Bacteria, viruses, parasites behind common disorders.

Important note: *This information has been compiled by staff of MR AB - not medical professionals. The info has been compiled from reliable medical sources on the internet.*

1.Arthritis

Reactive arthritis:

Streptococci, intestinal bacteria such as salmonella, yersinia, campylobacter, bacteria in the urinary tract and genitalia such as chlamydia, gonococci.

Acute arthritis, arthritis/arthralgia by virosis and other forms of arthritis:

* Yersinia (very common)
- Salmonella
- Shigella
- Campylobacter
- Chlamydia trachomatis
- Chlamydia pneumoniae
- Clostridium difficile
- Beta-hemolyserande streptococci group A
- Giardia lamblia
- Occasional cases of UVI with E. coli
- Influenza
- Rubella (incl. vaccination)
- Parotitis
- Hepatit B and C
- Adeno virus
- EB-virus (mononucleosis)
- Herpes varicellae/zoster
- Entero viroses (ECHO, Coxsackie)
- Human parvo virus B19 (parvovirus B19, erythema infectiosum)
- Sindbis-virus
- HIV
- Borrelia

2. Asthma - no viruses/baceria found as direct cause - see Bronchitis

Causes

- Inflammation in the bronchi and the peripheral respiratory tract
- Bronchial hyper reactivity
- Bronchial spasms

Allergic asthma
Non-allergic asthma, cold asthma:
*RS virus,
*common cold viruses

3. Bronchitis

*RS-virus,
*Pneumococcus bacteria,
*Mycoplasma pneumoniae,
*Chlamydophila pneumoniae,
*Bordetella pertussis,
*Streptococcus pneumoniae,
*Moraxella catarrhalis
*Haemophilus influenza.

4.Diarreah

Viruses

- *Rota virus*

Most common aetiology in children aged 6 months to 2 yeras

- ***Calici virus***
- Noro virus and Sapo virus can occur in all ages (Sapo virus primarily in children), common as nosocomial infection (Norwalk virus) and infections from foods
- *Enteric adeno virus*

Mainly in children

- *Astro virus*

Mainly in children nosocomial infections can occur

Bacteria

- ***Salmonella***
- ***Campylobacter***
- ***Shigella***
- ***Yersinia enterocolitica***
- ***Clostridium difficle***

Approx. 25 % of cases have antibiotic-associated diarreah

- ***Enterotoxinbildande E. coli (ETEC)***

The most common cause of ”tourist diarreah

- ***Enterohemorragiska E. coli (EHEC)***

Bacterial “classic food poisoning” (pre-formed toxins)

- *Stafylococcus aureus*
- *Clostridium perfringens*
- *Bacillus cereus*

Protozoes

- *Entamoeba histolytica/dispar*
- *Giardia intestinalis*
- *Cryptosporidium*-species
- *Cyclospora cayetanensis*
- *Dientamöba fragilis*

Clinical relevance uncertain - consult an infection specialist

- *Blastocystis hominis*

Clinical relevance uncertain - consult an infection specialist

5. Constipation

Campylobacter
Helicobacter pylori

6. Skin problems

*Streptococci,
*Staphylokocci.
*Parvo virus B19
*Herpes virus
*VZ-virus
* Yeast fungus Malassezia furfur
* Scabies

7. Fibromyalgia

Often a connection to inflammations in the brain and central nervous system.

- No direct viruses/bacteria found for fibromyalgia, but look for viruses/ bacteria causing inflammations in the brain and in te central nervous system.
- However, assumptions exist that mutated retro virus can cause fibromyalgia, such as XMRV or reactivated herpes viruses which create new viruses such as mutated **entero virus**.

Encephalitis:
* Pneumococci and meningococci (80 % of all cases of serious meningitis) such as *Neisseria meningitidis (contagious).*
There are DThere are several sub groups of meningococci, of which seven groups are known to cause severe disease: groups A, B, C, W135, X, Y, Z.
* Hemophilus bacteria
* Borrelia
* Herpes simplex virus

8. Colds

- Rhino virus is the most common cause for colds, 30–80 % of all cases. A rhino virus contains RNA and belongs to the family
- **Picornaviridae*. There are 99 known types of viruses in this virus family.

* Corona virus 10–15 % of cases.
* Influenza virus 5–15 % of cases.
* parainfluenza virus,
* human respiratory syncytial virus,
* adeno virus,
* entero virus
* metapneumo virus.

Usually, more than one virus is the cause of infection. There are totally over 200 different viruses connected to colds. Among them,
Respiratory infections: Epstein-barr virus

9. Gout

Bacteria:
* Staph.aureus,
* Staph.epidermidis,
* Pneumococci,
* Streptococci and gram negative intestinal bacteria.

Virus that may cause gout:
* Rubella
* Parotitis
* Hepatitis B (jaundice)

10. Gynecological diseases

* All viruses causing gential diseases and:
* Papilloma virus
* HIV
* Streptococci
* MRSA
* Chlamydia
* Gonococci

11. Urinary infection

* Escherichia coli
* Staphylococcus saprophyticus
* Enterobacter,
* Klebsiella,
* Proteus
* Enterokocker.
* Proteus (stone forming bacteria)

12. Cancer

*Papillomavirus
*Hepatitvirus B and C
*Helicobacter bacteria
*Herpes simplex
*H-pylori

....and surely many more...

14. Twar

*Chlamydophila pneumoniae
*Mycoplasma

15. Canine viruses (Zoonoses, i.e. can spread from animal to human)

*Leptospiros
*Parvo virus
*Angiostrongylus vasorum (French heart worm - uncertain if zoonosic)

16. Cat viruses, cat bacteria (zoonoses)

*Corona virus
*Toxoplasma gondii - causes parasites in the human brain
*Feline parvo virus
*Feline immunodeficiency virus (Fiv) or feline AIDS
*Feline leucemia virus (FeLv), shares many aspects of other lenti-viruses such as HIV - the last two, uncertain if zoonosic.
* Pastuerella (very dangerous)

17 . Other dangerous viruses:

*Zika virus
*HIV
*Sars
*Legionella

* MRSA
Meticilline resistent Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) has developed resistance to basically all betalactam antibiotics by forming a new penicillin-binding protein which overtakes the functions of the others. These bacteria can be more or less sensitive to other stafylococci antibiotics such as m klindamycin, fusidinsyra etc. The share of MRSA of invasive stafylococci infections (positive blood cultures) varies greatly between countries, from approx. 20% in England to approx. 1% in Sweden.

* ESBL
Extended-spectrum betalactamas producing bacteria (ESBL), usually Escherichia coli or Klebsiella spp.,are bacteria which form an enzyme which breaks down all penicillins and cephalosporines. In approx. 50% of cases, they are also resistant to amino glycosides, quinolones and trimetoprim/sulfa, which makes them only sensitive to carbapenemes intravenously. Also here, the existance of these varies greatly between countries.

* VRE
Also vancomycin resistent enterococci (VRE) exist in the intestines. They have an altered cellular wall, which leads to that vankomycin cannot bind the bacteria. Treatment options for VRE are very limited.

* PRP
Penicillin resistent pneumococci (PRP) are respiratory bacteria which cause the same infection panorama s the sensitive pneumococci, i.e. otitis, sinuitis and pneumonia. The resistance is the result of alterations in the penicillin binding proteins, which causes the penicillin not to bind as well to the bacteria cell walls.