Commentary
Volume 10:6, 2021

Medical Microbiology & Diagnosis

ISSN: 2161-0703 Open Access

Effectiveness of Clinical Microbiology

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Description

Clinical microbiology is a medical specialized field that deals with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of infectious diseases. Furthermore, this branch of science is involved with a variety of clinical applications of microorganisms for health benefit. Microbes are organisms that are too small to detect without a microscope, such as bacteria, fungi, archaea, and single-celled eukaryotes (cells containing a nucleus, such as an amoeba or a paramecium). Microbes exist in a wide range of shapes, including rods, spheres, and even corkscrews. They're all roughly the same size, with some being slightly larger and some being little smaller. They don't have much color until we use a stain to see them under the microscope, which we do occasionally.

Microbiology is the study of microbes. The term "non-living" refers to something that isn't alive. Bacteria: Bacterial research was a major contributor to the development of microbiology. The importance of bacteria to humans was demonstrated in the late 1800s by research conducted by Louis Pasteur in France, Robert Koch in Germany, and others. The research of these scientists proved the germ theory of illness and the germ theory of fermentation, as indicated in the historical background section.

Techniques for microscopic analysis of materials, laboratory culturing (growth) of microbes, separating pure cultures from mixed-culture populations, and many other laboratory manipulations were developed in their laboratories. These techniques, which were originally developed to examine bacteria, have since been modified to research all microorganisms, resulting in the shift from bacteriology to microbiology. Prokaryotes and eukaryotes are the two types of creatures that constitute the microbial world. All bacteria are prokaryotes, which mean they are single-celled organisms without a membrane-bound nucleus. Instead of being contained in the nucleus, their DNA (cell genetic material) exists as a long, folded thread with no defined location within the cell. Bacteria come in many different shapes, such as spheres, rods, and spirals.

Bacteria often appear in pairs, chains, tetrads (groups of four), or clusters, while being unicellular. Some have flagella, which are external whip like structures that drive the organism through liquid media; others have a capsule, which is an exterior cell coating; and still others produce spores, which are reproductive bodies that function similarly to seeds in plants. The reactivity of bacteria to the Gram stain is one of their most distinguishing properties. Algae: Eukaryotic microorganisms have nuclei that are comparable to plant and animal cells in that their DNA is encased by a nuclear membrane. Algae, protozoa, and fungi are examples of eukaryotic microorganisms. Protists are a group of organisms that includes algae, protozoa, and some lower fungus. Some are unicellular, while others are multicellular.

Fungi are eukaryotic creatures with hard cell walls, similar to algae, and can be unicellular or multicellular. Some are microscopic, while others, such as mushrooms and bracket fungus that grow in soil or on moist wood, produce considerably larger structures. Fungi, unlike algae, lack chlorophyll and hence are unable to perform photosynthesis. Fungi do not consume food and instead rely on the environment to provide them with dissolved nutrients. Molds are multicellular fungus that produces filamentous, microscopic structures, whereas yeasts are unicellular fungi that produce filamentous, microscopic structures.

Protozoa, often known as protozoans, are eukaryotic single-celled microorganisms. Some protozoa are elongated, whereas others are oval or spherical. Others take different forms at different stages of its life cycle. Cells can be as tiny as 1 µm in diameter and as large as 2,000 µm, or 2 µm in diameter. Protozoa, like animal cells, lack cell walls, may migrate at some stages of their life cycle, and consume food particles; nevertheless, some phytoflagellate protozoa are plant-like, getting energy through photosynthesis.

Conclusion

Finally, the clinical microbiology is useful in many aspects of microbiology. The study of microbes such as algae and fungi were also been explained. The microscopic analysis and laboratory techniques were implemented to study the clinical microbiology of microbes.

How to cite this article: Bryson, Robin. "Effectiveness of Clinical Microbiology." *J Med Microb Diagn* 10 (2021): 327.

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Received date: November 02, 2021; **Accepted date:** November 16, 2021; **Published date:** November 23, 2021