

OCCURRENCE OF CAMPYLOBACTER SPECIES IN HEALTHY WELL-NOURISHED AND MALNOURISHED CHILDREN

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

ABSTRACT

The occurrence of *Campylobacter* species in healthy, well-nourished and healthy, malnourished children of low socioeconomic level in Southern Chile was determined. *Campylobacter* carriers were significantly most frequent among malnourished (31.4%) than among well-nourished (9.9%) children. Six species were isolated from malnourished children whereas four were found among well-nourished children. *C. upsaliensis* was the most frequent (13.3%) species isolated from malnourished children, followed by *C. lari* (7.6%) and *C. fetus* ssp. *fetus* (1.9%).

Key words: *Campylobacter* species, malnourished children, well-nourished children, healthy carriers.

The genus *Campylobacter* now comprises 20 species and subspecies (19), with *C. jejuni* subsp. *jejuni* as the species most frequently isolated from cases of gastroenteritis followed by *C. coli* (5,16). More recently, other *Campylobacter* species have been recognized as gastrointestinal pathogens in both industrialized and developing countries (8,11). In developing countries, the isolation of *Campylobacter* from children without diarrhoea is well-documented and it is probably related to poor environmental sanitary conditions and close contact with animals (2,5,15). Among children with diarrhoea, the isolation rates of *Campylobacter* is higher among malnourished than well-nourished children (10,14), and a strong correlation exists between malnutrition, diarrhoeal illness and poor sanitary conditions (13,18). However, there is little information about the diversity of *Campylobacter* species that can be carried by clinically healthy, malnourished children (3). The aim of this study was to determine the occurrence of *Campylobacter* species in healthy, well-nourished and healthy, malnourished children of low socioeconomic level in Southern Chile.

A total of 216 stool samples were obtained by rectal swab from 111 well-nourished and 105 malnourished children under five years of age. Each sample was suspended in 2 mL nutrient

broth N°2 (Oxoid) and 0.1 mL was plated on modified Skirrow agar plates (6) for the isolation of thermotolerant *Campylobacter* species. For non-thermotolerant and less frequently isolated species, the passive membrane filter method proposed by Le Roux and Lastovica (13) was used. Briefly, a 0.45 µm membrane filter (Millipore) was placed on a sheep blood agar plate without antimicrobials and 0.2 mL of the fecal suspension was placed onto the membrane filter. After 30 min, another 0.2 mL was added onto the membrane and the filter was removed from the plate 30 min later. The modified Skirrow agar plates were incubated at 42°C for 48 h. The sheep blood agar plates were incubated at 37°C for up to five days, both under H₂-enriched microaerophilic atmosphere. Phenotypic identification of the species was made by their morphological characteristics, susceptibility to cephalothin and nalidixic acid, growth at 26, 37 or 42°C and their biochemical profiles using the API Campy system (bioMérieux).

As shown in Table 1, *Campylobacter* carriers were significantly most frequent among malnourished (31.4%) than among well-nourished (9.9%) children. The number of *Campylobacter* species isolated from malnourished children was also higher: six species were isolated from this group whereas four were found among well-nourished children. *C.*

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Table 1. *Campylobacter* species isolated from healthy well-nourished and malnourished children of low socioeconomic level

CHILDREN (n)	CARRIERS		C. JEJUNI SSP. JEJUNI		C. COLI		C. LARI		C. JEJUNI SSP. DOYLEI		C. UPSALIENSIS		C. FETUS SPP. FETUS	
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
WELL-NOURISHED (111)	11	9.9*	5	4.5	1	0.9	0	0.0*	2	1.8	3	2.7*	0	0.0*
MALNOURISHED (105)	33	31.4*	5	4.8	3	2.9	8	7.6*	1	0.9	14	13.3*	2	1.9*
TOTAL (216)	44	20.4	10	4.6	4	1.9	8	3.7	3	1.4	17	7.9	2	0.9

*p < 0.05.

upsaliensis was the most frequent (13.3%) species isolated from malnourished children, followed by *C. lari* (7.6%) and *C. fetus* ssp. *fetus* (1.9%). These last two species were isolated only from malnourished children.

