

spp. The above may indicate the influence of not only an etiological agent, but also a certain association of microorganisms on the severity of maxillary sinusitis combined with type 1 diabetes.

Associations of microorganisms consisting of 5 species were found in patients with chronic purulent maxillary sinusitis combined with severe type 1 diabetes mellitus. Their composition was different, but the pathogen *S. pneumoniae* in a high population level, opportunistic obligate anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Bacteroides* and *Prevotella*, *Fusobacterium*, streptococci and *Staphylococcus aureus* were isolated and identified.

Thus, according to the Berger-Parker index of constancy and dominance, the dominant pathogens of chronic inflammation in the maxillary sinuses are *S. pneumoniae*, *H. influenzae*, *M. catarrhalis*. Other bacteria (*S. pyogenes*, *S. aureus*, *E. coli* Hly +, *B. fragilis*) are additional or accidental (*E. coli* Hly +, *B. fragilis*) pathogens. All major pathogens persist in the habitat in association. Microorganisms, depending on their role in the normobiocenosis, can inhibit the pathogenetic activity of the leading pathogen or, conversely, activate its pathogenetic role, which must be taken into account when choosing treatment tactics.

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(. ., 2015; . ., 2018).

(Shaikh N, 2019; Hanne A. Boon, 2021).

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1,6 – 2,7 ;
(44,9%),
(20,0-27,7%);
Enterobacteriaceae – *E. coli* (46,8-81,5%)
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: (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterococci*) 45-60% 85-98%;
The Diagnosis of Urinary Tract infection in Young children
(DUTY) ; *Gorelick Scale score*

UTicalc (<https://uticalc.pitt.edu>)
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