Online-Only Abstracts

Role of *Burkholderia pseudomallei* biofilm formation and lipopolysaccharide in relapse of melioidosis

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**Original Submission:** 25 January 2014; **Revised Submission:** 26 February 2014; **Accepted:** 1 March 2014

Editor: S. Cutler

**Article published online:** 7 March 2014

*Clin Microbiol Infect* 2014; 20: O854–O856

10.1111/1469-0691.12614

**Abstract**

We examined whether quantitative biofilm formation and/or lipopolysaccharide type of *Burkholderia pseudomallei* was associated with relapsing melioidosis. We devised a 1 : 4 nested case–control study in which both cases and controls were drawn from a cohort of patients with primary melioidosis. Paired isolates from 80 patients with relapse and single isolates from 184 patients without relapse were tested. Relapse was associated with biofilm formation of the primary infecting isolate (conditional OR 2.03; 95% CI 1.27–3.25; p 0.003), but not with lipopolysaccharide type (p 0.74). This finding highlights the importance of biofilm formation in relapsing melioidosis.

Bloodstream infections due to *Peptoniphilus* spp.: report of 15 cases

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**Original Submission:** 29 January 2014; **Revised Submission:** 30 March 2014; **Accepted:** 24 April 2014

Editor: D. Raoult

**Article published online:** 29 April 2014

*Clin Microbiol Infect* 2014; 20: O857–O860

10.1111/1469-0691.12657
Abstract

Peptoniphilus spp. are Gram-positive anaerobic cocci (GPAC) that were formerly classified in the genus Peptostreptococcus. This study describes 15 cases of Peptoniphilus spp. bloodstream infection (BSI) diagnosed from 2007 to 2011 using 16S rDNA sequencing in patients with pneumonia, pre-term delivery, soft tissue infection or colon or bladder disease. Seven out of 15 (47%) of these cases had polymicrobial BSIs. One of the isolates was closely related to P. duerdenii (EU526290), while the other 14 isolates were most closely related to a Peptoniphilus sp. reference strain (ATCC 29743) and P. hareii (Y07839). Peptoniphilus is a rare but important cause of BSI.