

Streptococcus gordonii

Streptococcus gordonii is a Gram-positive bacterium included among some of the initial colonizers of the periodontal environment.

The organism, along with related oral streptococci, has a high affinity for molecules in the salivary pellicle (or coating) on tooth surfaces. *S. gordonii* therefore can rapidly colonize clean tooth surfaces, and *S. gordonii* along with related organisms comprise a high percentage, up to 70%, of the bacterial biofilm that forms on clean tooth surfaces. Generally harmless in the mouth, *S. gordonii* can cause acute bacterial endocarditis upon gaining access systemically. *S. gordonii* also forms an attachment substratum for later colonizers of tooth surface and can modulate the pathogenicity of these secondary colonizers through interspecies communication mechanisms.

A right frontal hematoma revealed two mycotic aneurysms and an infective endocarditis due to *Streptococcus gordonii*. Motor weakness partially recovered after antibiotic therapy and angiography demonstrated complete resolution of aneurysms.

Ruptured mycotic aneurysms are poor prognosis factors in infective endocarditis. Adapted antibiotic therapy is the first-intent treatment ¹⁾.

¹⁾

le Bayon A, Lebourg O, Blard JM, Pagès M. [Cerebral hemorrhage due to a ruptured mycotic aneurysm. Two cases]. *Rev Med Interne*. 2002 May;23(5):469-73. French. PubMed PMID: 12064220.

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