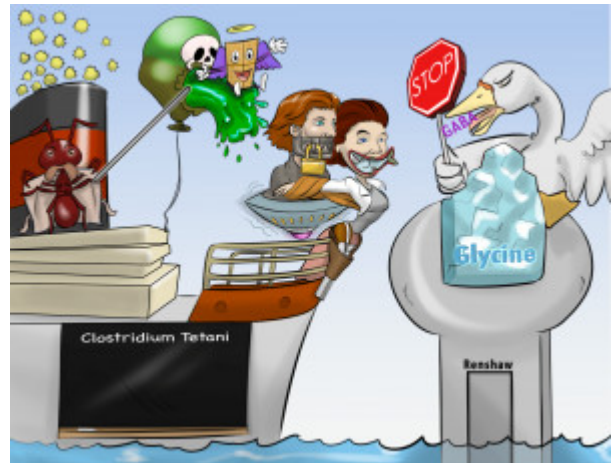


Clostridium tetani

Clostridium tetani is a gram-positive anaerobic bacillus that causes tetanus, a disease characterized by painful muscle spasms. Like the other Clostridium species, it is a spore-forming organism. These spores are naturally found in the soil or gastrointestinal tract of animals, while the infection is usually caused by traumatic implantation into tissues with low oxygenation (e.g. stepping on a rusty nail, puncture, burns, unsterile surgery). This organism releases a potent exotoxin, called tetanus toxin, or tetanospasmin, which acts at the presynaptic membrane of inhibitory motor nerve endings of Renshaw cells in the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord. This tetanus toxin blocks inhibitory signals by interfering with the release of inhibitory neurotransmitters, including GABA and glycine, which results in an increased firing rate of alpha motor neurons. This causes rigidity, unopposed muscle contractions, and spasms. Characteristic features include risus sardonicus, lockjaw, and opisthotonus. Death typically results from paralysis of the throat and respiratory muscles.



PLAY PICMONIC

Characteristics

Gram-Positive

Graham-cracker Positive-angel

Clostridium tetani stains positively on Gram stain because of its thick peptidoglycan layer, which absorbs crystal violet. In contrast, organisms without this peptidoglycan layer cannot absorb crystal violet staining, making them gram-negative.

Bacilli

Rod

These bacteria are bacilli, or rod-shaped organisms.

Obligate Anaerobic

Ant-in-robe

Clostridium tetani is an obligate anaerobe, meaning it cannot survive in the presence of oxygen.

Exotoxin

Bursting-toxic-balloon

An exotoxin is classified as a toxin released by bacteria into the environment. Clostridium tetani releases a potent exotoxin called tetanospasmin (or tetanus toxin), which acts at the presynaptic membranes of inhibitor motor nerve endings of Renshaw cells in the spinal cord. Specifically, tetanus toxin, which is an exotoxin with neurotoxic activity, blocks inhibitory signals by interfering with the release of inhibitory neurotransmitters, including GABA and glycine.

Spore-Forming

Spores

As Clostridium tetani bacteria mature, they develop terminal spores. These spores are extremely resilient, resistant to heat, and are widely distributed in soils. The spores of Clostridium tetani typically enter their host through a wound in the skin, where they replicate and produce toxins.

Renshaw Cells in the Spinal Cord

Renshaw-wrench

Renshaw cells are inhibitory interneurons found in the gray matter of the spinal cord. They function to send an inhibitory axon to synapse with the cell body of an alpha motor neuron. The inhibitory activity of this pathway leads to an increased firing rate of alpha motor neurons, ultimately manifesting

as spasms in those affected.

Blocks Glycine and GABA Release

[Glycine-glacier and GABA-geese with Stop-sign](#)

Tetanus toxin blocks inhibitory signals by interfering with the release of inhibitory neurotransmitters, including GABA and glycine.

Signs and Symptoms

Spasms

[Spasm-spaceship](#)

In patients infected by *Clostridium tetani* there is a loss of inhibitory signals to alpha motor neurons. This causes an increased firing rate, which leads to rigidity, unopposed muscle contractions, and spasms.

Risus Sardonius

[Sardine Smile](#)

Risus sardonius is described as the appearance of raised eyebrows and an open grin caused by an abnormal sustained spasm of the facial muscles. This is a characteristic finding in those affected by tetanus.

Lockjaw

[Locked-jaw](#)

Lockjaw, also called trismus, is a pathological condition in which the mouth is held shut by a sustained spasm of the jaw muscles. Lockjaw commonly arises as one of the first signs of tetanus.

Opisthotonus

[Severe Hyperextension of Pistol-body](#)

Opisthotonus is a characteristic finding of tetanus. This term refers to a state of pronounced hyperextension caused by severe back muscle spasms, characterized by arching of the head, neck, and spinal column.