**Escherichia fergusonii: an Emerging Pathogen in South Orissa**

Dear Editor,

*Escherichia fergusonii* and *Enterobacter taylorae* have recently been recognised as emerging pathogens. Formerly known as Enteric Group 10 and 19, these are new species in the family *Enterobacteriaceae*.1,2 By DNA hybridization, strains of *E. fergusonii* were found to be 90-97% related to the type strain (holotype) ATCC 35469 and most closely related to *E. coli*. *E. fergusonii* can be differentiated from *E. coli* by being sorbitol and lactose negative but adonitol positive.3 In the present study, 104 *E. fergusonii* strains were isolated from 600 clinical specimens processed at the Department of Microbiology MKCG medical college, during a period of one year (April 2003 to March 2004). Majority were isolated from wound infection (63) followed by urine (37), pleural fluid (3) and blood (1). *E. fergusonii*, *E. hermannii* and *E. vulneris* have also been isolated from clinical specimens and from the intestinal contents of humans and warm blooded animals. They are opportunistic pathogens and have occasionally been associated with wound infections in humans.4 Isolation of *E. fergusonii* has also been reported from four different sites (gall bladder fluid, blood, faeces and superficial wound of abdomen) in a patient with pancreatic carcinoma and cholangiosepsis.5 Biochemical, antimicrobial susceptibility and susceptibility to polyvalent phage 0-1 and r RNA restriction analysis suggested that the four strains were of clonal origin, which ultimately proved a pathogenic potential in humans.5 Studies have reported *E. fergusonii* associated with bacteraemia, wound infection and UTI to be susceptible to Chloramphenicol, gentamicin and resistant to ampicillin.1 Isolation of *E. fergusonii* has not been reported earlier from this part of the world.

**References**


*A Mahapatra, S Mahapatra, A Mahapatra
Department of Microbiology, MKCG Medical College, Berhampur – 760 004, Orissa, India.

*Corresponding author (email: <meetasoka@yahoo.co.in>)*

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**Salmonella Nomenclature seen in the Literature**

Dear Editor,

Approse the case reports/correspondence published in July 2003, April and July 2004 issues1-3 the nomenclature system used at CDC for members of the genus *Salmonella* has undergone certain changes based on recommendations from the WHO collaborating center, which have been neglected in the cited articles. According to this system, genus *Salmonella* has two species *S. enterica* and *S. bongori*. Further, *S. enterica* has six subspecies I, II, IIA, IIB, IV and VI. CDC uses names for serotypes in subspecies I and uses antigenic formulae for unnamed serotypes described after 1966 in the subspecies II, IV, Viand in *S. bongori*. At the first citation of a serotype the genus name is given, followed by the word “serotype” or the abbreviation “ser” and then the serotype name (for example *Salmonella* serotype or ser. Typhi). Subsequently, the name may be written with the genus followed directly by the serotype name which is capitalized not italicized for example.