



SPECIFIC DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC TONSILLITIS

Shamatov Islom Yakubovich

Department of Otorhinolaryngology #2 Samarkand State Medical University
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Shopulotov Shohruh Asliddinovich

Department of Otorhinolaryngology #2 Samarkand State Medical University
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Annotation

The article presents an analysis of data on the specific detection of patients with chronic tonsillitis outside the period of exacerbation. 180 patients with chronic tonsillitis were studied, the comparison group included 59 practically healthy patients. The study was conducted on the basis of Samarkand Medical University. Our data also indicates the sensitizing value of hemolytic staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli and Proteus coli in chronic tonsillitis.

Keywords: chronic tonsillitis, allergization, diagnostics, skin tests, microbiological analysis.

Introduction

In the etiology, pathogenesis and course of chronic tonsillitis, allergization of the body by bacterial antigens is of great importance.

One of the most accessible and common methods for detecting sensitization of the body are allergic tests.

Below is an analysis of the results of intradermal tests with bacterial allergens in patients with chronic tonsillitis and healthy individuals.

Material and Methods

Under supervision were 180 ball patients suffering from chronic tonsillitis (outside the period of exacerbation) and 59 practically healthy, aged 5 to 44 years. Microbiological analysis of the flora of the tonsils was carried out in 70 patients. For specific diagnostics, bacterial allergens of hemolytic streptococcus, staphylococcus, Escherichia coli and Proteus bacillus, produced by the Republican Research Institute of Medicine, were used. Allergens were injected intradermally, into the region of the inner surface of the forearm, one skin dose per injection. For



control, a liquid with tween and a solution of histamine at a dilution of 1:10,000 were used. The results were recorded after 24 hours according to the generally accepted scheme.

Results

Positive skin tests for allergens of hemolytic streptococcus were noted in 155 patients ($86.1 \pm 2.6\%$), hemolytic staphylococcus - in 106 ($58.0 \pm 3.6\%$), Escherichia coli - in 92 ($51.1 \pm 3, 7$), Proteus bacilli - in 44 ($24.4 \pm 3.2\%$).

A positive skin test was in 171 patients, and 143 ($83.0 \pm 2.9\%$) of them had a reaction to 2-3-4 allergens simultaneously, which indicates the presence of polyallergy. The most frequently observed positive reactions to allergens of hemolytic streptococcus, and staphylococcus aureus; hemolytic streptococcus and Escherichia coli; hemolytic streptococcus, staphylococcus and Escherichia coli.

In the remaining 9 ($5\% \pm 1.6$) patients, skin tests were negative. Of the 59 examined practically healthy individuals, in 56 ($95.0\% \pm 2.8$) they turned out to be negative, which indicates a sufficient specificity of the reaction.

A bacteriological study of 70 patients showed that in chronic tonsillitis from the tonsils, staphylococci are most often sown in 65 patients ($92.5\% \pm 3.1$) and streptococcus (in 62 patients - $88.5\% \pm 3.8$); Escherichia coli and Proteus coli were sown in 4 ($5.7\% \pm 2.8$) and 3 ($4.2\% \pm 2.4$) patients, respectively, in 58 patients ($82.8\% \pm 4.5$) both streptococci and staphylococci. In all cases of seeding from the tonsils of hemolytic staphylococcus (37), Escherichia coli (4) and Proteus coli (3), a positive skin test for the allergen of the corresponding microbes was observed.

However, in 30 patients with a positive reaction to the allergen of Escherichia coli and in 13 patients with a positive reaction to the allergen of the Proteus coli, the corresponding microbes were not isolated from the tonsils. Apparently, in these patients, the sensitization of the body occurs due to the intestinal microflora, in which E. coli are found constantly, and often Proteus bacillus.

Conclusion.

Our studies confirm the data of the literature that streptococcal allergy dominates in chronic tonsillitis.

Our material also points to the sensitizing value of hemolytic staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli and Proteus coli in chronic tonsillitis.



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