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The Severity of Community-Acquired Pneumonia Depending on the Etiological Factor of Disease

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Objectives: To evaluate the dependence of the clinical course of the disease on a microbiological agent

Methods: 106 patients aged from 19 to 70 years were under observation. Men-72, women -34. For diagnostic purposes for diagnostic purposes were used radiography, fluoroscopy and CT. For microbiological examination was used sputum or lavage of bronchoalveolar fluid taken during bronchoscopy. Various agars were used for sowing. Krigler test disks and rabbit plasma were used for differentiation. Antibodies to Chlamydiae pneumonia and Mycoplasma pneumoniae were determined by immune-fluorescence.

Results: Microbiological studies revealed Str.pneumoniae in 22% of patients, Chlamydia and Mycoplasma pneumoniae in 18% of cases, Staphylococcus aureus in 16% of patients, β -Haemolytic streptococcus in 16% of studies, Hemophilus bacillus in 12%, and α -Haemolytic streptococcus in 7% of patients., 10%- candida. Mild disease with a lesion of one or several segments was observed in 12% of patients with the presence of Str. pneum. in etiology, in 6% with haemophilus infl. and 4% with Chlamydiae pneum. A subfebrile condition a slight indisposition was noted in the clinical course. In patients with moderately were observed severe febrile temperature, mild dyspnea, cough, and general weakness, loss of appetite. 74% of patients had Haemoph. infl., in 26% of cases- Str. Pneum. Severe hyperthermia, severe intoxication, shortness of breath occurred in 78% of patients with Staph.aureus (destructive pneumonia), in 12% of patients with Str.pneum. and in 10% with haemophilus infl.

Conclusion: Thus, the severe course of the disease with destruction of lung tissue was observed in the presence of Staphylococcus aureus. In addition to the etiological factor, the severity of the course depends on the extent of lung damage.

Keywords: Pneumoniae, microbiological agent