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Title: Bronchiectasis in the children

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Body: **AIM:** The aim of this retrospective study was to define the general characteristics, underlying causative factors and treatment of bronchiectasis patients. **METHODS:** The study was performed in Medical Faculty of Meram. One hundred consecutive children, diagnosed with bronchiectasis were included in the study. General characteristics and underlying causes were recorded from the medical records. **RESULTS:** Males made up 58%, females 42% of the patients. Mean age of the patients was 9.81 ± 4.40 years at diagnosis, patients had been followed 2.13 ± 1.18 years on average. In 46%, parents of the patients were relatives. At least one other family member had been diagnosed with similar disease in 17% of the patients. Chronic cough was the most common symptom. In 71% of the patients, an underlying etiology was identified, postinfectious bronchiectasis was the most common (23%), followed by immunodeficiencies (22%), primary ciliary dyskinesia (13%). The percentages of affected lobes were as follows: left lower lobe, 62%, right lower, 40%; middle, 39%; lingula, 33%; right upper, 20%; and left upper, 20%. 18% of the patients required surgery. The surgical intervention was unilateral lobectomy in 11, bilateral lobectomy in 5 and left pneumonectomy in 2 of the patients. There was no improvement in weight and height percentiles. **CONCLUSION:** Infections account for the majority of cases of bronchiectasis seen in our study. Autosomal recessive diseases as immunodeficiency and primary ciliary dyskinesia followed infections. Chronic productive purulent respiratory secretions and persistent crackles should raise the possibility of bronchiectasis in children and these symptoms should recognize bronchiectasis to pediatricians.