

## MODERN DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE TONSILLITIS

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**Relevance.** Acute tonsillitis is one of the most common pathologies of the upper respiratory tract. Streptococcus group A (*S.pyogenes*, GAS) is considered an important etiopathogen. The relevance of streptococcal angina is associated with its prevalence, high incidence, various clinical forms and complications, as well as features of the epidemic process among children and young adults.

**The aim of the study:** to study the etiological aspects of acute tonsillitis.

**Research methods.** A prospective study of 223 patients aged 7 to 63 years with a diagnosis of "acute tonsillitis" was conducted, who were hospitalized in the angina department of the Republican specialized scientific and practical medical center of epidemiology, microbiology, infectious and parasitic diseases, as well as in the infectious hospital of Andijan region. Clinical examination included collecting a history of the current illness, use of antibiotics for previous episodes of the disease. Hematological indicators were taken into account. All patients on the day of admission to the hospital underwent a throat swab for microbiological and immunochromatographic (StreptatestR Express diagnostic system, DectraPharm, France) studies to identify GAS. Statistical data processing was performed using the "Microsoft Office Excel 7.0" program.

**Results and their discussion.** The results of bacteriological examination of samples taken from 223 patients showed that *Streptococcus pyogenes* was isolated in 53 (23.7%) patients, *Staphylococcus aureus* in 42 (18.8%) patients, *Staphylococcus aureus*+*Candida* spp in 27 (12.2%) patients, *Staphylococcus* spp in 15 (6.7%) patients, and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* in 12 (5.4%) patients, and 74 (33.2%) patients had a negative result. In addition to bacteriological examination, an immunochromatographic test - express test (Streptotest) was used, which increased the etiological decoding of acute tonsillitis to 79 (35.4%) positive samples for *S.pyogenes*. The use of an express test for the diagnosis of the causative agent of streptococcal angina will allow for the correct treatment to be prescribed at an early stage of the disease, which in turn will reduce the risk of further spread of the infection, reduce the risk of early and late complications, as

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well as prevent the unjustified use of antimicrobial drugs in the treatment of acute tonsillitis.

**Conclusion.** Given the poor outcomes of streptococcal tonsillitis, early identification of *S.pyogenes*-induced tonsillitis is relevant, which requires widespread use of the rapid test in medical institutions. *S. pyogenes* is naturally highly sensitive to penicillin. Timely etiological diagnosis of streptococcal tonsillitis will resolve the issue of a rational choice of an antibacterial drug, which will prevent the development of both early and late complications.