



Listeriosis: Is it a rare disease in Thailand?

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Listeriosis

- Listeria monocytogenes: Important bacterial pathogen in immunosuppressed patients, neonates and elderly adults, pregnant women, and occasionally, previously healthy individuals
- Principal clinical manifestations: Meningoencephalitis and bacteremia
- In contrast, normal hosts who ingest high numbers of Listeria may develop self-limited febrile gastroenteritis

Listeria monocytogenes: Microbiology

- Listeria: Facultatively anaerobic, motile, betahemolytic, non-spore-forming, short, grampositive rod
- On Gram stain, Listeria may resemble pneumococci, enterococci, or diphtheroids (Corynebacteria), or be gram-variable and be confused with Haemophilus species
- In particular, when a positive blood or cerebrospinal fluid culture is preliminarily identified as diphtheroids, the clinician should consider the possibility that the isolate represents *Listeria*

Listeriosis: Increasing Rate in Europe

- Increasing rate of listeriosis has been reported in several European countries¹
- Decreased concentration of salt in prepared foods has been proposed as a possible cause
- In a study from England, an association between living in a socioeconomically depressed neighborhood and becoming ill with listeriosis was observed²
- Individuals who purchased food from small local food stores and convenience stores were more likely to develop listeriosis than the general population
 - 1. Allerberger F, Wagner M. *Clin Microbiol Infect*. 2010;16:16.
 - 2. Gillespie IA, et al. *Euro Surveill*. 2010;15:7.

Listeriosis: Sporadic Illness

- Listeriosis is more often a sporadic illness than an illness that occurs in outbreaks¹
- The source of infection in sporadic cases is usually not known but most cases are thought to be secondary to ingestion of contaminated food¹⁻³

- 1. Varma JK, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2007;44:521.
- 2. Schuchat A, et al. JAMA. 1992;267:2041.
- 3. Pinner RW, et al. *JAMA*. 1992;267:2046.