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THE USE OF POLYOXIDONIUM IN CHILDREN IN THE TREATMENT OF ATYPICAL PNEUMONIA

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Relevance. Respiratory diseases in children are one of the important problems of pediatrics and children's pulmonology. Despite the progress made in diagnosis and treatment, diseases of the respiratory system still occupy one of the first places in the composition of diseases of children and adolescents.

The purpose of the scientific work: to study the effectiveness of the use of the drug Polyoxidonium in the treatment of atypical pneumonia in children.

Research materials and methods. Depending on the prescribed therapy, 72 patients from 6 months to 16 years of age undergoing inpatient treatment in the pediatric departments № 1 and № 2 of the Samarkand Branch of the Republican Emergency Medical Research Center were divided into 2 groups. The main group. complex treatment of atypical pneumonia included 36 children with Polyoxidonium. The control group included 32 patients who received complex treatment only.

Results of the study: In most cases, 38 (52.7%) pneumonia was caused by URI. Indications for hospitalization of 48 (66.6%) patients were acute respiratory failure of I or II degree, broncho-obstructive syndrome in 12 (16.6%) patients, and toxicosis with ecchymosis in 12 (16.6%) cases. was. All patients received age-appropriate nutrition, inhalations, antibiotics, and post-syndromic therapy. In the second group of patients, after two injections of the drug, the general condition improved, signs of toxicosis decreased or disappeared, shortness of breath, wheezing and tachycardia were observed. The improvement of the general condition and the regression of the clinical manifestations of the disease were recorded 1.1 days earlier in the patients of the II group than in the I group. In group II patients treated with polyoxidonium, an increase in the immune indicators of Ig M (1.39 g / l) and IgG (7.9 g / l) and IgA (0.53 g / l) was noted in the blood serum before discharge. was close to the norm. The length of hospital stay of group II patients who received complex therapy with polyoxidonium was reduced by 1.1 beds per day compared to group I patients.

Conclusion. Thus, Polyoxidonium is an effective immunostimulant drug that reduces the frequency of acute respiratory tract infections, reduces their duration, reduces the likelihood of exacerbation of pneumonia, and also increases the body's resistance to infections of the respiratory system.