
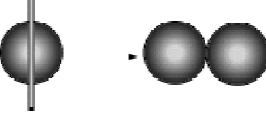
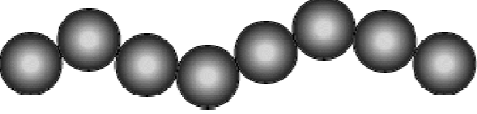
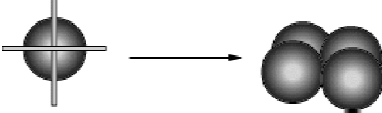


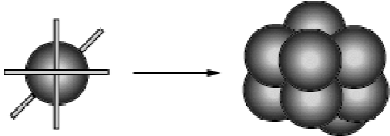
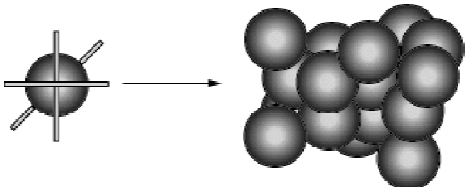

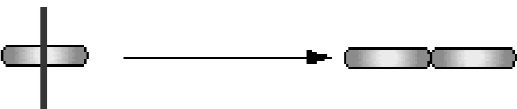
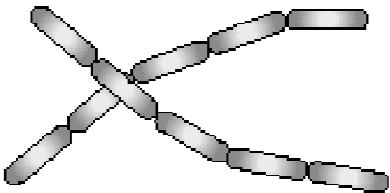
Struttura dei batteri

Forma (1/3)

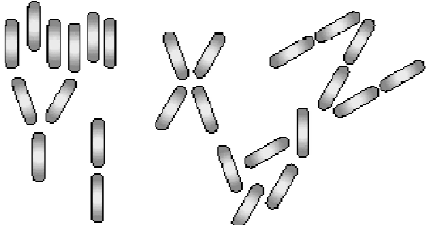


- Organismi sferici la cui dimensione varia da 0.5 a 1 μm di diametro, si osservano spesso in gruppi a causa della incompleta separazione delle singole cellule, durante il processo riproduttivo.

Forma sferica= cocco.	
Quando la divisione avviene lungo lo stesso piano si formano catene; 2 cocci appaiati = Diplococchi	
Catene da 4 a 20 = Streptococchi.	
Quando la divisione avviene secondo 2 piani differenti = tetradi	

Forma (2/3)

<p>Quando la divisione avviene secondo 3 piani in maniera regolare= Sarcine</p>	
<p>Quando la divisione avviene secondo 3 piani in maniera irregolare= Stafilococchi</p>	
<p>La forma bastoncellare è detta bacillo (lunghezza da 1 a 10 µm)</p>	
<p>Due bacilli insieme – Diplobacilli</p>	
<p>Catene di diplobacilli vengono chiamate Streptobacilli</p>	

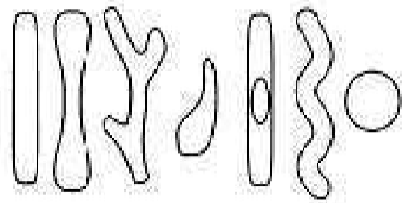
Forma (3/3)

<p>Palizzate formate da bacilli appaiati in forma ad X, V o Y</p>	 The diagram illustrates three types of palisades: a vertical column of parallel bacilli, a V-shaped arrangement of two bacilli meeting at one end, and a Y-shaped arrangement of two bacilli meeting at one end.
<p>Forme spiraliformi rigide sono chiamate spirilli.</p>	 A thick, black, rigid wavy line representing a spirillum.
<p>Se l'organismo è flessibile ed ondulante viene chiamato Spirocheta.</p>	 A thin, grey, flexible wavy line representing a spirochete.

Forme squadrate sono gli Archebatteri.

Pleomorfi- Forme differenti della stessa specie (Mycoplasmi)

Bacterial Morphologies

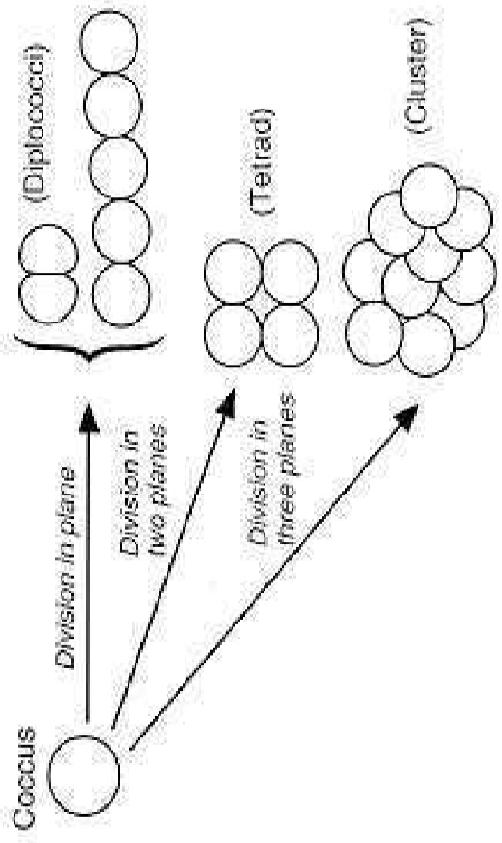


- Straight rod
- Club-shaped rod
- Branching rod
- Comma forms
- Spore forming rod
- Spiral forms
- Coccus

Example

- Escherichia*
- Corynebacterium*
- Actinomyces*
- Vibrio*
- Bacillus*
- Spirochaeta*
- Staphylococcus*

Cell Arrangement



- Neisseria*
- Streptococcus*
- Sarcina*
- Staphylococcus*