Anaerobic Gram-positive rods

In direct smears and in culture
Actinomyces israelii

« Sulphur granule » in pus from a submandibular abcess. The granule consists of a cluster of branched filaments mixed with cellular exudate (Gram stain).
Actinomyces israelii

The microcolony in culture on a solid medium has a spider-like appearance (Gram stain).
Bacterionema matruchotii

Characteristic morphology of a Gram-positive bacillus attached to a filament (Gram stain).
Clostridium difficile

Thick Gram-positive rods from a culture of faeces (Gram stain).
Clostridium perfringens

Faecal smear from a child with necrotising enteritis, showing a flora consisting mainly of thick, non-sporulating Gram-positive rods (Gram stain).
Clostridium perfringens

Thick non-sporulating Gram-positive rods in culture (Gram stain).
Clostridium perfringens

Thick non-sporulating Gram-positive rods of variable size in culture (Gram stain).
Clostridium septicum

In blood culture. Some rods show a protruding, oval, subterminal spore (Gram stain).
Clostridium tetani

Gram-positive rods from a culture in thioglycolate broth (Gram stain).
Eubacterium sp.

Gram-positive anaerobic non-sporulating rods forming chains. In older cultures they easily lose their staining properties (Gram stain).
Propionibacterium acnes

A frequent contaminant, originating from the skin, in blood cultures (Gram stain).
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