

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910253903903321
Titolo	Advances in Understanding Kingella kingae // edited by Joseph W. St. Geme, III
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2016
ISBN	3-319-43729-1
Edizione	[1st ed. 2016.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (102 p.)
Collana	SpringerBriefs in Immunology, , 2194-2773
Disciplina	610
Soggetti	Infectious diseases Bacteriology Medical microbiology Epidemiology Infectious Diseases Medical Microbiology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	Preface -- Microbiology, Genomics, and Population Structure -- Epidemiology and Clinical Manifestations of Kingella kingae Disease -- Pathogenesis of Kingella kingae Disease -- Carriage and Transmission of Kingella kingae -- Advances in Diagnosis of Kingella kingae Disease -- Antibiotic Susceptibility of Kingella kinage -- Kingella kingae Treatment and Antibiotic Prophylaxis -- Experimental Methods for Studying Kingella kingae.
Sommario/riassunto	This book describes the growing body of information on the epidemiology, clinical manifestations, transmission, pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment of Kingella kingae infections in young children. In addition, it covers experimental methods that have been developed to study the microbiology, genetics, and virulence factors of K. kingae, information that provides the foundation for new approaches to treatment and prevention of K. kingae disease. With this content in mind, excerpts from the book will be of relevance for clinicians who care for pediatric patients, for clinical microbiologists who are involved in detecting organisms in clinical specimens, and for scientists who are

studying *K. kingae* in an effort to develop novel targets for antimicrobial therapy and new approaches to prevention. First isolated in the 1960s by Elizabeth O. King, a bacteriologist at the CDC, *Kingella kingae* was largely ignored over the next two decades as a human pathogen because of its uncommon recovery from patients with disease. However, in recent years *K. kingae* has been increasingly recognized as a clinically important pathogen in young children, and is currently recognized as the leading cause of osteoarticular infections in young children in a growing number of countries. Research into this organism has grown tremendously over the past 15 years, resulting in a better appreciation of the importance of *K. kingae* in pediatric patients and of the molecular mechanisms of disease. .

---