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## **INFLUENCE OF CYTOMEGALOVIRUS ON THE ACUTE TONSILLITIS IN CHILDREN**

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Acute tonsillitis is one of the most common childhood diseases. Mixed infections are very common in the practice of pediatricians and / or family physicians. Infection with cytomegalovirus (CMV) occurs during the first years of a child's life, and the persistence of the virus - throughout the life of the child and / or person. Infection of a child with CMV may in one way or another affect the clinical course of another nosology.

The aim of our work was to study the effect of CMV on the clinical course of acute tonsillitis in young children. We examined 65 children aged 4 to 9 years, patients with acute tonsillitis, who were treated on the basis of NCP CHOR "Kharkiv Regional Children's Infectious Diseases Clinical Hospital". We divided sick children into two groups. The first group included 35 children with acute tonsillitis without background infection (inactive form), the second - 30 children with acute tonsillitis on the background of CMV infection. The diagnosis was established on the basis of clinical, bacteriological, virological and serological examination. In order to determine the activity of CMV infection, all patients underwent studies of titers of IgM and IgG antibodies to major antigens and antibodies to CMV, PCR in patients' blood. We conducted a study of clinical features, during which we found the effect of CMV on the clinical manifestations of tonsillitis in children. We determined the prolonged preservation of subfebrile body temperature, intoxication manifestations in children with concomitant infection in comparison with patients without background infection ( $p < 0.05$ ). Sore throat in children was found in both groups, but in children infected with CMV, these complaints lasted significantly

longer ( $p < 0.05$ ). Layering on the tonsils on both sides, hyperemia of the mucous membrane of the oropharynx we found in sick children of both groups. In children, regardless of the background infection, we observed an increase in cervical and submandibular lymph nodes. The duration of persistence of these symptoms was longer in children infected with CMV ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Thus, the studies we conducted indicate the course of acute tonsillitis in children infected with CMV, have a certain course of clinical features. Infection of children with CMV leads to the prolongation of the main clinical manifestations of tonsillitis, which must be borne in mind during the recovery period when prescribing therapeutic measures.