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ELSEVIER



SRN
Societal Research Network

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POLYOXIDONIUM IN THE THERAPY OF PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN

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Purpose of the study. Show the effectiveness of the drug Polyoxidonium in the treatment of pneumonia in children.

Material and research methods. We examined 64 children aged 3 to 5 years with community-acquired pneumonia, hospitalized in the 1st and 2nd departments of emergency pediatrics of the SF RRCEM. The patients were divided into two groups: group 1, consisting of 30 patients, were on traditional treatment, and group 2, which included 34 children, received, along with complex therapy, the drug Polyoxidonium, which was administered intramuscularly at a dose of 0.1 mg/kg, 1 time through day.

Research results. The cause of pneumonia in most cases 47-73.4% was SARS and colds. Indications for hospitalization of 38-59.4% of patients were acute respiratory failure of 1 or 2 degrees, 19-29.7% of patients had broncho-obstructive syndrome and toxicosis with exsiccosis in 7-10.9% of cases. In patients, pronounced shifts in immunological reactivity were recorded: the level of IgG (7.0 g/l) and IgA (0.42 g/l) decreased with a slight increase in the level of IgM (1.64 g/l). All patients received age-appropriate nutrition, inhalations, antibiotics, and post-syndrome therapy. In the 2nd group of patients, after two injections of the drug, there was an improvement in the general condition, a decrease or disappearance of signs of toxicosis, shortness of breath, wheezing in the lungs and tachycardia. In patients of the 2nd group, 1.1 days earlier than in the 1st group of patients, an improvement in the general condition and a regression of the clinical manifestations of the disease were recorded. Before discharge from the hospital in patients of the 1st group, shifts in the parameters of immunological reactivity persisted and a decrease in the levels of serum IgG (7.2 g/l) and IgA (0.44 g/l) was noted with a slight increase in the content of Ig M (1.25 g/l). The immune disorders that persisted to discharge from the hospital in patients of group 1 indicate the persistence of signs of inflammation and the possibility of developing a relapse of the disease, which is possibly associated with the use of antibiotics with immunosuppressive properties. In patients of group 2 treated with Polyoxidonium, before discharge, an increase in the level of serum Ig M (1.39 g/l) was noted, and the immunity parameters of IgG (7.9 g/l) and IgA (0.53 g/l) were close to normative. The time of hospital stay in patients of the 2nd group, who received complex therapy in combination with Polyoxidonium, decreased by 1.1 bed/days compared with patients of the 1st group.

Findings. Thus, the use of the drug Polyoxidonium in the complex treatment of children with pneumonia contributes to the normalization of immunity parameters and to the reduction of the time spent by patients in the hospital.