

# Burkholderia



**PLAY PICMONIC** 

#### Characteristics

#### **Gram-Negative**

Graham-cracker Negative-devil

Burkholderia species are gram-negative, with no retention of violet stain in gram staining. This species has two clinical pathogens: B. cepacia complex, which manifests with an opportunistic infection, and B. pseudomallei, which manifests with melioidosis.

#### **Bacilli**

Rod

This organism has a bacilli shape. It means that it is rod-shaped.

#### Catalase-Positive

Positive-Cat

Burkholderia is a catalase-positive organism, meaning it can produce the enzyme catalase, which catalyzes the breakdown of hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen.

### Oxidase Positive

Ox-daisy

Burkholderia is oxidase-positive, which means it can produce cytochrome c oxidase that works on the electron transport chain. This bacteria can use oxygen as a terminal electron acceptor in respiration, a crucial process for generating energy for the cell.

### **Non-lactose Fermenting**

Nun-Milk-carton Ferns

Burkholderia is not able to ferment lactose as an energy source. This fact can be seen in its growth as white colonies on MacConkey agar.

## **Clinical Manifestations**

### Pneumonia

Nude-Mona

Burkholderia infection can present with encephalomyelitis, skin abscesses, and pneumonia.<br/>
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### Associations

#### **Cystic Fibrosis**

Sisters with Fibrous-sacks

Patients with cystic fibrosis are susceptible to Burkholderia infections, particularly those caused by the Burkholderia cepacia complex.

### Considerations



## Often Multidrug Resistant

Drugs Wearing Resistant-bandana

Burkholderia species are often multidrug resistant, which makes them particularly difficult to treat.

## Contraindication

# **Contraindication to Undergo Lung Transplantation**

Lung Train-plant Caution-tape

A patient infected with Burkholderia is contraindicated from undergoing lung transplantation due to its poor clinical outcome.