## UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT MICROBIOCENOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA EXACERBATION

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The aim was to study the nature of the microflora, colonizing the upper respiratory tract in 100 patients with asthma in exacerbation phase.

It was demonstrated that in patients with exacerbation of asthma there had been massive colonization of the respiratory tract by opportunistic microorganisms and yeast-like fungi. The colonies of opportunistic microflora were found not only in the sputum, but in the nasal cavity and pharynx discharge as well. More than 10 representatives of different familes of microorganisms were revealed. Beside normal microflora (S. epidermidis, S. saprophyticus, Str. viridans) in many patients we found S. aureus, Candida spp. and their association. Gram-negative microorganisms such as H. influenzae, Klebsielleae spp., Enterobacter spp., Citrobacter spp., Pseudomonas spp. were also isolated frequently. It was proved that in exacerbation of asthma the opportunistic bacteria were isolated from nasal cavity smears in 85 % of patients; from pharyngeal smear — in 78,2 %, and from sputum — in 80,7 % of cases. Thus, during exacerbation of asthma a significant disturbance in microbiocenosis of respiratory tract occurs. Further, it is crucial to consider this fact in the pathogenesis of asthma. This will help to develop new methods for prevention of asthma exacerbations and improve quality of life of the patients.

Key words: asthma, opportunistic microflora.

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