **produce the pigment chiefly in dark**. E.g. M. scrofulaceum

Group III: Nonchromogen: (Mnemonic: Non: No; chromogen: Color) These NTMs produce little or no yellow orange pigment, irrespective of presence or absence of light. Note: The organisms belonging to **Group I to Group III are slow growers**. E.g. M. avium-intracellulare complex

Group IV: Rapid growers: These NTMs **grow rapidly** producing colonies in fewer than seven days. M. fortitum-chelonei complex

Gruppe I: Photochromogens (Mnemonic: Photo bedeutet Licht, Farbe und Chromogen bedeutet, d.h. Herstellung Farbe im Licht): Diese Organismus **erzeugen eine gelb-orange pigmentierte Kolonie nur dann, wenn sie dem Licht ausgesetzt werden**. Eg M. kansasii, M. marinum

Gruppe II: Scotochromogens (Mnemonic: Scoto-, Dunkelheit, Griechisch σκότος (Skotos); Chromogen bedeutet Farbe): Diese NTMs **produzieren die Pigmente hauptsächlich im Dunkeln**. Z. B. M. scrofulaceum

Gruppe III: Nonchromogen: (Mnemonic: Non: Nein, Chromogen: Color) Diese NTMs produzieren wenig oder kein gelb orange Pigment, unabhängig vom Vorhandensein oder von der Abwesenheit von Licht. Hinweis: **Die Organismen der Gruppe I bis III Gruppe wachsen langsam**. Z. B. M. avium-Komplex intracellulareae

Gruppe IV: Schnelle Züchter: Diese NTMs **wachsen schnell** produzierenden Kolonien in weniger als sieben Tagen. M. fortitum-chelonei komplexen“

Quelle: Runyon EH (1959) Anonymous mycobacteria in pulmonary disease. The Medical clinics of North America 43 (1), 273–90. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/13612432> (2013) <http://microbeonline.com/mycobacterium-other-than-tuberculosis-mottatypical-mycobacteria-ntm/>

Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM), also known as **environmental mycobacteria, atypical mycobacteria** and **mycobacteria other than tuberculosis (MOTT)**, are mycobacteria which do not cause tuberculosis or Hansen's disease (also known as leprosy).

Nontuberculous Mykobakterien (NTM), auch bekannt als **Umwelt-Mykobakterien, atypische Mykobakterien, Mykobakterien anders als Tuberkulose (MOTT)**, sind Mykobakterien, die nicht als Ursache von Tuberkulose oder Hansenscher-Krankheit (Lepra) infrage kommen.

Bei Immundefizienten Patienten, in immunodeficient patients:

The most common clinical manifestation of NTM disease is **lung disease**, but **lymphatic, skin / soft tissue**, and **disseminated disease** are also important.

Die häufigsten klinischen Manifestationen der Erkrankung durch NTM sind **Lungenerkrankungen**, aber auch **Lymph-, Haut- / Weichteil-, und Multisystemkrankheiten**."

Quelle: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nontuberculous_mycobacteria

„Trinke niemals Wasser, das von oben kommt“, der Erreger der **Lepra** vermehrt sich an Torfmoosen die z.B. auf der Südseite einer Hanglage eine Umgebungstemperatur von mindestens 28° C erreichen. Aber nur höchstens 5% aller mit **Mycobacterium leprae** Infizierten erkranken später tatsächlich an einer Lepra. Quelle: Schadewaldt H (1994) vgs. <http://d-nb.info/94900801X>

"Never drink water that comes from above," because the pathogen of leprosy multiplies in Peat mosses preferring on the south side of a hillside an ambient temperature of at least reach 28 ° C. But only nearly 5% of the infected persons are suffering later on with leprosy .
Source of origin: Schadewaldt H (1994) vgs. Cologne

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<https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2014/200/5/treatment-and-prevention-mycobacterium-ulcerans-infection-buruli-ulcer-australia>

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„Due to knowledge gaps in understanding the role of *M. paratuberculosis* in the development or progression of human disease, the evidence at present is not strong enough to inform the potential public health impact of *M. paratuberculosis* exposure.“
„MAI-Mykobakterien (Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare) kommen natürlicherweise in Gewässern und im Erdboden vor... Es könnte sein, dass MAP (Mycobacterium avium subsp. Paratuberculosis) sich nur im bereits geschädigten Gewebe ansiedelt, also ... nicht causal beteiligt ist.“ Quelle: Bauerfeind R et al. (2013) **Zoonosen**. S. 249-250 [http://shop.aerzteverlag.de/buecher/buch.asp?id=1867&buchtrack=\\$1\\$](http://shop.aerzteverlag.de/buecher/buch.asp?id=1867&buchtrack=1)

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„The presence of *M. lepromatosis* was also confirmed by using *M. lepromatosis*-specific PCR at the National Hansen's Disease Program (Baton Rouge, LA, USA). In consultation with this program, we prescribed clarithromycin, rifampin, and dapson in April 2017. Within 3 months of treatment, the patient had decreased skin induration, nasal obstruction, and pinna thickening but minimal improvement in arthralgias or peripheral neuropathy symptoms. No immune reactions occurred during treatment.“

NTM Info & Research, Inc. www.ntminfo.com

Nontuberculous (Environmental) Mycobacterial Disease.

<http://www.thoracic.org/education/breathing-in-america/resources/chapter-12-nontuberculous-mycobacterial-disease.pdf>

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