

European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

Abstract Number: 3878

Publication Number: P2198

Abstract Group: 1.1. Clinical Problems

Keyword 1: Comorbidities **Keyword 2:** Infections **Keyword 3:** Extrapulmonary impact

Title: Concomitant intestinal parasitic infections in patients with respiratory disease

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Body: Background/aim: The intestinal parasitic infections are wide spread in Azerbaijan. The influence of helminth and protozoa on the respiratory diseases (RD) clinical course is still debatable. The aim of the research is to study what kinds of parasites are found in patients with common RD. Methods: To analyse 102 (female-47, male-55, adults-62, children-40) patients with RD and concomitant intestinal parasitosis. Results: Only helminth infection was detected in 38 patients: 19 of them with recurrent bronchitis, 13 - with asthma, one of which has also a bronchiectasis, 4 – with chronic bronchitis, and 2 - with acute bronchitis. The most founded helminth were *Enterobius vermicularis* (E) and *Ascaris lumbricoides* (A). *Trichocephalus trichiurus*, *Trichostrongylus* sp, *Taeniarhynchus saginatus* and *Strongyloides stercoralis* were less detected. Only protozoa infection was detected in 31 patients: 18 of them with asthma, 6 - with recurrent bronchitis, 3 - with COPD, 2 – with chronic bronchitis, 1 – with acute bronchitis, and 1 – with pneumonia. This patients were infected by the *Lambliia intestinalis* (L) in 13 cases, *Blastocystis hominis* (B) in 13, *Entamoeba coli* in 5 cases. In 25 patients - 2 and in 7 patients 3 different parasites were detected at the same time: 15 of them with asthma (1 patient has also an eosinophilic pneumonia), 11 - with recurrent bronchitis, 3 - with chronic bronchitis, 2 - with COPD, 2 - with acute bronchitis. The most observed combinations of parasites were E and L in 7, the L and B combination in 4, A and L in 3 patients. Conclusions: Prevalence of concomitant intestinal parasitosis among the patients with bronchial asthma and recurrent bronchitis more higher than in COPD patients.