BRIEF REPORT

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The Presence of Bacterial, Fungal and Viral Infections in the Group of Children Frequently Having ARVI

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to an actual problem of modern pediatrics - children, frequently having acute respiratory viral infections. The analysis of the detection of IgG, IgM to the Ebshtein-Barr (EBV) virus, Cytomegalovirus, to HSV, to Mycoplasma pneumonia, Chlamidia pneumonia in the group of children, frequently having acute respiratory viral infections, is done. In the studied group compared with healthy children an increased antibody titer is revealed.

Keywords: cytomegalovirus, Ebstein-Barr virus, chlamydia, mycoplasma, herpes simplex virus.

One of the most representative groups of the child population, requiring attention of a pediatrician, is a group of frequently ill with respiratory infection children. They account for 50 - 60% of all recorded diseases. At large representative statistical material using the method of percentiles is justified, designed and recommended for use following age criteria to define groups of frequently ill respiratory infectionchildren: 0 - 12 months. - 4 or more acute illnesses per year; on the 2nd and 3rd year of life - 6 or more; 4th - 5; 5th and 6th - 4 and more; at the 7th year of life and older 3 and more diseases [1,2].

The **aim** is to study antibodies to the virus Ebstein-Barr (EBV) IgG, IgM, Cytomegalovirus IgG, IgM, IgG antibodies, IgM herpes simplex virus, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, chlamydia pneumoniae in the group of frequently ill respiratory with infection children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We conducted a survey of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) of blood frequently ill with respiratory infection children (more than 12 times per year) (n=200) and 100 healthy children, the clinic of Medical Institute of North-Eastern Federal University named after M. K. Ammosov.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY

We detected in the blood antibody titers of the virus Ebstein-Barr (EBV) IgG y 45% of the surveyed frequently ill with respiratory infection children, Ebstein-Barr (EBV) IgM 15.2%, 44% detectable antibodies to Cytomegalovirus IgG, and 18% had Cytomegalovirus IgM. At 19.4% frequently ill respiratory infection children identified IgG antibodies to herpes simplex virus, in

16% of frequently ill respiratory infectionpatients detected IgM antibodies to herpes simplex virus. It has often been noted antibodies to Mycoplasma pneumoniae IgG (56%), chlamydia (46%) in the group of frequently ill respiratory infection children. In the group of healthy children increased in antibody titer significantly lower (antibodies to the virus Ebstein-Barr (EBV) IgM 3.3% and 8% of the detected antibody to Cytomegalovirus IgG, 5% IgM Cytomegalovirus). Conclusions: Thus, the damaging effect on the immune system bacterial-viral infections may have (cytomegalovirus, herpes, Mycoplasma infection).

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