

**DETECTION OF SPECIFIC PATHOGENS IN RESPIRATORY TRACT SAMPLES TAKEN FROM PATIENTS WITH THE APPLICATION OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY METHODS**

Wozniak-Kosek Agnieszka<sup>1</sup>, Kosek Jarosław.<sup>2</sup>, Zielnik-Jurkiewicz Beata.<sup>3</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Department of Influenza Research , National Influenza Centre. National Institute of Public Health-National Institute of Hygiene. Chocimska Str. 24, 00-791 Warsaw

<sup>2</sup> Otolaryngology Clinic, Military Institute of Medicine, Szaserów Str. 128, 04-141Warsaw

The Seeplex RV 15 One step ACE Detection was designed to identify the 15 most common respiratory viruses in clinical specimens such as nasopharyngeal aspirates, nasopharyngeal swabs, and bronchoalveolar lavage specimens. It is a one-step multiplex RT-PCR system for the detection of influenza virus type A and type B, human respiratory syncytial virus type A, B; human adenovirus, human metapneumovirus, coronavirus 229E/NL 63 and OC 43, human parainfluenza type 1,2,3,4, human rhinovirus type A,B,C, human enterovirus and bocavirus 1,2,3,4.

The research was conducted on the basis of swabs collected from patients who came to the ENT Emergency unit care at the Department of Otolaryngology, Military Medical Institute in Warsaw, in February 2013.

Due to the nature of work in the laryngological emergency ward, performed for the City of Warsaw, the material was collected only from those patients who reported problems associated with rhinitis or any dysfunctions in the upper respiratory tract.

The study carried out shows that patients who came to seek laryngological assistance at the ENT emergency unit care were also infected with viruses having an affinity for the epithelium of the upper respiratory tract.