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Assumes for the Detection of Microbial Pathogens

Maria Oliva*

Department of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, Spain

Description

Microbial pathogenesis is a discipline of microbiology began at least as early as 1988, with the identification of the triune Falkow's standards aka molecular Koch's postulates [1]. In 1996 Fredricks and Relman proposed a seven-point listing of "Molecular Guidelines for Establishing Microbial Disease Causation", due to the fact of "the discovery of nucleic acids" by means of Watson and Crick "as the supply of genetic facts and as the groundwork for specific characterization of an organism." The subsequent improvement of the "ability to realize and manipulate these nucleic acid molecules in microorganisms has created an effective potential for figuring out until now unknown microbial pathogens and for reading the host-parasite relationship" [2].

In 1996, Fredricks and Relman cautioned the following postulates for the novel area of microbial pathogenesis.

I. A nucleic acid sequence belonging to a putative pathogen need to be existing in most instances of an infectious disease. Microbial nucleic acids have to be determined preferentially in these organs or gross anatomic websites acknowledged to be diseased, and now not in these organs that lack pathology [3].

II. Fewer, or no, copies of pathogen-associated nucleic acid sequences have to take place in hosts or tissues except disease.

III. With decision of disease, the replica wide variety of pathogen-associated nucleic acid sequences must limit or come to be undetectable. With medical relapse, the contrary need to occur [4].

IV. When sequence detection predates disease, or sequence replica variety correlates with severity of disorder or pathology, the sequence-disease affiliation is greater probably to be a causal relationship.

V. The nature of the microorganism inferred from the handy sequence must be regular with the acknowledged organic traits of that team of organisms.

VI. Tissue-sequence correlates ought to be sought at the cell level: efforts need to be made to exhibit particular in situ hybridization of microbial sequence to areas of tissue pathology and to seen microorganisms or to areas the place microorganisms are presumed to be located.

VII. These sequence-based varieties of proof for microbial causation must be reproducible [5].

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

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***Address for Correspondence:** Maria Oliva, Department of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, Spain, E-mail:Olivamaria12@gmail.com*

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