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EFFICACY OF BRONCHO-MUNAL IN THE TREATMENT OF ATYPICAL PNEUMONIA IN FREQUENTLY ILL CHILDREN.

Boyaliev Abdukodir Farkhodovich
Normatov Marufbek Bakhrom ugli
Suyunov Bobur Kholmurod ugli

Clinical resident of the 1st course of the Department № 1 of Pediatrics and Neonatology
Samarkand State Medical University

Relevance. The relevance of studying the treatment of atypical pneumonia in young children is high and is due to: a significant spread of this disease in young children, atypical clinical manifestations, chronicity of the process in the bronchopulmonary system.

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

Material and research methods. Depending on the prescribed therapy, 60 patients aged 6 months to 6 years were divided into 2 groups, who were hospitalized at the Samarkand Branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care in pediatric departments. The main group included 30 children in whom the complex therapy of pneumonia was accompanied by the appointment of Broncho-munal in an age dosage. The control group included 30 patients who received only complex treatment. The drug was prescribed 1 capsule per day in the morning, on an empty stomach, 30 minutes before meals. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the drug was carried out on the basis of a study of the dynamics of the general condition of the child, clinical symptoms, such as cough, shortness of breath, physical changes in the lungs, x-ray data.

Results of the study: Upon admission, the general condition in children of group I was assessed as moderate in 26 (86.6%), in 3 - severe (10.0%) and extremely severe in 1 (3.3%), and in children of group II moderate in 27 (90.0%), in 2 - severe (6.6%) and extremely severe in 1 (3.3%), which indicates a relatively similar severity of the condition in patients of both groups. Analysis of physical changes in the lungs, which are the most manifest symptoms of pneumonia, showed that if, on the background of traditional therapy, 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 Bronchomunal showed a significantly accelerated improvement in these parameters (3.9 ± 0.4 ; 4.1 ± 0.3 ; $P < 0.02$). The inclusion of oral administration of Bronchomunal in the complex of traditional treatment was ultimately manifested by a decrease in the length of stay of patients in the hospital compared with patients of group II, on average by 1.0 days, while in patients of group II it was 4.8 ± 0.3 bed-days ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions. Thus, Broncho-munal is an effective immunostimulating drug that reduces the frequency of acute respiratory tract infections, reduces the duration of their course, reduces the likelihood of exacerbations of pneumonia, and also increases the body's resistance to infections of the respiratory system. Based on the foregoing, Broncho-munal can be recommended for the treatment of children with atypical pneumonia.