

PARTICULARITIES OF PHARYNGEAL MICROBIAL FLORA IN CHRONIC TONSILLITIS IN CHILDREN

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Introduction: The main role in the development of an inflammatory process in Waldeyer's ring is played by pathogenic and potential pathogenic microorganisms from the lymphatic tissue, and by the changes of immuno-antigen specific reaction in the body, that lead to local inflammation in tonsils. All the inflammatory process in the lymphatic tonsillar tissue takes part in the development of systemic complications in the body, worsening their pathogenesis. This pathology as a source of infection, is more often studied by different specialities such as: pediatrics, immunology, rheumatology etc.

Aim: Study of the bacterial flora on the surface of the tonsils in children with acute infections of the superior breathing pathways and after treatment with antibiotics, in chronic tonsillitis and practical healthy children.

Methods: There were studied 650 children until 18 years for microbial flora on the surface of the tonsils and its sensitivity to the most used groups of antibiotics. 451 children had chronic tonsillitis, 101 children with acute infections of the superior breathing pathways, 49 patients after treatment with antibiotics and 49 healthy children.

Results: The most frequent persistent microorganisms on the surface of the tonsils are: staphylococcus aureus, streptococcus pneumoniae and streptococcal β hemolytic infection; in acute inflammatory processes of the tonsils with affected function of the Waldeyer lymphatic ring and chronic inflammatory process has been obtained an increase of the streptococcal infection. Streptococcus pneumoniae is still present at a high level on the surface of the tonsils of children in all groups studied, which is resistant to antibiotic therapy. We believe that children suffering from respiratory infections often, which detects the presence of the Streptococcus pneumoniae have the need for vaccination against this antigen for therapeutic purposes. Most of the identified antigens are highly sensitive to antibiotics like the cephalosporin group and amoxicillin with clavulanic acid, and are less sensitive to macrolides and highly resistant to synthetic penicillin.

Conclusion: The obtained results indicate that the status of the local inflammatory process in the Waldeyer lymphatic ring depends not only on the type of microbial flora, but also from many endogenous factors - immunological, genetic.