

## STUDY OF THE STATE OF THE MICROBIOME OF THE LARGE INTESTINE IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT CLINICAL COURSES OF ECZEMA

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<b>Heading</b>	ORIGINAL RESEARCHES
<b>Type of article</b>	Scientific Article
<b>Annotation</b>	<p><b>The aim</b> is to determine and analyze the species composition and population level of the microbiome of the large intestine cavity in patients with different clinical courses of eczema.</p> <p><b>Materials and methods.</b> 80 patients with eczema were examined, 40 of whom had true (genuine) eczema, while the other 40 had microbial (infectious) forms of eczema. The state of the microbiome of the large intestine was studied using microbiological methods, and the degree of dysbiosis was determined according to generally accepted criteria. Parametric and non-parametric methods of statistical analysis were used to evaluate the research results.</p> <p><b>Results.</b> In the examined patients with eczema, a significant (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>) decrease in the content of Bifidobacterium and Lactobacillus in the colon (by 19.2% and 17.8%, respectively) was found compared to the control group, an increase in the content of bacteria of the genus Klebsiella and Staphylococcus spp. (by 3.45 and 2.28 times), and the appearance of enterobacteria of the genus Proteus and Staphylococcus aureus in some patients. In 69 (86.3%) patients, signs of dysbiosis were diagnosed: in 20 (25.0%) individuals – grade I, in 35 (43.8%) – grade II, in 10 (12.5%) – grade III, and in 4 (5.0%) – grade IV, with more pronounced manifestations of dysbiosis in patients with microbial forms of eczema. A dependence of changes in the indicators of the large intestine microbiome on the duration of eczema and the frequency of exacerbations per year was established.</p> <p><b>Conclusions.</b> In most of the examined patients with eczema, changes in the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the microbiome of the large intestine cavity with manifestations of dysbiosis, mainly of I–II degrees, manifested by a decrease in the content of bacteria of the genus Bifidobacterium and Lactobacillus without a significant difference in patients with true and microbial eczema, but with a greater deficiency in cases of prolonged dermatosis, as well as an increase in the content of Escherichia coli with hemolytic activity and bacteria of the genus Clostridium and Staphylococcus, the level of which is higher in patients with microbial eczema compared to true eczema and in patients with frequent relapses of dermatosis, which should be taken into account in the comprehensive examination and treatment of such patients.</p>
<b>Tags</b>	<i>true eczema, microbial (infectious) eczema, microbiome, dysbiosis of the large intestine</i>
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