

## **FEATURES OF DISBACTERIOSIS OF LARGE INTESTINE OF CHILDREN IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE**

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The normal Gut Flora have a protective and barrier role against invasive pathogenic microorganisms by producing anti-biotic like substances, antifungal volatiles (AFV) and others.

The purpose of work was to study high-quality disbacteriological changes of normal microflora of large intestine for children of the first year of life.

285 children of the first year of life were studied, the results show that: 49 children did not have rejections in composition of the normal microflora of large intestine, 236 children show disbacteriosis of large intestine of different levels. Inspected children at which the disbacteriosis of intestine is exposed are divided into 3 groups. The 1st group was made of 12 children at which discovered *Candida* mushrooms in a monoculture, at what the most pathogenic *C. albicans* (76% of the cases). For the children of the 1st group other esse-pathogenic bacteria (EPB) were not exposed. The 2nd group was made of 70 children at which *Candida* mushrooms associated with esse-pathogenic bacterias, such as *Staphylococcus* spp., *Klebsiella* spp., *Hemolytic collibacillus*. The 3rd group had 154 children, from which it was found that not a considerable high quality and quantitative violations of saprophytes and EPB. At the study of tests of pathogenecity with the selected bacteria set by us, that EPB associated with *Candida* mushrooms possessed more expressed pathogenic properties. So, *S. aureus* coagulated plasma in 40-60 minutes, produced pathogenic enzyme – lecithinase on ESA. In addition, *Klebsiella* spp. possessed the expressed hemolytic activity on a blood agar. It is needed to mark that *Candida* mushrooms, selected from the children of the 2nd group possessed high-adhesive properties, which is different from those which are selected from the children of the first group.

Thus, for the children of the first year of life with disbacteriosis of the large intestine, EPB prevailed and expressed pathogenic properties. In our view for treatment of such disbacteriosis it is needed to utilize eubiotics and antifungal preparations, because exactly the *Candida* mushrooms can result in development of candidosis of large intestine.