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Title: Mycobiota of the pharynx in patients with persistent bronchial asthma who constantly applying the inhaled corticosteroids  

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Body: The aim: to investigate fungal colonization the pharyngeal mucosa in patients with persistent asthma, who constantly applying the inhaled corticosteroids (iGCS). Methods: There were examined 30 patients with bronchial asthma (13 men and 17 women, mean age 51.8 years) using iGCS at high and moderate doses of at least year. Mycological study of mucous pharynx (posterior wall of the pharynx, tongue root) for finding of Candida was performed on the Sabourau agar medium. Fungi growing was carried out at 28-30C for 48 hours. To study the adhesive there was used the model of a nitrocellulose film with immobilized hemoglobin. Results: Fungi of the Candida genus were isolated from the mucosa in 23 patients (76,6%): C.albicans - 22 cases (of which in one case, there was marked the combination of C.albicans and Geotrihum candidum), C.tropicalis – 1case. In 73.9% of the cases intensity of the pharynx colonization by yeastlike fungi was high and was 10^3, 10^5 CFU / ml. It has been stated that 16 out of 22 isolated Candida albicans cultures (72,7%) have less vivid ability to form tube germination and pseudomitsely in comparison with clinical cultures, isolated from the pharynx of patient with the diagnose pharyngomikoze, the adhesive activity of these cultures shoved at the middle level and made 15-32%. 8 out of 22 patients (27.3%) have cultures with a high ability for germination tubes formation and adhesive activity at the level of 35-45%, which corresponded to the level of clinical cultures with high virulence. The causes of differences in the activity of the fungus Candida in asthmatic patients receiving iGCS, require further study.