

## Coxiella burnetii

Coxiella burnetii is a small gram-negative bacterium. It is not in the Rickettsial genus, but is closely related and is an obligate intracellular organism that requires CoA and NAD for survival. However, unlike the other Rickettsial infections, Coxiella is not transmitted by an arthropod vector, does not cause a rash, and has a negative Weil-Felix reaction. Instead, Coxiella burnetii is commonly acquired via inhalation of spores from cattle placenta and is the cause of Q fever. Symptoms include pneumonia and flu like symptoms. Treatment with tetracycline or doxycycline can reduce the symptomatic duration of illness.



**PLAY PICMONIC** 

## Characteristics

### **Gram Negative Bacteria**

Graham-cracker Negative-devil

Coxiella burnetii is a small gram-negative bacterium. This bacterium is intracellular, however, and thus may be difficult to visualize on a gram stain.<br/>
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stain.<br/>
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## Intracellular

In-a-cell

## Aerosol Transmission

Aerosol-can

Transmission of Coxiella burnetii occurs when aerosolized bacteria are inhaled. The typical hosts of coxiella are farm animals, and thus infectious particles may be inhaled during the handling of animals, their waste, or their products. <br/>
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## **Affects Animal Handlers**

Farmer

## **Presentation**

## Q Fever

(Q) Queen Fever-beaver

The disease caused by Coxiella burnetii infection is known as Q fever. In acute disease, Q fever typically manifests with flu-like symptoms, atypical pneumonia, and hepatitis. If it becomes chronic, patients may develop endocarditis as well.<br/>
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## Flu-like Symptoms

Thermometer and Ice-bag

## **Atypical Pneumonia**

A-tipi Nude-Mona

Patients with Q fever may also present with signs and symptoms of atypical pneumonia. The most typical of these symptoms is a nonproductive cough, which may or may not be associated with fatigue. These symptoms can persist for weeks.



## Hepatitis

# Happy-tie-liver

### **Endocarditis**

#### Donut-heart-card

## Diagnosis

## Serology

#### Syrup

The diagnosis of Q fever can be confirmed via serology. Patients are screened for antibodies specific to the acute and chronic phase of Coxiella infection, namely anti-Phase I antibodies and anti-Phase II antibodies. Increased titers of anti-Phase II antibodies indicate acute disease, whereas a large quantity of anti-Phase I antibodies indicate chronic infection. Other markers of infection include elevated LFTs, thrombocytopenia, and bilateral, nodular opacities with hilar lymphadenopathy on chest radiograph.<a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/j.com/name/">https://doi.org/10.1001/j.com/name/</a>

### **Treatment**

## Doxycycline

### Dachshund-cycling