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INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES: explore the etiology of primary pyodermas and secondary pyogenic complications in patients with dermatoses during 2013 year among patients of Ural region

MATERIAL & METHODS: It was analyzed 434 microbiological cultures isolated from patients with primary bacterial infection (impetigo) and secondary pyogenic complications in patients with chronic dermatoses (atopic dermatitis (AD), eczema, acne). Samples of culture were carried out by TOF mass-spectrometry with Biotyper (VITEK MS).

RESULTS: Among the 434 strains, 36 were isolated from impetigo lesions, 156 were isolated from clusters of secondary pyogenic complications in patients with AD, 186 of the patients with eczema, 56 - from acne patients.

Among patients with primary bacterial infection in 69.5% cases of the centers of the dominant microorganism was *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (SE), and, as a monoculture in 47.2%. While *Staphylococcus aureus* (SA) stood out as a monoculture in 22.2 % of patients with impetigo. *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Staphylococcus hominis*, *Acinetobacter wofii* at 25.0 % occurred in microbial associations with SE. There was isolated separately allocated culture *Corynebacterium xerosis* in 16.7 % of cases.

For patients with AD most significant determining microbial species paysage was SA: as monoculture SA identification at 73.7% of patients and in association with other microorganisms detected in 13.5% of those surveyed, with more than half the cases, together with SE in other cases allocated bacteria *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*, *Staphylococcus hyicus*, *Staphylococcus intermedius*, and *Moraxella* genus *Enterococcus*.

Patients with eczema in 34.4 % of cases of outbreaks of secondary complications fixed SA, amount them in monoculture - 65.9%. In conjunction with the SE, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *E coli* - in a few cases.

In acne patients, the predominant microorganism was SE in 75.0 % cases, with 53.9 % as the monoculture, but also in association with other microorganisms (*Staphylococcus capitis* to 9,6%, *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* 9,6%, *Klebsiella pneumonia* - 4.8 %). SA was determined as monoculture was only in 15.4% cases in elements of pustular and cystic of acne patients.

CONCLUSIONS: Analysis of the microbial flora in pyogenic sites of patients with dermatoses in the Urals region showed that the lesions in primary bacterial infection was dominant microorganism as SE, identifications 69.5 % cases. Etiologic factor in the development of secondary infection in patients with AD is SA (73,7 %), which in most cases flora as a monoculture, which is also typical for patients with eczema, among which SA was determined in 78.2 %. SA was identified from elements of pustule acne patients in 15.4 % of cases.