

INFECTIOUS AGENTS RELEVANT TO THE LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT

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Abstract

A variety of infectious agents of lower respiratory tract infections (LRTI) determine the unpredictable in severity and specificity course of inflammation. Peculiarities of morphology and affinity of microorganisms to pulmonary tissue determine the need of surveillance of regional spectrum of possible pathogens.

Data collected at the diagnostic center for the period since 2010 to 2013 years showed that only 35 % of microorganisms were identified, predominantly in samples obtained from patients with community-acquired pneumonia, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and acute bronchitis.

H. influenzae was defined as the leading etiologic agent in patients with LRTI in Dnepropetrovsk region. The etiological role of H. parainfluenzae and S. pneumoniae was also significant. Mixed infection was detected in 16 % of patients.

The microbiological diagnostics in patients with LRTI is an important element of the diagnostic program that helps to correct the course of treatment in cases where empirical antibiotic therapy was not effective.

Key words: lower respiratory tract infections, infectious agents, diagnostic program.

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