MORPHOLOGICAL PRECONDITIONS FOR FUNGAL INVASION IN LUNGS AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CLINICAL COURSE OF NONSPECIFIC PULMONARY DISEASES PATIENTS

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Summary

In order to identify morphological predisposition for fungal lung invasion and its influence on course of underlying disease there were examined 43 immunocompetent adult patients with nonspecific pulmonary diseases. The histological examination of endoscopy biopsy specimens of lungs was conducted in patients with chronic inflammatory disease, haemophtysis, cysts, recurrent pneumothorax. Fungal invasion in pulmonary tissue was revealed in 79,1 % of patients: mould fungi — in 34,9 % of specimens, yeast fungi — in 48,8 % of specimens. The conclusion was made that chronic inflammatory process, anatomic adnormalities and destructive changes in lungs (cavities, fibrosis areas) promoted fungal invasion. Fungal invasion intensifies inflammatory, necrotic, fibrous lesions in pulmonary tissue, promotes clots formation in blood vessels.