

Organism Directory

Finegoldia magna

Introduction

F. magna is the most common anaerobic coccus recovered from human clinical specimens. Common infections include soft tissue abscesses, infected sebaceous cysts, infected ulcers and pressure sores. It is found in association with *Staphylococcus aureus* giving rise to synergistic infections especially in skin ulcers in patients suffering with diabetes. Loss of the associated limb is a real danger with such infections. Rarer, but equally serious infections, include prosthetic joint infections, endocarditis, septicaemia and meningitis.



F. magna at 48 hours

Features

- Gram-positive cocci bacterium
- Colonises most parts of the body
- Small, transparent, circular colonies on blood agar

Appearance

- Pinpoint, circular, translucent grey colonies after 48 hours, increasing in size after five days with no colour change. They are non-haemolytic.

