

THE ROLE OF ATYPICAL MICROORGANISMS IN PATHOGENESIS OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN CHILDREN

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Summary

The article presents the results of the study of frequency of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Chlamydia pneumoniae* and trachomatitis infection in children from 6 months to 14 years old with bronchial asthma (BA). The study was performed in phase of exacerbation of the disease. The program of examination included infectious antigens detection in throat mucus by express-method of immunofluorescence, genome fragments of infectious agents detection in sputum and blood serum by polymerase chain reaction, Ig M and Ig G levels in venous blood — by immunoassay method. The high frequency of contamination was revealed, proving the immunodeficiency in patients with BA. Good clinical effect of azithromycin (Sumamed) in complex therapy in patients with BA was noted.