

## Bacterial Growth and Nutrition

### Chapter 4 - Pages 92 - 95; 97 - 103

#### 1. Optimal Growth Requirements and Environmental Stress

##### A. Binary Fission (Figure 4.1)

##### B. Generation Time

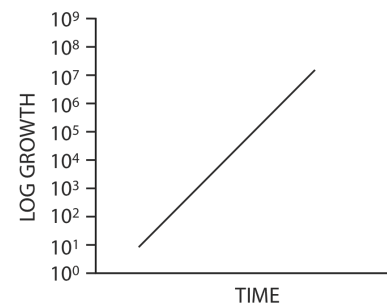
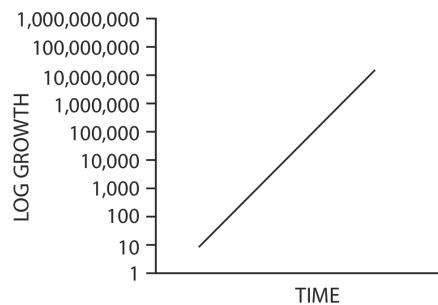
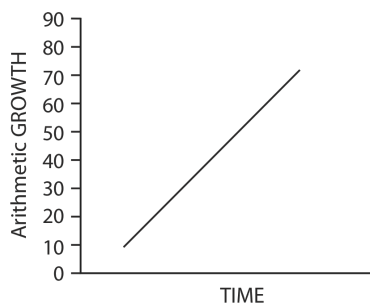
- Escherichia coli = 20 minutes
- Staphylococcus aureus = 30 minutes
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis = 18 hours
- Treponema pallidum = 33 hours (Syphilis)

##### C. Growth Potential (see handout) (also pages 92 - 94)

##### D. Growth Potential Graphical Representation

###### i. Arithmetically

###### ii. Logarithmically



2. Biofilms (See animations on web) (Pages 94 - 95)

A. Community Cells

B. Structure of Community

C. Medical Examples

i. Dental Plaque

ii. Indwelling tubes

iii. Respiratory Infections

iv. Etc.

3. Growth Curves

**See Growth Curves Handout**

A. General Growth Curve

B. Growth Phases Closed System (Pages 97 - 98)

i. Lag Phase

ii. Exponential or Log Phase

iii. Stationary Phase

iv. Death Phase

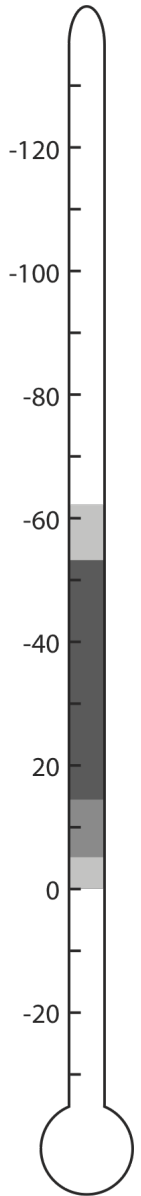
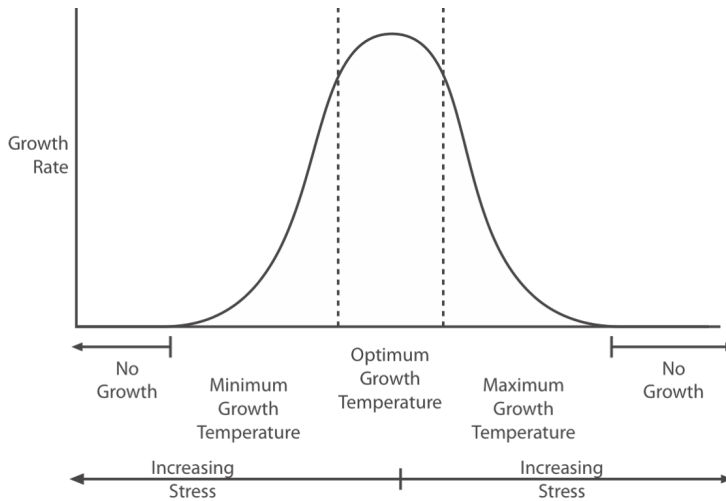
v. Effect of Endospores

- Clostridium sp.

- Bacillus sp.

