INCIDENCE OF CAAMPYLOBACTER JEJUNI AND CAMPYLOBACTER COIL AMONG CASES OF DIARRHEA

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Campylobacteria has long been known to cause diarrheal disease in animals, but are also one of the most common causes of diarrhea in humans. The delayin recoanizina the importance of these organisms was due culturalrequirements which differ from those of Enterobacteria. The interest with theseorganisms has continued to the present and will doubtless continue into theforeseeable future. Today with improved media and isolation procedures laboratories isolate thermophilic Campylobacteria routinely theclinical everyinvestigation of a diarrheal illness. This work aimed for the isolation of Campylobacter jejuni and C. coli amongcases of diarrhea, the percentage of these organisms in relation to Salmonella and Shigella species and the age group with the highest infection withCampylobacteria. The material of our study included 90 infants, children andadults up to the age 18 years. They were randomly chosen from the out-patientclinics of Pediatric and Internal Medicine Department El-Sahel Teaching Hospitaland Abbasia Fever Hospital from both sexes and various age groups. Sixty weresuffering from diarrhea and the remaining thirty were not suffering from diarrheaand were acting as a control group. Stool specimens were collected and were immediately cultured bothmicroaerophilic for the isolation of Campylobacter organisms and aerobically forthe isolation of Salmonella and variety of enrichment, differential Shigella species on and а media.Campylobacter jejuni I coli were isolated from stools of 15% of cases and 3.3% of healthy controls with no significant statistically (p > 0.05). Salmonellawere isolated from stools of 6.7% of cases and no organisms could be isolatedfrom healthy controls, no Shigella cases were detected in our study. This indicatethat Campylobacteria were the most common bacterial enteric pathogen isolatedfrom diarrheal cases. In this study, the age group