

# Występowanie *Chlamydia pneumoniae* u dzieci poddawanych adenotomii

*Chlamydia pneumoniae* occurrence in children with adenoid vegetations

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## Summary

**Introduction:** In world literature there is a lack on informations about occurrence frequency of *Chlamydia pneumoniae* in swabs from adenoid vegetations. *Chlamydia spp.* is a group of nontypical pathogenetic bacteria. Initially they were fought a cause of lower respiratory tract. Nowadays they are considered as a pathogenetic factor of upper respiratory tract infections. They can also cause persistent infection. **Material and methods:** During 3,5 months at the end of winter and beginning of spring, 110 children qualified to adenotomy (53 girls and 57 boys) were examined. The average of age carried out 6,11 years. **Results:** the positive results of direct immunofluorescence test (IFA) of adenoid vegetations swabs were received in 29 children (26.4%). Received results demonstrate chronic infection with *Chlamydia pneumoniae*. Pneumonia or bronchitis was noted additionally at 3 children (2.7%) in this in one child pneumonia caused by *C. pneumoniae* was diagnosed, secretory otitis media was diagnosed in 5 children (4,5%), asthma in 3 patients (2,7%). Confirmed infection *Chlamydia pneumoniae* occurred earlier at 5 children (4.5%). **Conclusion:** Results of direct immunofluorescence test (IFA) of adenoid vegetations swabs do not correlate directly with levels of anti-*C. pneumoniae* antibodies in blood. But antibody level could be supplementary to clinical symptoms and and swab result or give us information about infection history in patient.