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A newly reported human polyomavirus, STL polyomavirus, is present in feces and respiratory swab of Chinese children

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Recently, a new human polyomavirus, STL polyomavirus (STLPyV), was discovered from fecal microbiota and detected in clinical stool specimens. To detect STLPyV in the fecal and respiratory samples of Chinese children, respectively, 419 stool samples from hospitalized children with diarrhea and asymptomatic control subjects and 101 respiratory samples from children with respiratory infection were screened, using real-time PCR. In fecal samples, STLPyV was only detected in one sample in our case group (0.5%), which is similar to the result of the Saint Louis children's study (1.1%, p=0.69, by Fisher's exact test). STLPyV was not found to be more prevalent among the case group than the control group in this study (0.5% versus 0; p=1, by Fisher's exact test). STLPyV was also detected in one respiratory sample (1%). Full genome sequencing of two isolates shows a high degree of conservation between the Chinese isolates and the original isolates reported from Malawi and Saint Louis children. The data support the hypothesis that STLPyV is geographically widespread, and will benefit the global analysis of STLPyV sequence variation.

Biography

Junping Peng has completed his MD from Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention in 2006. He is an Associate Professor of Institute of Pathogen Biology, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Peking Union Medical College. He has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals.

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