

Flora bakteryjna w przewlekłym zapaleniu zatok przynosowych

Bacterial flora in paranasal sinuses of the chronic inflammation

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Summary

Objective. To investigate the bacteriological profile in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis. **Materials and methods.** We enrolled to this trial 100 patients (56 females and 44 males) aged from 18 to 62 (mean 41,3), with chronic rhinosinusitis. Control group were 20 patients (9 females and 11 males) aged from 19 to 44 (mean 29,4). **Results.** In collected material from 87 patients (87%) growth of bacteria on 89 blood agar were received. In two cases mixed flora was observed. In 13 specimens there was no growth of any bacteria. Comparing results of studied cultures: in 78 patients pathological flora were discovered whereas in 8 patients saprophytic bacteria. In the group of pathological flora 71,57% cultured bacteria was aerobe, among it the commonest were: *Staphylococcus aureus* (13,73%), *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (10,78%), *Haemophilus influenzae* (9,8%), *Staphylococcus coagulase negative* (9,8%). In anaerobe group most frequently bacteria isolated was *Prevotella sp.* (6,86%). **Conclusions.** In our trial 15 different bacterial types were identified. In 72% cases aerobic bacteria were cultured. The most commonest pathogens were: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Staphylococcus coagulase negative*.