

THE BASIC PATHOGENS OF THE INFECTIOUS EXACERBATION OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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Summary

Bacteriological and virological examination (sputum, nasal cavity and nasopharynx lavage fluid or smears) were conducted in 126 patients with infectious exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (IE of COPD). The identification of bacterial pathogens was conducted by means of the classic cultural methods. For the indication of the viruses the fluorescent antibodies method (FA), hemagglutination-inhibition reaction, enzyme immunoassay (EIA), simple/quick tests, based on immunochromatographic assay (ICA), etc. were applied. IEs of COPD were caused by bacterial agents in 68,2 % patients, only by viruses — in 15,9 % and by their combination — in 15,9 %. Among bacterial agents *H. influenzae* was identified in 49,1 % cases, *S. pneumoniae* — in 22.6 %, *M. catarrhalis* — in 13,2 %, *Kl. pneumoniae* — in 9,4 %, *S. aureus* — in 7,6 % and *E. coli* — in 6,6 %. The most frequent viral agents, which caused IE of COPD, were influenza A and B viruses — in 37,5 % patients with viral exacerbation of COPD, respiratory adenoviruses — in 30,0 % , parainfluenza viruses — in 25,0 % and rarely respiratory syncytial virus — in 7,5 %. The influenza viruses express-diagnostic methods, based on ICA, and EIA have an advantage in verification by many characteristics over the traditional virologic methods.