



Enteric Microbes from Human Waste

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Abstract:

Feces contain intestinal bacteria and exfoliated epithelial cells that may provide useful information concerning gastrointestinal tract health. For example, bacteria activate or metabolize potential carcinogens (Blaut et al., 2006; Knasmuller et al., 2001; Vanhaecke et al., 2006) or can have anti-tumor effects (Fukui et al., 2001) that may have relevance to colorectal cancer, the second most common cause of cancer deaths in the USA. With the gastrointestinal tract being the largest area of the body that is constantly exposed to ingested/digested food and microorganisms, it is conceivable that luminal exposure may play a significant role in the development of colorectal cancer. Campylobacter species were first recognised as a cause of abortion in cattle and sheep, and a cause of diarrhoea in cattle and pigs. They were first isolated from the faeces of humans in the early 1970s. Campylobacter species are now known to be a major cause of enteritis in the developed world, and are the commonest identifiable bacterial cause of diarrhoea in the UK as identified by the second Infectious Intestinal Disease study (IID2). Campylobacters are Gram-negative bacteria which are important animal and human pathogens. Campylobacter is the most commonly identified food-borne bacterial infection encountered in the world. In 2000, approximately 56,000 cases were formally recorded in UK laboratory reports, with as many as 400,000 expected to occur in total.

Biography:

As a microbiologist I possess highly skilled ability in: Planning and conducting complex research, projects, and profound talent of working with microorganisms and the



corresponding skills in using advance procedural equipment's by isolating and maintaining cultures of microorganisms and identifying and classifying microorganisms. Administering the work of biological technicians and set up technical reports, study papers and recommendations derived from research findings. Health, safety and environmental management, health occupational hazards, customer and human relationship management, oral and written communication, ability to work in a team, good time management skills and great enthusiasm in teaching and impacting knowledge.

Publication of speakers:

1. Adak, G.K., Long, S.M., O'Brien, S.J (2000). Trends in indigenous foodborne disease and deaths, England and Wales: 1992 to 2000. *Gut*; 51:832-41.
2. Adegunloye, D.V. (2005). Carrier rate of enteric bacteria associated with diarrhoea in children and pupils in Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria. *African Journal of Biotechnology* Vol. 5 (2), pp. 162-164,
3. Afza M, Hawker J, Thurston H, Gunn K, Orendi J (2006). An outbreak of Escherichia coli O157 gastroenteritis in a care home for the elderly. *Epidemiol Infect*;134:1276-81.
4. Alabi, S.A., Audu, R.A..and Ouedeji, K.S. (1998). Viral, Bacteria and Parasitic Agents Associated with Infantile Diarrhea In Lagos. *Nig J Med Res*; 2:29-32.

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