C. Growth Phases Open System **See Growth Curves Handout**

4. Temperature and Growth (p 99 - 100)



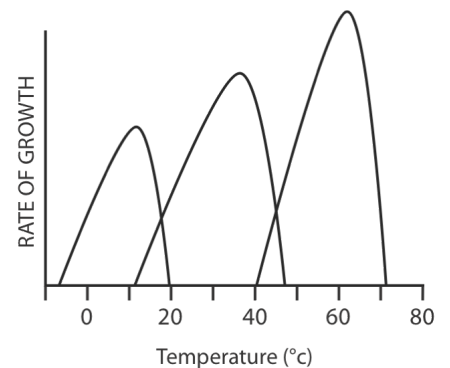
A. Bacterial Classifications

- i. Psychrophiles (0° - 20°C)
- ii. Mesophiles (20° - 40°C)
  - a. *Salmonella Incident*
- iii. Thermophiles (40° - 90°C)

B. Temperature Growth Range (Page 100; Figure 4.8))

Adopted from  
Text: Microbiology, An Introduction  
By Tortora, Funle, Case

- i. Minimum Growth Temperature
- ii. Optimum Growth Temperature
- iii. Maximum Growth Temperature



Adopted from  
Text: Microbiology, An Introduction  
By Tortora, Funle, Case

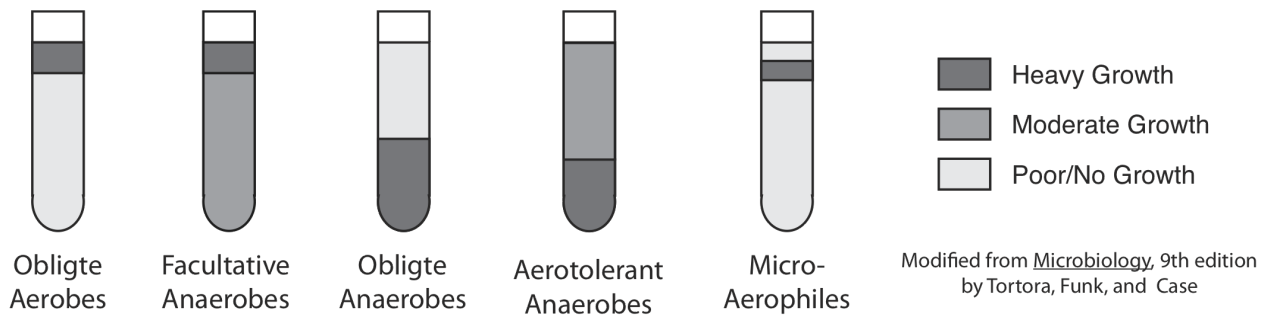
C. Temperature and Food (Page 100)

D. Inflammation and Pyrogen

5. Oxygen (p 100 - 101)

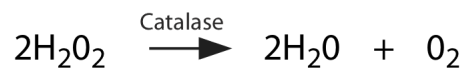
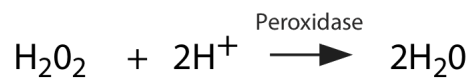
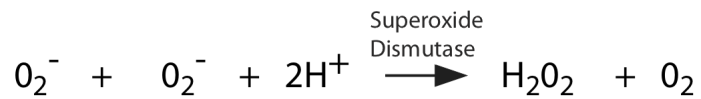
A. Oxygen Toxicity (Free Radicals and Singlet Oxygen)

B. Microbial Growth and Oxygen



C. Mechanism for Microbial Growth in the presence of oxygen (Page 101)

i. Detoxification of metabolic byproducts relative to Oxygen



D. Select Examples

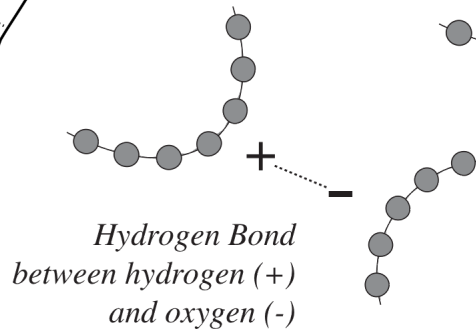
i. Obligate Aerobes

ii. Facultative Anaerobes -

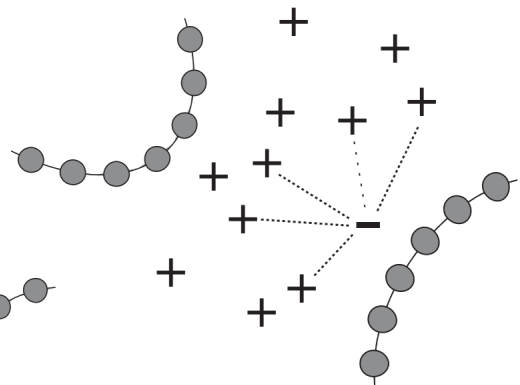
iii. Obligate Anaerobic

- *Clostridium botulinum*
  - \* incident(s)
- Clostridium Tetani

6 pH (Pages 101 - 102)



