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ABSTRACT FORM

Abstract Category:	Oral ☑ Poste	er□			
1. GASTROENTEROLOGY☑	I				
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Abstract Title: Discriminat healthy controls in Bangla	-	polysaccharide dist	tribution of C. jejuni in enteritis patients and		
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Body of Abstract - (Aim/ Methods/ Results/ Conclusions):

Aims: The main objective of this study was to determine the distribution of various capsular types (CPS) among Campylobacter jejuni isolated from enteritis patients and healthy controls in Bangladesh. In addition, we compared the distribution of C. jejuni CPS types between Guillain–Barre´ syndrome (GBS) patients, and enteritis patients and controls.

Methods: As a part of Global Enteric Multi-centre Study (GEMS), a systematic case-control study was carried out from 2008 to 2010 in Kumudini Hospital at Mirzapur among children 0-59 months of age living in Mirzapur subdistrict, Bangladesh. A total of 367 *C. jejuni* isolated from enteritis patients (n=152) and healthy controls (n=215) were subjected for CPS typing- a newly developed multiplex PCR. In addition, 30 GBS-associated *C. jejuni* strains isolated from GBS patients in Bangladesh were used for comparative study.

Results: A total of 294/397 (74%) *C. jejuni* strains isolated from GBS, enteritis patients and healthy controls were typed with various CPS types. A wide spectrum of 30 different CPS types was identified in enteritis strains; two capsular types HS5/31 complex (n=27, 18%) and HS3 (n=26, 17%) were predominant. In contrast, 33 CPS types were detected in healthy controls strains; the dominant CPS types were HS5/31 (n=40, 18.6%), HS3 (n=24, 11%) and HS4A (n=16, 7%). There was no significant difference for the distribution of CPS types among cases and controls in Bangladesh. In GBS associated *C. jejuni* strains (n=30), the most predominant capsular types identified was HS23/36 (n=10, 33.3%) which was significantly higher compared to enteritis patients (33.3% vs 1.97%, p<0.05) and healthy controls (33.3% vs 2.3%, p<0.05). HS41 (n=6, 20%) and HS19 (n=6, 20%) were also frequently identified in GBS patients but not in enteritis patients and healthy controls.

Conclusion: This is the first report presenting the distribution of CPS types of *C.jejuni* strains from Bangladesh. HS23/36 was significantly associated with GBS, and HS5/31 complex was the most predominant CPS types both in enteritis and healthy controls. As the vaccine is a necessary tool to control the global burden of C. jejuni associated diarrhea; therefore, it is an utmost important to study the distribution of CPS types in adult population which may help for the development of a vaccine for practical use.

Key Words:

capsular polysaccharide; Campylobacter jejuni, Enteritis patients, Guillain-Barre' syndrome, multiplex PCR

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- 2. **Abbreviations:** Abbreviations should conform to the Style Manual for Biological Journals (American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20016). Avoid abbreviations in the abstract title.
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