

Editorial Overview: Medical Microbiology

Seri IM

Faculty of Agro Based Industry, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Jeli Campus, Kelantan, Malaysia

Address for Correspondence: *Seri IM Faculty of Agro Based Industry, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Jeli Campus, Locked Bag No.100, 17600 Jeli, Kelantan, Malaysia, Tel: 09-9477158/2158; E-mail: intan@umk.edu.my*

Editorial Note

Journal of Medical Microbiology and Diagnosis commemorates its decade long service to the scientific community by consistently publishing peer-reviewed articles and tracking the progress and significant advancements in the field of Microbiology. Ever since its inception in the year 2012, in addition to regular issue releases on a quarterly basis, this transdisciplinary journal is also releasing special issues and conference proceedings from time to time, thus comprehensively covering a wide range of topics and emerging challenges in Bacteriology, Clinical and Medical Diagnostics, Parasitology, Bacterial Infections. The journal focuses on application oriented research on Bacteriology, Clinical and Medical Diagnostics, Parasitology, Bacterial Infections. In this issue some of the recent and impactful research articles that were published by the journal will be discussed.

Spinal TB (Pott's disease) and surgical management of its main complication, the para vertebral abscess was firstly described in 1782 by the English surgeon Sir Percival Pott . Recent molecular studies on mycobacterial DNA demonstrated TB infection in the old spinal remains of the ancient Egyptian mummies and the Iron Age. Spinal TB is commonest type of tuberculosis involving the bony elements. It comprises almost of half of cases of the skeletal TB. Approximately 1-2% of total tuberculosis cases are attributable to Pott's disease. Many factors affect the clinical presentation of Pott's disease. These include; the clinical stage of the disease, the site of spine involved in the disease process and the presence or absence of complications, like neurologic deficits, paravertebral abscesses and sinuses . The classical presentation of Pott's disease of the spine is the spondylodiscitis, which is a combination of vertebral osteomyelitis, spondylitis and discitis associated with destruction of two or more contiguous segments of the spine with or without paraspinal mass]. The aim of this study is to describe the various clinical presentations of Pott's disease of the spine among Sudanese patients and to provide important comparative data of the disease for both clinicians and researchers.

The genus *Kytococcus* are pigmented, non-encapsulated, non-motile, aerobic, catalase-positive, Gram-positive cocci in pairs or tetrads. We report a case of *Kytococcus schroeteri* isolated from a blood specimen of a patient with pneumonia. The isolate was Gram-variable and difficult to identify using conventional biochemical tests.

Kytococci are a part of the normal skin microbiota of humans and can cause infections, particularly in patients with prosthetic devices or immunodeficiency. Due to insufficient identification methods and an intrinsic resistance to several β -lactams, infections due to *Kytococcus* are a challenge to clinical microbiologists and clinicians [1]. Here, we report the first Korean case of bacteraemia due to *Kytococcus schroeteri* in a patient with pneumonia.

In September 2012, a novel coronavirus was recognized, later renamed Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus. This novel coronavirus belong lineage C of the genus Beta coronavirus included virus isolates from bats and camels. Fever, cough and shortness of breath were the common initial symptoms. On the other hand, majority of Patients were rapidly progressed

to severe pneumonia and renal failure. Dromedary camels are suspected the primary reservoir for MERS CoV infection; suggesting camels to human transmission via contact with their excretion and consuming their product. However, human to human transmission occurred via the respiratory droplet or close contact. There is no specific drug or vaccine available for illnesses caused by MERS-CoV infection. Currently this novel virus is the major emerging respiratory pathogen threats of the world and capable of lethal human infections. Still new cases have been reported around the world particularly Arabian Peninsula. It has been also emerged outside Middle East countries which have not occurred before in South Korea and China since 20 May, 2015.

References

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