

# **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.



### **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.