

عنوان مقاله:

Effects of Opium Smoking Cessation on the Nasopharyngeal Microbial Flora

محل انتشار:

مجله اعتیاد و سلامت, دوره 1, شماره 1 (سال: 1388)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 5

نویسندگان:

Ali Golshiri - Assistant Professor of Otorhinolaryngology and Chief of Moradi Hospital, Departments of Otorhinolaryngology, Moradi Hospital, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences

Mohammad Reza Mokhtaree - Hospital Infection Control Nurse, Moradi Hospital, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences

Ziba Shabani - Specialist in Infectious Disease, Ali-ibn- Abitalib Hospital, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences

Sayed Taghi Tabatabaee - Assistant Professor of Pediatrics and Chief of School of Medicine, School of Medicine, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences

Amir Rahnama - Pathologist, Vice Chancellor of Treatment, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences

Mohammad Moradi - Assistant Professor of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences

Ahamad Reza Sayadi - Occupational Therapist, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences

Hadi Faezi - Medical Student, School of Medicine, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences

خلاصه مقاله:

Abstract Background: To determine the effect of opium smoking cessation on the frequency and type of microorganisms in the nasopharynx of opium smokers. **Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study performed in psychology and ENT department of Moradi Hospital of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences in ۲۰۰۸ (Kerman, Iran). Nasopharyngeal cultures were taken from ۵۰ opium smokers before and ۲ to ۳ months after cessation of opium smoking. Potential pathogens were identified. **Findings:** Eight potential pathogens were isolated from nasopharyngeal cultures obtained from ۴۳ individuals before opium smoking cessation, and ۴ were recovered from ۳۳ individuals after cessation ($P < ۰.۰۰۰۱$). Streptococcus pneumonia, staphylococcus saprofiticus, streptococcus α hemolytic, and staphylococcus aureus in ۲nd culture were not seen. The most sensitivity to antibiotics was related to ceftriaxone (۸۴%), ciprofloxacin (۷۴%) and cloxacillin (۷۲%); the most resistance was to amoxicillin (۲۶%) and the least resistance was to chloramphenicol. **Conclusion:** In our study, some potential pathogens decreased or even disappeared after opium cessation. Our patients have not been advised to change their number of cigarettes. We have used methadone pill for substitution of opium. It seems that opium smoking affects nasopharyngeal flora. **Keyword:** Opium, Nasaopharynx, Microbial flora

کلمات کلیدی:

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/2036567>



