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Public health hazard of zoonotic *Campylobacter jejuni* reference to Egyptian regional and seasonal variations

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The objective of this investigation was to detect *C. jejuni* from different sources (chicken, water, milk and milk products and humans) among 4 Egyptian Governorates (Cairo, Qalubiyah, Fayoum and Minya) using conventional method and PCR. The results revealed 146 *C. jejuni* isolates with an incidence of 6.2%. High incidence of *C. jejuni* was recorded in chicken intestine (12.8%) followed by Chicken farms water (12%), raw chicken meat (9.6%), occupational human workers stool samples (8.4%) then raw milk (2%), Quraish cheese (1.7%) and finally it was 1.2% in yoghurt. These isolates were confirmed to species level by polymerase chain reaction through detection of *MapA* gene. PCR was definitive, reliable method that facilitated rapid identification of *C. jejuni* to the species level.

Biography

Ahmed Hegazi is currently a Professor of Microbiology and Immunology in the National Research Center, Egypt. Prof. Hegazi received his master's degree in 1979, and his PhD in 1981. Hegazi's research work has been focused lately on bee products and their therapeutic effects. Hegazi organized and contributed to national and international research projects since 1977 and up till now; he has been the principal investigator on multiple research projects within the National Research Center. He has published 207 scientific papers and articles in national and international journals. He also served on the board of multiple national and international scientific journals

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