ALGORITHM OF ETIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF BOCAVIRUS INFECTION IN CHILDREN WITH ASTHMA EXACERBATION

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Abstract

In order to develop the algorithm of etiological diagnosis of bocavirus infection 74 children aged 3 months to 6 years with exacerbation of asthma and recurrent episodes of obstructive bronchitis were examined. In 90.3 % of patients with asthma respiratory viruses have been revealed. Human bocaviruses held first place in the etiological structure of diseases and in 33.8 % of cases were identified as a mono-infection and in 3 % as co-infection with rhino- and adenoviruses. These findings were the basis for development of the etiological diagnosis algorithm, which included a set of methods: detection of influenza A / B, RS-virus and adenovirus by rapid tests, real-time polymerase chain reaction in a multiplex format to identify human bocavirus and other respiratory viruses and real time polymerase chain reaction for atypical pathogens. The algorithm can be recommended for use in pediatric practice.

Key words: bocavirus infection, human bocavirus, bronchial asthma, diagnostics, algorithm.

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