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OPTIMIZATION OF THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT IN ACUTE OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHITIS IN CHILDREN WITH MYOCARDITIS

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Objective: to study the effectiveness of nebulizer inhalation of ipratropium bromide and oral levocarnitine in acute obstructive bronchitis in children with myocarditis.

Materials and research methods. Under observation were 50 children aged 1 to 10 years with acute obstructive bronchitis against the background of myocarditis, who received inpatient treatment in pediatric departments and the pediatric intensive care unit of the Samarkand branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care, Samarkand Regional Children's Multidisciplinary Medical Center. The patients were divided into 2 groups: group I - 25 children who received standard therapy and group II - 25 children who received oral levocarnitine in addition to standard therapy. The drug was prescribed to children under 1 year old, 10 drops 3 times a day as an additive to sweet drinks, 1-6 years old, 14 drops each, children from 6 to 10 years old, 1/4 teaspoon 2-3 times a day. The course of treatment is 1 month. Evaluation of the effectiveness of drugs was carried out on the basis of a study of the dynamics of the general condition of the child, clinical symptoms, laboratory and instrumental data.

Results of the work: On the 4th day from the start of treatment, 18 (72%) children of the 1st group and 21 (84%) of the 2nd group showed a positive clinical dynamics of the disease: manifestations of intoxication decreased, body temperature decreased. In 17 (68%) children of the 1st group and in 22 (88%) of the 2nd group, cough decreased, appetite increased.

By the 5th-6th day of treatment, 19 (76%) children of the 1st group and 23 (92%) of the 2nd group had the disappearance of cough, shortness of breath, wheezing in the lungs. On the 10-12th day of therapy, the disappearance of the focus of pneumonic infiltration was noted during an X-ray examination of the chest organs in 21 (84%) sick children of the 1st group and in 23 (92%) of the 2nd group.

Conclusion: Thus, the established effectiveness of oral administration of levocarnitine in acute obstructive bronchitis in children with myocarditis will improve treatment tactics and reduce the duration and number of complicated forms of the disease.