**Table 1: Summary of clinically relevant *Campylobacter* species [1]**

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| ***Campylobacter* species** | **Clinical Features/Associations** | **Reservoir(s)** |
| *C. coli* | Gastroenteritis, septicaemia | Dogs, cattle, pigs |
| *C. concisus* | Gastroenteritis, periodontal disease, septicaemia; associated with inflammatory bowel disease, Barrett’s oesophagus | Humans, dogs, cats |
| *C. curvus* | Abscess, gastroenteritis | Humans |
| *C. fetus* subspecies (subsp.) *fetus* | Meningitis, septicaemia, foetal loss, vascular infection | Cattle, dogs, sheep, turtles |
| *C. fetus* subsp. *venerealis* | Septicaemia | Cattle |
| *C. gracilis* | Abscess | Dogs, humans |
| *C. hyointestinalis* subsp.  *hyointestinalis* | Gastroenteritis, septicaemia | Cattle, hamsters, pigs |
| *C. insulaenigrae* | Gastroenteritis, septicaemia | Porpoises, seals |
| *C. jejuni* subsp. *jejuni* | Gastroenteritis, septicaemia, foetal loss, mesenteric adenitis, colitis, myocarditis, reactive arthritis,  Guillain-Barré syndrome, Miller Fisher syndrome | Cattle, dogs, poultry, sheep, wild birds |
| *C. jejuni* subsp. *doylei* | Gastroenteritis, septicaemia | Humans, dogs |
| *C. lari* subsp. *lari* | Gastroenteritis, septicaemia | Cats, dogs, chickens, seals |
| *C. rectus* | Abscess | Humans |
| *C. showae* | Septicaemia, cholangitis; associated with inflammatory bowel disease | Humans, dogs |
| *C. sputorum* biovar (bv.) *sputorum* | Abscess | Humans, cattle, pigs, sheep |
| *C. upsaliensis* | Enteritis, septicemia, abortion, abscesses | Cats, dogs, ducks, monkeys |
| *C. ureolyticus* | Associated with ulcerative colitis | Cattle |