*Hydrogen Bonds are  
broken by competing  
hydrogen from the low pH*



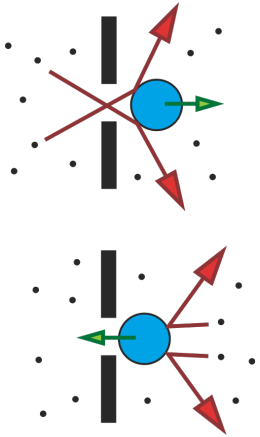
Microbiology Student Outline – Bacterial Growth and Nutrition

- A. Optimal pH Ranges for Most Bacteria
- B. Mechanism of Microbial Growth Inhibition in Food
- C. In Non-specific Host Defense
- D. Acidophiles
- E. *Helicobacter pylori*

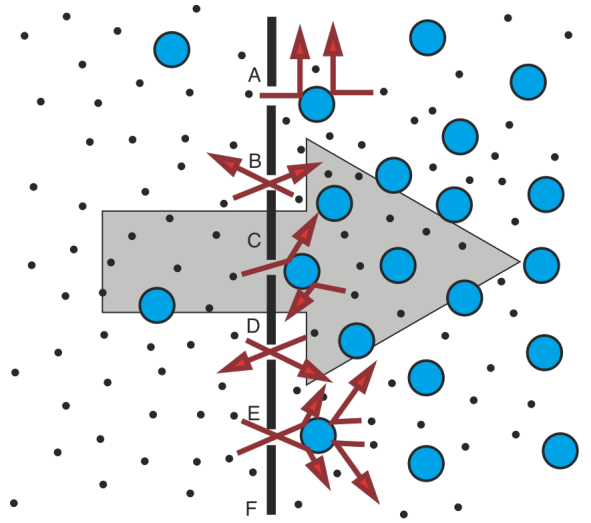


7. Osmotic Pressure (Page 102)

A. Osmosis Review

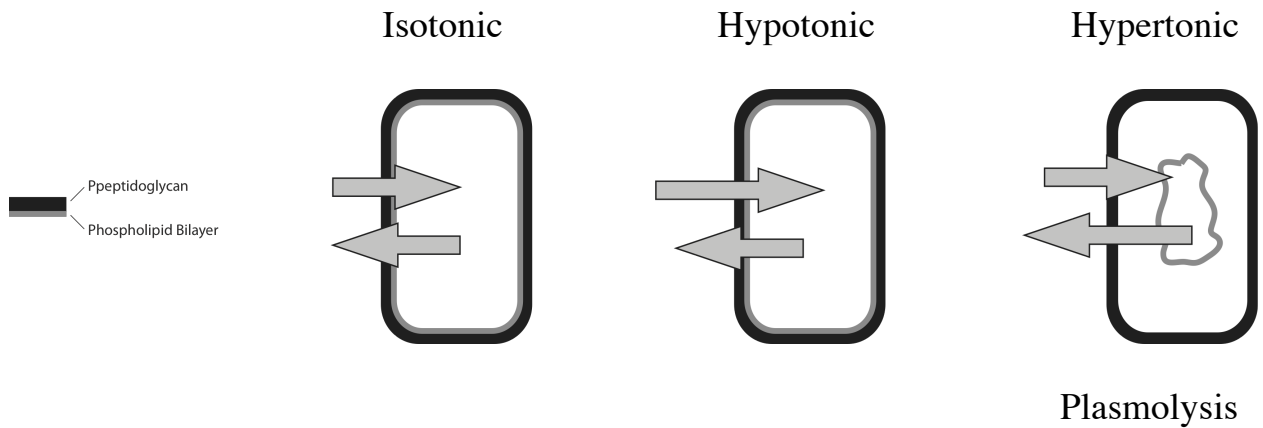


- i. Mechanism
- ii. Hypertonic
- iii. Hypotonic
- iv. Isotonic



B. Osmotic Pressure and the Cell Wall (Page 102)

- i. Salt
- ii. Sugar



C. Halophiles (p. 158)

- i. Obligate Halophiles
- ii. Facultative Halophiles