CONCLUSION
Diagnosis of aspirated FB is complicated, symptoms can be confused with lower respiratory tract infection or asthma what may result in delayed diagnosis and intrabronchial granulation. Prevention plays the most important role.

RESULTS
The number of patients undergoing flexible bronchoscopy was 164 - 56 girls (36%), 108 boys (64%). Patients who were removed from the study had foreign body (FB) in the esophagus or nasopharynx, FB was absent or flexible bronchoscopy was not performed. 76 patients (46%) had FB located in the airways. Location of FB: left bronchus (33%), right bronchus (58%), others (9%). Type of FB: organic (86%), anorganic (14%). Most common organic FB were nuts. The youngest patient was 6 months and the oldest 17 years old. Repeated flexible bronchoscopy was in 13 cases. There were no serious complications in this case.

Pic 2. A. Foreign body in right bronchus, B. Foreign body in bronchus and granulation