



## Human Microbiota and Animal Contact Association

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The ecological association between human and animal is one of the Health connotation stresses. Numerous of Health literature has examined the transmission of pathogens from animals to human (e.g., emerging zoonosis).

Cryptosporidiosis is deem as a pivotal zoonotic disease caused by globally distributing parasitic protozoa called *Cryptosporidium* spp. Cryptosporidiosis becomes a main public health and veterinary solicitude by impacting on human and various animals species. Domestic animal, livestock, wildlife was known as potential reservoirs that contributed *Cryptosporidium* spp. to food and surface water [1].

The prospect zoonotic pathway for *Helicobacter* spp. transmission and epidemiology of this genus, earn more concern to these emerging pathogens. Three species resembling have been isolated from dogs or cats [2]. One of the possible theories is transmission of *Helicobacter* spp via raw milk from animals to humans [3,4].

Co-existence of *Helicobacter* spp and *Cryptosporidium* spp mostly occur in low income rural area due to animal contact as a transmission route. *Helicobacter* spp shares the associated gastrointestinal symptoms of *Cryptosporidium* spp and shares the same mode of transmission. This may suggest the association of *H. pylori* infection with markers of fecal exposure.

This hypothesis may be supported by our findings of a statistically significant association between presence of *Helicobacter* and *Cryptosporidium* in Egyptian children who live in rural area with direct contact with domestic animal and consume cow milk. Animal contact may increase human susceptibility to co-infection of *H. pylori* and other intestinal microbial infections especially *Cryptosporidium*.

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