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USE OF BRONCHO-MUNAL FOR PNEUMONIA IN FREQUENTLY ILL CHILDREN

**Goyibova Dildora Shodiyorovna,
Avliyoev Azamat Eshtukhtar u'gli
Boyaliev Abdukodir Farkhodovich**

1st year clinical residents of the Department № 1 of Pediatrics and Neonatology
Samarkand State Medical University, Samarkand

Relevance. The relevance of studying the treatment of frequently ill children is significantly high and is due to the significant spread of various diseases in young children, the chronicity of the process in the bronchopulmonary system. In almost half of the cases, the etiological factor in the development of pneumonia in children is a viral infection - respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), which has a high affinity for the epithelial cells of the bronchopulmonary system.

The purpose of the scientific study: To study the effectiveness of the use of the drug Broncho-munal in pneumonia in frequently ill children.

Material and research methods. Depending on the therapy performed, 54 sick children aged 2 to 10 years were divided into 2 groups who underwent inpatient treatment in the departments of pediatrics No. 1 and No. 2 of the Samarkand Branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care. The main group included 27 children who were prescribed Broncho-munal at an age dosage. The control group included 27 patients receiving only complex treatment.

This drug was prescribed 1 capsule per day in the morning, on an empty stomach, 30 minutes before meals. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the therapy of this drug was carried out on the basis of the dynamics of the general condition of the child, clinical symptoms, physical changes in the lungs, radiological data.

Results of the study: Upon admission of patients, the general condition in children of group I was assessed as moderate in 24 (88.8%), in 3 - severe (11.1%), and in children of group II - moderate in 22 (81.4%), in 4 - severe (14.8%) and extremely severe in 1 (3.7%), which indicates a relatively similar severity of the condition in patients of both groups. An analysis of clinical and physical changes in the lungs showed that if, on the background of traditional therapy, clinical and physical percussion changes in the lungs normalized by 4.6 ± 0.3 days, auscultatory changes by 5.1 ± 0.3 days, then in the group using Broncho -munal, a significantly accelerated improvement in these indicators was observed (3.9 ± 0.4 ; 4.1 ± 0.3).

The addition of oral administration of Bronchomunal to the complex of traditional treatment ultimately manifested itself in a decrease in the length of stay of patients in the hospital compared to patients of group II, on average by 1.0 day, while in patients of group II it was 4.8 ± 0.3 bed-day.

Findings. Based on the above, Broncho-munal is an effective immunostimulating drug that helps to reduce the frequency of acute respiratory tract infections, reduces the duration of the course of diseases, reduces the likelihood of exacerbations of pneumonia, and also increases the body's resistance to infections of the respiratory system. Broncho-munal can be recommended for the treatment of pneumonia in frequently ill children.