Campylobacter



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KEYWORDS

• Campylobacter • Campylobacter jejuni • Gastroenteritis • Campylobacteriosis

KEY POINTS

- Campylobacter continues to be a major public health problem.
- Infection with Campylobacter causes a spectrum of diseases, including acute enteritis, extraintestinal infections, and postinfectious complications.
- The gastrointestinal tracts of domestic and wild birds and animals are the main reservoirs for Campylobacter.
- The most common species of Campylobacter associated with human illness are Campylobacter jejuni and Campylobacter coli, but other Campylobacter species also can cause human infections.
- Diagnostic testing for Campylobacter can be performed by a variety of methods, including
 culture, stool antigen assays, and molecular assays; these tests differ in their sensitivities
 and specificities, and the nonculture methods detect but do not differentiate between C
 jejuni and C coli and other Campylobacter species.

INTRODUCTION

Campylobacter is one of the most common causes of bacterial diarrheal illness in the United States and worldwide. Although there are many species within the genus Campylobacter, Campylobacter jejuni is the most commonly isolated from fecal specimens, with almost 90% of reported cases of Campylobacter infections caused by C jejuni. This review briefly discusses the taxonomy, clinical manifestations, epidemiology of Campylobacter, and then focuses on the laboratory detection of Campylobacter in more depth.

CAMPYLOBACTER TAXONOMY

The Campylobacter genus consists of a large and diverse group of bacteria currently comprising 26 species (http://www.bacterio.cict.fr/c/campylobacter.html). Table 1 highlights the known sources and human disease associations with each species.

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Campylobacter Species	Known Sources	Human Disease Associated
C jejuni subsp jejuni	Poultry, cattle, sheep, wild birds, pigs	Gastroenteritis, meningitis, septicemia, Guillain-Barre syndrome
C jejuni subsp doylei	Humans	Gastroenteritis, septicemia
C coli	Pigs, poultry, sheep, wild birds, cattle	Gastroenteritis, septicemia, meningitis
C lari subsp lari	Wild birds, poultry, dogs, cats	Gastroenteritis, septicemia
C lari subsp concheus	Shellfish	Gastroenteritis
C fetus subsp fetus	Cattle, sheep, reptiles	Gastroenteritis, septicemia
C fetus subsp venerealis	Cattle, sheep	Septicemia
C fetus subsp testudium	Reptiles	Gastroenteritis, cellulitis
C upsaliensis	Dogs, cats	Gastroenteritis, septicemia
C helveticus	Cats, dogs	Gastroenteritis
C insulaenigrae	Marine mammals	Gastroenteritis
C peloridis	Shellfish	Gastroenteritis
C hyointestinalis subsp hyointestinalis	Pigs, cattle	Gastroenteritis
C hyointestinalis subsp lawsonii	Pigs	None at present
C lanienae	Cattle, pigs	Gastroenteritis
C sputorum bv sputorum	Cattle, pigs	Abscesses, gastroenteritis
C sputorum bv faecalis	Sheep, bulls	None at present
C sputorum bv paraureolyticus	Cattle	Gastroenteritis
C concisus	Humans, domestic pets	Gastroenteritis, periodontal disease, abscesses
C curvus	Humans	Periodontal disease, gastroenteritis
C rectus	Humans	Periodontal disease, abscess
C showae	Humans	Periodontal disease, abscess
C ureolyticus	Humans	Gastroenteritis, septicemia, soft tissue abscesses
C gracilis	Humans	Periodontal disease, abscess
C hominis	Humans	None at present
C mucosalis	Pigs	None at present
C avium	Poultry	None at present
C canadensis	Whooping cranes	None at present
C cuniculorum	Rabbits	None at present
C subantarticus	Gray-headed albatrosses, black-browed albatrosses, gentoo penguins	None at present
C volucris	Black-headed gulls	None at present
C corcagiensis	Lion-tailed macaques	None at present
C iguaniorum	Reptiles	None at present

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