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

Die Runyon Klassifikation der atypischen Mykobakterien (1959)

"**Group I:** Photochromogens (Mneomonic: 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 (Mneomonic: **scoto**-, darkness, Greek σκότος (skotos); chromogen means color): These NTMs **produce the pigement chiefly in dark**. E.g. M. scrofulaceum

Group III: Nonchromogen: (Mneomonic: 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 (Mneomonic: 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 (Mneomonic: Scoto-, Dunkelheit, Griechisch σκότος (Skotos); Chromogen bedeutet Farbe): Diese NTMs **produzieren die Pigemente hauptsächlich im Dunkeln**. Z. B. M. scrofulaceum

Gruppe III: Nonchromogen: (Mneomonic: 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 intracellularae

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 immundeficious 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. Köln

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„ 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

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