
ALGORITHM OF DIAGNOSTICS OF INFECTIOUS EXACERBATION OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS OF VIRUS ETIOLOGY

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Abstract

Chronic bronchitis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the respiratory tract, accompanied by increased production of sputum, a change in its physico-chemical properties and manifests itself as a chronic cough, at least 3 months per year for the last 2 years. Viral infection can significantly complicate the course of exacerbation of chronic bronchitis.

The aim of the study was to develop an optimal algorithm for diagnosing an infectious exacerbation of chronic bronchitis of viral etiology.

Results. The developed algorithm of etiological diagnosis of exacerbation of chronic bronchitis based on a combination of classical bacteriological methods, «rapid» immunochromatographic tests and multiplex polymerase chain reaction in real time helped to obtain new data on the spectrum of pathogens of exacerbation of chronic bronchitis: in 44.0 % of cases, viruses were identified, in 35.0 % – bacteria, in 21,0 % – virus-bacterial associations. Of the detected pathogens, there were more adenovirus, rhinovirus and parainfluenza virus (in 18.4–24.5 % of cases), among bacterial pathogens – *S. pneumoniae*, *H. influenzae* and *M. catarrhalis* (15.4–34.6 %).

Conclusions. The problem of virus-induced exacerbations of chronic bronchitis is urgent that requires further study the role of viruses and the development of optimal algorithms of diagnostics, treatment and prevention of infectious exacerbation of the disease.

Key words: infectious exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, diagnostic algorithm, viral spectrum.

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