Abstrakt

The subject of this thesis is the illness caused by *Campylobacter jejuni*. This Gram-negative species of bacteria, which requires specific conditions for its growth, was not successfully isolated until 1973, when usable selective growth media were developed. Since its discovery, it is considered the cause of campylobacteriosis, which is a severe human gastroenteritis resembling salmonellosis. Despite its selective growth conditions, this species of bacteria became highly successful, in particular as a result of its low needed infectious dose and easy transfer from food, especially poultry. Campylobacteriosis therefore became a problem not just in the Czech Republic, but throughout the world.

This thesis discusses not only the common properties of the *Campylobacter* genus, its infectious career paths, pathogenesis and pathogenicity, but also symptoms of campylobacteriosis, its treatment, and the ever increasing resistance of this species to antibiotics. I further analyzed 2003 to 2013 patient data obtained from the Center for Clinical Microbiology at the Hradec Králové University Hospital. Finally, development of the number of infections in the Hradec Králové district is compared with the overall Czech Republic records, as well as with those of the neighboring countries (2005-2012).