

DETECTION OF CHLAMYDOPHILA PNEUMONIAE AND TYPICAL BACTERIA IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC COUGH

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Objectives: Analysis of the results of typical and atypical bacteria microbiological tests in patients with symptoms of chronic cough.

Material and methods: Studied group: 214 outpatients (110 women, 64 men, 40 children) with chronic cough aged from 2 to 94 years. 428 throat swabs from September 2013 to September 2014 were examined for: atypical bacteria - *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae* antigen (n=214) and typical pathogens (n=214). *Chl. pneumoniae* detection was performed using indirect immunofluorescence test (Cellabs, Australia). Classical microbiological culture was used for typical bacteria detection.

Results: *Chl. pneumoniae* antigen was detected in 55/214 (26,0%) patients with chronic cough (in 31 (28,2%) of women, in 14 (21,9%) of men and in 10 (25,0%) of children). Positive culture was observed in 30 (27,3%) of women, in 22 (34,4%) of men and in 21 (52,5%) of children.

Simultaneous occurrence of *Chl. pneumoniae* and typical pathogens (*Staphylococcus aureus* MSSA, *Streptococcus pyogenes* or *Moraxella catarrhalis*) was found in 16 (7,5%) of all respondents.

Conclusions: In patients with symptoms of chronic cough from the Lower Silesia Region of Poland significant percentage ~ 26 % *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae* infection was found. The frequency (7,5%) of typical and atypical bacteria coinfection was not meaning. These results indicate that the performance of studies for *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae* in throat swabs of patients with chronic cough is very useful in respiratory tract infections and allows implementation of an appropriate therapy

Keywords: *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae*, typical bacteria, coinfection