

ENDOSCOPIC EVALUATION OF SPECIFIC ENDOBRONCHITIS

I. Lazarevska, J. Buzarov, L. Sokolova, L. Trajanovic, S. Galbova

Institute for Respiratory Diseases in Children, Skopje, Macedonia

Hilar lymph node nearness with tracheobronchial tree makes possible reflection of almost every their change to the breathing tree. This might be registered with bronchological exploration.

Aim. To show the frequency of specific endobronchitis on the base of two-year material in our Pediatric Bronchologic Unit.

Material and method. In the period of two years (January 2002-2003) we made 360 bronchoscopy interventions. Specific endoscopic signs were registered in 31 (8.6%) children. Previous diagnostic procedures for confirmation of specific lung disease were performed and it was approved. The patients age distribution was 6 months to 16 years.

Results. The following changes in patients were registered:

- enlargement of tracheal and intersegmental karini in 19 (61.3%)
- compression of the main and segmental bronchi in 13(41.2%)
- caseous mass with obstruction of the lumen in 15(48.4%)
- granulation tissue in 4(12.9%).

Conclusion. Bronchoscopic intervention was shown to be the important diagnostic procedure in common with algorithm of the investigations of the patients with specific lung disease. It helps to register the changes that are characteristic for this entity. But, in the same time, it gives us opportunity to follow the therapeutic effect of the therapy.