

ALGORITHM OF ETIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSING OF VIRAL-BACTERIAL COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA IN RECRUITS, MOBILIZED FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION ZONE

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Abstract

Community-acquired pneumonia during the outbreaks of respiratory viral diseases in recruits, mobilized for military service in anti-terrorist operation zone, remains a serious medical problem. Higher effectiveness of treatment can be achieved by means of improvement of etiological diagnosing.

Materials and methods. We examined 100 recruits, mobilized for military service in anti-terrorist operation (ATO), aged 25–50 years. During their stay at training center the study subjects developed community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), clinical group III, on the background of respiratory viral infection. The etiology of CAP was identified using complex method of testing in accordance with developed algorithm.

Results. Application of proposed algorithm helped to establish etiology of in 66,0 % of patients, whereas conventional microbiological tests yielded results in only 30 % of CAP cases.

Conclusion. The algorithm of etiological diagnosing, which utilizes novel real-time polymerase chain reaction and quick immunochromatography tests, can significantly increase the accuracy of diagnosis. It is recommended for use in medical service of military forces of Ukraine.

Key words: anti-terrorist operation, community-acquired pneumonia, diagnostics.

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