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**Title:** Microbiological factors of acute attack in patients with bronchiectasis

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**Body:** Aim: We aimed to evaluate the factors of acute attack in patients with bronchiectasis Methods: Between 1996-2013 years, data of all patients who admitted to bronchiectasis clinic of Cerrahpasa medical school pulmonology department, and diagnosed with high resolution computed tomography or multislice computed tomography were evaluated retrospectively. Statical analysis was performed by using SPSS 15.0 programs. Results: 403 acute attacks in 130 patients of all 232 patients were evaluated. The isolated bacterias were; 135 (33.5%) the flora of bacteria; 87 (21.6%) H. Influenzae; 4 (1%) H. Parainfluenzae; 15 (3.7%) indistinguishable haemophilus type bacteria; 62 (15.4%) P. Aeruginosa; 1 (0.2%) P.alcaligenes; 30 were pseudomonas type of bacteria that its type can not be distinguished; 26 (6.5%) S. pneumoniae; 14 (3.5%) M.catarrhalis; 8 (2%) E. coli, 4 (1%) enterobacter; 4 (1%) alpha-hemolytic streptococci; 3 (0.7%) beta-hemolytic streptococcus; 2 (0.5%) Staphylococcus aureus; 22 (0.5%) Stenotrphonas maltophilia; and 1 (0.2%) P.mirabilis. Conclusion: While bacterial factors can not be detected in one third of acute attacks in bronchiectasis, Haemophilus type bacterias are responsible for one-quarter of the acute attacks. Pseudomonas type bacterias were determined in approximately one fifth of the patients in acute exacerbation. However, the proportion of patients that S. pneumoniae and M.catarrhalis was detected as a factor, remained at about 5%.