SURVEY OF FREQUENCY AND SPECTRUM OF VIRAL PATHOGENES IN ACUTE EXACERBATION OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS

O. Ya. Dziublyk, I. V. Dziublyk, M. I. Gumenyuk, N. M. Nedlinska, G. B. Kapitan, R. E. Sukhin, O. O. Mukhin, L. V. Chechel, O. V. Kukalo, O. V. Denysova, V. A. Iachnyk, T. M. Bagyn

Abstract

Despite the proven role of viral infection in etiology and course of chronic bronchitis, there are some unresolved issues, considering microbiological diagnostics of this condition.

The aim was to study the frequency and spectrum of viral pathogens, identified in patients with infectious exacerbation of chronic bronchitis.

Material and methods. 100 patients with infectious exacerbation of chronic bronchitis aged 18 to 75 years, 44 men and 56 women were enrolled in the study. For virological test the nasal smears were collected. Laboratory diagnosis of viral infection was performed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Results. Viruses were identified in 36 % of patients. The most common pathogens of infectious exacerbation of chronic bronchitis were rhinoviruses (29,3 %) and parainfluenza virus (21,9 %). Adenovirus was found identified in 14,6 %; metapnevmovirus — in 9,8 %; bokavirus — in 7,3%; respiratory syncytial virus — in 7,3%; influenza A virus — in 4,9 %; influenza B virus — in 4,9 % of cases.

Conclusion. Current survey demonstrated higher incidence of rhinovirus and parainfluenza virus as a causative agent of acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis. The detection rate of viral pathogens is higher soon after the onset of disease, correlating with seasonal variation of acute respiratory viral infections.

Key words: infectious exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, viral spectrum.

Ukr. Pulmonol. J. 2016; 3:11–14.

Olexandr Ya. Dziublyk
SO "National institute of phthisiology and pulmonology named after F. G. Yanovskyi NAMS of Ukraine"
Chief of nonspecific lung diseases treatment tehnologies dpt.
Doctor of medicine, professor
10, M. Amosova str., 03680, Kyiv, Ukraine
Tel., fax: 38044 270-35-61, olexandrd@pulm.kiev.ua