

European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

Abstract Number: 1246

Publication Number: P1881

Abstract Group: 10.1. Respiratory Infections

Keyword 1: Asthma - management **Keyword 2:** Viruses **Keyword 3:** Exacerbation

Title: Spectrum of viral pathogens in adults patients with infectious exacerbations of bronchial asthma

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Body: Investigation of the spectrum of viral pathogens in patients with infectious exacerbation (IE) of bronchial asthma (BA). Nasal swabs from 116 patients with IE of BA (60 men and 56 women aged 26 - 76 years), confirmed by the results of complex clinical-functional and laboratory methods. Laboratory diagnosis of viral infection was performed using polymerase chain reaction in real time (PCR-FRT). With the PCR-FRT detected antigens of influenza viruses A and B (Influenza virus A/B), parainfluenza (hPV), adenoviruses (hAdV), bocaviruses (hBoV), rhinovirus (hRV), coronaviruses (hCoV), respiratory-syncytial (hRcV) and metapneumovirus (hMpV). Viral pathogens were identified in 57,5% of patients with IE BA. The greatest significance of the etiological agents of viral IE BA had hRV - in 52,2% of cases. Much less frequently detected hBoV - in 13,0% of cases; hMpV - at 8,7%; hRcV - at 6,5%; hCoV, hAdV, hPV, influenza A that B - 4% each. In patients with IE of BA viral pathogens have been identified mainly in the winter-spring period in Dec and Feb - in 32,5% of patients, in Mar and May - in 48,8%, which generally coincides with the seasonal acute respiratory tract infections period. It should be noted that during the investigation registered epidemic of flu was not reported. The frequency of detection of viral pathogens of IE of BA depended on the period from the start of illness. In the first three days of illness viral pathogens detection rate was 78,3%, a 4 - 7 day – 21,7%, on day 8 and later none of the viral pathogen detected.