

TYPICAL AND ATYPICAL BACTERIA IN CHILDREN WITH PNEUMONIA.

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Abstract

Objectives The aim of the present study was to research the possible etiological factors of pneumonia in children.

Material and Methods Studied group were 46 hospitalized children aged from 1 to 11 years with pneumonia. Material for research were pharyngeal swabs and blood. 138 throat swabs were examined for *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* antigen, for DNA *Chl. pneumoniae* and for typical pathogens. DNA *Chl. pneumoniae* was detected in pharyngeal swabs with nested PCR. For typical bacteria detection classical microbiological culture was used. ELISA test was used for detection anti-*Chl. pneumoniae* and anti-*Mycoplasma pneumoniae* antibodies in sera.

Results DNA *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* was found in 10,9% of children. Positive culture for typical pathogens was observed in 8,7% of patients. Specific anti-*Chl. pneumoniae* antibodies in class IgM was found in 8,7% of children, in class IgG in 1 child and in IgA class in 1 child. Specific anti-*Mycoplasma pneumoniae* antibodies class IgM were found in 1 child and in class IgG in 6 children.

Conclusions The results of the study indicate that bacterial etiological factor of the infection was rarely detected in patients with pneumonia. Most likely, the most common cause of pneumonia was a viral infection. Determining the etiology of pneumonia plays a key role in the choice of treatment, which affects both its effectiveness and the avoidance of the effects of undesirable effects of the drugs used.

Keywords *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* - Detection - Throat swabs - Culture - PCR