

DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT OF INTESTINAL MICROFLORA IN ADOLESCENTS

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Introduction. Currently dysbiosis is a clinical and laboratory syndrome that occurs in multiple diseases and clinical situations, characterized by a change in the qualitative and quantitative composition of the microflora, the movement of its various representatives into unusual habitats, metabolic disorders that are accompanied by clinical manifestations in some patients. According to statistical data, intestinal dysbiosis occurs in 70-90% of the population of different age groups. The normoflora biological balance is easily disturbed in the presence of exogenous and endogenous factors, in adolescents it is frequent acute respiratory-viral infections, allergic diseases, drug addiction.

Aim. The purpose of this work is to study the diagnostic method and examine the dysbacteriosis statistical data of the SE «Institute of Child and Adolescent Health of the NAMS of Ukraine» clinic patients.

Results and discussion. Depending on the microecological disorders in the intestine severity, different combinations of individual microbiocenosis representatives are possible, that characterize the dysbiotic changes. In practice, the number of 15-20 microorganisms species contained in feces are studied for the intestinal dysbiosis diagnostic (bifidobacteria, lactobacilli, enterobacteria, Enterococcus, Staphylococcus, Pseudomonas and Candida). The quantitative E. coli content is determined on Endo's medium. Normal composition is E. coli content 10^1 - 10^5 CFU/g faeces. To the hemolyzing coliform identification the blood agar is used. The norm it is up to 10^5 CFU/g. To determine the Staphylococcus amount the egg-salt agar is used (norm is up to 10^3 CFU/g). The lactobacilli amount is determined on MRS medium, their normal content is 10^6 - 10^7 CFU/g. To determine the anaerobic bifidobacteria, a culture is made on the modified Blaurococcus medium, their norm content is 10^7 - 10^9 CFU/g. Quantitation of Enterococcus is determined on Enterococccagar. Normally their quantity in the intestine for patients is from 10^5 to 10^8 CFU/g.

Conclusion. The use of the method of diagnostic examination for dysbacteriosis is necessary in clinical and scientific practice. Bacteriological studies are crucial in this process. The statistical data show the importance and urgency of improving the diagnostic methods, as well as drawing up a program for the correction of qualitative and quantitative disorders in children and adolescents.