

## Title: Predominance of *Blastocystis hominis* Subtype I among Colorectal Cancer Patients in Makkah, Saudi Arabia

## Amr M. Mohamed<sup>1,2</sup>; Mona A. Ahmed<sup>3,4</sup>; Sabah A. Ahmed<sup>3</sup>; Dina A. Zaglool<sup>5,6</sup>, Sherif ahmed elsamany<sup>7,8</sup> and Saad Alghamdi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory Medicine Department, Faculty of Applied Medical Sciences,Umm Al Qura University, Makkah, Saudi Arabia, <sup>2</sup>Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis, Department of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt, <sup>3</sup> Parasitology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Ain-Shams University, Cairo, Egypt, <sup>4</sup> Laboratory department, King Abdullah Medical City, Makkah, Saudi Arabia, <sup>5</sup>Parasitology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Assuit University, Assuit, Egypt; and <sup>6</sup>Laboratory Consultant of Medical Parasitology, Al-Noor Specialist Hospital. <sup>7</sup>Oncology Center, Mansoura University, Egypt. <sup>8</sup>Oncology Center, King Abdullah Medical City, Makkah, Saudi Arabia.

The putative role of infectious agents in causing gastrointestinal disorders is undeniable. In this regard, Blastocystis hominis has increasingly been implicated for diarrheal illness in immunocompromised individuals including colo-rectal cancer (CRC). Blastocystis is a genetically diverse intestinal parasite with controversial pathogenic potential. It has been shown recently that the antigen of certain *Blastocystis* subtypes could facilitate the proliferation of colon cancer cells. The aim of the current study was to assess the prevalence of Blastocystis in CRC patients and to genetically identify Blastocystis subtypes commonly associating CRC in Makkah region, Saudi Arabia. A total of 218 stool samples were collected from suspected patients including 74 CRC, 64 Cancer other than colon (COC) and 80 non-cancer (NC) patients. Collected stool samples were initially examined for detection of Blastocystis infection using culture technique. Blastocystispositive isolates were further genetically subtyped using multiplex polymerase chain reaction with sequence-tagged site primers (PCR-STS). Out of the total examined stool specimens, Blastocystis were conventionally identified in 22.9% (50 out of 218). This included 29.7%, 25% and 15% among CRC, COC and NC patients, respectively. Using PCR-STS, obtained Blastocystis isolates were genetically categorized into 3 different subtypes; subtype I (38%), subtype II (44%) and subtype V (22%). While subtype II was predominantly detected in both COC and NC patients (43.7% and 58.3%, respectively), interestingly, subtype I was most predominant in CRC patients (54.5%). To the best of our knowledge, the study is the first to genetically determine the Blastocystis hominis subtypes associating CRC in Makkah region, Saudi Arabia.

Key words: Blastocystis hominis; Colorectal Cancer; Genetic diversity; PCR-STS.

## Biography

Dr. Mona Abd EL-fattah Ahmed has completed her M.D. at the age of 33 years from Ain Shams University. She is **Associate Consultant and head of Clinical Parasitology Section**, and **Laboratory Training and Education Coordinator** at the Laboratory Department, King Abdullah Medical City, Makkah, KSA, since June 2010 till present. She is also **Professor of Medical**  **Parasitology**, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University from Septembre 2015 till present. She has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals and serving as a reviewer of reputed journals.

## Presenting author details

Full name: Mona Abd EL-fattah Ahmed Contact number:00966509177694 Twitter account: Linked In account: Session name/ number: Category: (Oral presentation)