The higher frequency of isolation and the presence of more *Campylobacter* species among malnourished children could be related to an impaired immunological condition. Malnutrition can predispose to infection by negatively impacting the protection barrier of the intestinal mucous membrane and by inducing changes in host immune functions (1). Malnourished infected children from developing countries have shown higher fractions of Ddull lymphocytes and lower fractions of memory lymphocytes than well-nourished infected children. Impairment of the transformation of the Ddull cells in memory cells in malnourished children may explain these findings and may be one of the mechanisms involved in immunodeficiency in these children (17). Whether or not this immunological condition promotes the establishment of carrier states and the wide spectrum of *Campylobacter* species isolated among malnourished children deserves further studies.

C. jejuni subsp. *jejuni* isolation rate was similar to those found in some Latin American countries (5). It has also been demonstrated that malnourished children from developing countries may be more predisposed to gastrointestinal infections with *C. jejuni* subsp. *jejuni* (10,14). This fact, added to the immunodeficiency and intestinal mucosal compromise secondary to malnutrition (4) could represent, for this kind of children, an increased risk of *C. jejuni* subsp. *jejuni* bacteremia and Guillain-Barré syndrome (9).

C. jejuni subsp. *doylei* was isolated only with the filtration technique from both well-nourished and malnourished children. *C. jejuni* subsp. *doylei* is susceptible to cephalothin, present in Skirrow agar plates, and does not grow at 42°C, all of which may explain these results (8). Previously, we reported the isolation of this microorganism from a child suffering acute diarrhea by using the same passive filtration methodology (8).

C. lari and *C. fetus* subsp. *fetus* were isolated only from malnourished children. Although *C. lari* was firstly isolated from an asymptomatic 6-year-old boy, it is recognized as an enteropathogen for both immunocompetent and

immunocompromised persons. In our study, *C. lari* was the second most isolated species (7.6%) among malnourished children. These results are surprising because *C. lari* seems to be infrequently isolated from diarrheal cases (11). *C. fetus* subsp. *fetus* is a zoonotic opportunistic microorganism mostly associated with blood infections. It could also be an agent of diarrheal disease in humans. However, *C. fetus* subsp. *fetus* seems to be rarely isolated from pediatric patients with diarrhea (11).

C. upsaliensis is a recognized enteropathogen for both normal and immunocompromised individuals. In this study, it was isolated from both well-nourished and malnourished children. However, their isolation rate was significantly higher in the last group (p < 0.05). *C. upsaliensis* has been previously isolated in our region using exclusively the filtration method (7) because its natural sensitivity to cephalothin and other antimicrobials included in selective media.

It is possible that the poor nutritional status of malnourished children could be a risk factor for harboring exclusively *C. lari* and *C. fetus* subsp. *fetus*, and for a higher isolation rate of *C. upsaliensis*. The influence of a poor nutritional status as a risk factor for the carriage of *Campylobacter* species must still be determined.

Understanding the prevalence of different pathogens in communities with special characteristics is necessary to explain their ecological distribution and source of transmission. The fact that among both groups of children, species collectively designed as non-*jejuni* non-*coli* were found, led us to infer that those species could also be involved in diarrheal processes, being misdiagnosed when solely the traditional selective media for *Campylobacter* and 42° incubation temperature are used. Due to their biological characteristics, antimicrobial susceptibility and temperature growth requirements, several *Campylobacter* species, such as *C. upsaliensis*, *C. jejuni* subsp. *doylei* and *C. fetus* subsp. *fetus*, could be under-reported in clinical specimens. To avoid the misdiagnosis of *Campylobacter* species that could be involved in infectious processes, it is necessary to use, in addition to traditional selective methods, the filtration protocol as described by Le Roux and Lastovica (12) and Fernández *et al.* (7,8). This method could improve routine diagnosis, surveillance and epidemiologic studies, and

could result in better information about the prevalence, distribution and infectious processes associated with these under-reported *Campylobacter* species.

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RESUMO

Ocorrência de espécies de *Campylobacter* em crianças malnutridas e bem nutridas

A ocorrência de espécies de *Campylobacter* em crianças mal nutridas e bem nutridas, sem diarreia e de baixo nível socioeconômico, foi determinada. Os portadores de *Campylobacter* foram mais frequentes entre as crianças mal nutridas (31,4%) do que entre as crianças bem nutridas (9,9%). Seis espécies de *Campylobacter* foram isoladas das crianças mal nutridas e quatro das crianças bem nutridas. *C. upsaliensis* foi a espécie mais frequentemente isolada (13,3%) das crianças mal nutridas, seguida de *C. lari* (7,6%) e *C. fetus* ssp. *fetus* (1,9%).

Palavras-chave: Espécies de *Campylobacter*, crianças mal nutridas, crianças bem nutridas, portadores.

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