European Respiratory Society
Annual Congress 2013

Abstract Number: 694
Publication Number: P1891

Abstract Group: 10.1. Respiratory Infections
Keyword 1: Viruses **Keyword 2:** Wheezing **Keyword 3:** Pneumonia

Title: Clinical and laboratory findings of lower respiratory tract infections in pediatric cases: Near East University experience

Dr. Ayse 8905 Sayili aysesayili@yahoo.com MD , Dr. Ceyhun 8906 Dalkan dalkanc@yahoo.com MD , Dr. Nilufer 8907 Galip dr_ngalip@yahoo.com MD , Dr. Ozlem 8908 Sahaloglu ozlemsahaloglu@hotmail.com MD , Dr. Ilkan 8909 Hepguler ilkanmustafa@hotmail.com MD , Dr. Nerin Bahceciler 8910 Onder nerin74@gmail.com MD and Dr. Nazan 8911 Cobanoglu drncobanoglu@yahoo.com MD . [1] Department of Pediatrics, Near East University, Nicosia, Cyprus .

Body: AIM: Nasopharengeal swab RT-PCR DNA analysis can detect the respiratory tract pathogens(RTP) rapidly and therefore widely used. We aimed to detect the RTP and evaluate the clinical findings of our patients. MATERIAL-METHOD: Pediatric patients with lower respiratory tract infections admitted between January 2012-December 2012 were enrolled. Nasopharengeal swab RT-PCR DNA analysis were performed to all patients. RESULTS: Thirty four patients were between ages 0-12 years. The median age was 8.5months(0-144). Four(11.7%) were newborn. Thirteen(38.2%) were girls, 21(61.8%) were boys. On admission, 18(52.9%) had dry cough, 7(20.6%) high fever, 20(58.8%) wheezing, 10(29.4%) increased breathing. In physical examination, 14(41.2%) had rhinore, 3(8.8%) tonsillitis, 5(14.7%) hypoxia, 4(11.8%) tachypnea, 17(50%) rals, 12(35.3%) ronchi. Posterior-anterior chest x-ray revealed infiltration for 8(23.5%), consolidation for 3(8.8%) patients. M.pneumonia was detected in 1(2.9%), S. pneumonia in 18(52.9%), H.influenza in 6(17.6%) and B. pertussis in 2(5.9%). Adenovirus was in 2(5.9%), Human parainfluenza type 2 in 1(2.9%) (HPI), HPI type 3 and HPI type 1 were detected in 5(14.7%). HPI type 4 was in 21(61.8%). Rhinovirus was detected in 12(35.3%) patients, respiratory synsisial virus in 12(35.3%), influenza A in 3(8.8%), influenza B in 1(2.9%) were observed. Twenty(58.8%) patients were treated outpatient. CONCLUSION: RT-PCR method for RTP provides the clinician an advantage to modify the treatment especially for newborns where the infections can worsen easily as well as limiting the unnecessary use of antibiotics.