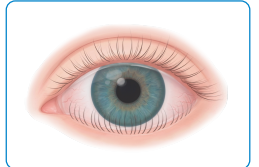


TOPIC: TRACHOMA



Bacterial

GRAM ____
SHAPE: Coccoid (spherical)



CAUSE

Some ocular serotypes/variants of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (*C. trachomatis*).

- ◆ _____ caused by the same serotypes that cause genital infections.
 - *C. trachomatis* multiplies _____ conjunctiva cells & kills them.
 - Triggers a large amount of pus-filled discharge, which scars conjunctiva.
 - Blindness typically develops after _____ repeated, untreated infections.

SPREAD

Usually spreads via fomites (e.g. towels), physical contact, or contaminated flies.

SYMPTOMS

- ◆ Inflammation, pus-filled discharge, & subsequent scarring of conjunctiva.
 - Causes eyelashes to turn inward (trichiasis) → can damage the cornea.
 - Leading microbial cause of _____ worldwide.

DIAGNOSIS

Visual inspection & swab test to confirm presence of *C. trachomatis*.

TREATMENT

Antibiotics (e.g. azithromycin) administered orally to treat whole body.

- _____ may be required to correct eyelid deformities.

IMMUNITY

Full immunity not possible; repeated infections can lead to degree of protection.

TOPIC: TRACHOMA

EXAMPLE

Mark these as characteristics of either trachoma (T), bacterial conjunctivitis (B), or viral conjunctivitis (V).

Note that some characteristics may apply to more than one disease.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Can often be treated with antibiotics. | _____ |
| Is one of the leading causes of preventable blindness worldwide. | _____ |
| Causes a watery discharge to be released from the eye. | _____ |
| Causes a thick discharge to be released from the eye, which can cause the eyelid to “stick shut”. | _____ |
| Can cause the eyelid to fold inward and scratch and scar the cornea. | _____ |
| Causes a thick, pus-filled discharge to be released. | _____ |

PRACTICE

Which of the following is NOT a way that trachoma can spread?

- a) Via infected flies.
- b) Via infected objects, such as towels.
- c) Via inhaled respiratory droplets.
- d) None of the above.