ISSN: 2161-0703

Open Access

Reflections on Contributions of Women in Medical Microbiology

Kathleen Aiken*

Department of Microbiology, Dallas, USA

Introduction

Women have been healers and caregivers in society. Today, it is evident that women portraying different roles play a vital role in our health care system we attempt to chronicle some of the notable contributions of women in the field of medical microbiology. These extraordinary professionals include not only women physicians, but also researchers, therapists and technologists, each of whom is integral to the health care diagnostic system [1].

Description

These contributions form a continuum of female achievement heritage women in medical microbiology can proudly call their own. Lady Mary Wortley Montague was an English aristocrat and wife of the then appointed ambassador to Turkey. It was in her endeavour to understand local customs that she learnt of the Turkish practice of inoculating healthy children with the attenuated strain of smallpox violation. Lady Mary introduced this custom in the British nobility with eventual filtering down of the practice to the working classes. Though Edward Jenner would eventually be given credit for the smallpox vaccine, it was really Lady Mary who pioneered the approach. As smallpox vaccination gained widespread acceptance eventually leading to eradication of the disease, millions of people owe their lives to Lady Mary Montague and her struggle to popularize smallpox inoculation. The name Lancefield is associated throughout the world with grouping and typing of Streptococci. Few, however, know that the rightful owner of the name was a pioneering Craig hill Lancefield Using the serum precipitation method, Lancefield classified Streptococci into groups according to the carbohydrate antigens in their cell wall [2].

She further went on to type group *Streptococci*, demonstrating that different serotypes were the result of antigenic variation of a cell surface M protein. Though Lancefield received several praises for her exceptional exploration she won't ever create much compassion toward the women's activist perspective and liked those awards that came without reference to her orientation. Anna Wessel Williams was a main doctor who worked intimately with researcher William Park to foster a serum for diphtheria. She separated a strain of Corynebacterium diphtheria from an instance of tonsillar. Diphtheria which ended up being an essential revelation in the improvement of a counteragent for the illness. Williams what's more, Park shared the credit for the revelation, and name it the Park-Williams strain. This disclosure was for all intents and purposes liable for killing diphtheria in the western world [3].

*Address for Correspondence: Kathleen Aiken, Department of Microbiology, Dallas, USA; E-mail: kathleenaiken@gmail.com

Copyright: © 2022 Aiken K. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received: 03 March, 2022; Manuscript No. jmmd-22-64788; Editor Assigned: 07 March, 2022; PreQC No. P-64788; Reviewed: 14 March, 2022; QC No. Q-64788; Revised: 17 March, 2022, Manuscript No. R-64788; Published: 23 March, 2022, DOI: 10.37421/2161-0703.2022.11.340

Margaret Pittman hailed as a woman researcher in front of her time was viewed as a power regarding the matter of *Haemophilus influenza* and *Bordetella pertussis*. Pittman found that *Haemophilus influenza* existed in two structures embodied and encapsulated. She further found six distinct assortments of the epitomized *H. influenza* Pittman's classic fiction types and saw that main kind b caused genuine types of the illness. The permitting of a polysaccharide immunization for *H. influenza* type b for use in preschool youngsters was a long term result of Pittman's early examination on this microbe. Pittman found that she could contaminate mice with pertussis by infusing *Bordetella pertussis* into the mouse cerebrum. She then, at that point, utilized this information to test the intensity of *pertussis* immunization [4].

Pittman fostered an immunization intensity standard in view of 50% dosethe portion of immunization that would bring about the endurance of half of mice tainted with a specific number of Bordetella pertussis. Makers started utilizing this imouse assurance testî to decide the strength of the pertussis vaccine. Her work drove her to speculate that qualities are transposable on and between chromosomes. McClintock drew this derivation by noticing evolving examples of hue in maize parts over ages of controlled peevish. These came to be known as immobile hereditary elements or jumping genes or transposons. McClintock was granted the Nobel Prize in Physiology or then again Medicine. Today, transposons are perceived as systems for move of qualities presenting antimicrobial drug obstruction starting with one bacterium [5].

References

- Sears, Cynthia L., William G. Powderly, Paul G. Auwaerter and Barbara D. Alexander et al. "Pathways to leadership: reflections of recent Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) leaders during conception and launch of the inclusion, diversity, access, and equity movement within the IDSA." J Inf Dise 222 (2020): 554-559.
- Barrow, P.A and O.C. Freitas Neto. "Pullorum disease and fowl typhoid-new thoughts on old diseases: A review." Avi Pathol 40 (2011): 1-13.
- Strauss III, Jerome F. "Some new thoughts on the pathophysiology and genetics of polycystic ovary syndrome." Ann NY Aca Sci 997 (2003): 42-48.
- Olkinuora, M., S. Asp, J. Juntunen and K. Kauttu, et al. "Stress symptoms, burnout and suicidal thoughts in Finnish physicians." Soci Psych Epide 25 (1990): 81-86.
- Dworkin, Shari L., and Anke A. Ehrhardt. "Going beyond "ABC" to include "GEM": critical reflections on progress in the HIV/AIDS epidemic." Ame J Pub Hea 97 (2007): 13-18.

How to cite this article: Aiken, Kathleen. "Reflections on Contributions of Women in Medical Microbiology." J Med Microb Diagn 11 (2022): 340.