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Peculiarities Of The Current Of Acute Bronchopulmonary Diseases In Children With Adverse Premorbid Condition

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ABSTRACT

The article also examines the consequences of family relations, the health and age of the mother, the course of pregnancy, premorbid background in the form of childhood rickets, anemia, the state of the immune status in acute pneumonia, bronchiolitis, obstructive bronchitis in children.

Sociopathic families and children with dangerous factors are more likely to suffer from acute respiratory infections, fever, shortness of breath, prolonged coughing and pathological changes in the lungs. Compared to 2014, the incidence of pneumonia decreased by 22.7%, and the number of children with obstructive syndrome increased from 33.4% to 47.5%.

KEYWORDS

Pneumonia, obstructive bronchitis, sociopathology, hazards, immunization.

INTRODUCTION

Frequent respiratory diseases continue to be one of the urgent problems of modern pediatrics. This is due to the significant

prevalence of this pathology among children of early and preschool age.

Influenza and pneumonia rank first as the cause of death among all infections, and the fifth among the causes of death in children under 5 years of age [8].

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2015, pneumonia took the lives of about 922 thousand children under the age of 5, which accounted for 15% of deaths in this age group.

The respiratory system in children is under the constant influence of a huge number of microorganisms and antigens in the inhaled air, due to which complex defense mechanisms have been formed in the lungs.

Analysis of individual risk factors for a particular patient can significantly affect the course of the disease, prognosis and treatment options. At the forefront among the reasons affecting the health and morbidity of children, currently include unfavorable social factors, as well as an unfavorable premorbid background.

According to the literature, about 63.0% of children live and are brought up in unsatisfactory living conditions, of which 52.1% are non-working mothers, in 23.5% of cases the mother's age is up to 19 years. Early artificial feeding - 91.4%, maternal disease during pregnancy 59.7%, gestosis - 31.4% The worst is the situation in sociopathic families [3,4,5,6].

With the beginning of the introduction of pneumococcal vaccination into the calendar of vaccinations and vaccinations, among the vaccinated from 15 to 70% of cases, the incidence of pneumonia decreased (in children under one year old by 30%, younger than 2 years old by 23.0%).

The presence of premorbid diseases, low adaptive capabilities of the organism cannot but affect the course of acute bronchopulmonary diseases in this contingent of children.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

To study the clinical features of the course of acute diseases of the bronchopulmonary system in children of sociopathic families with a premorbid state.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study is based on the results of the study of a retrospective analysis of the medical history for 2015-2018 in 3192 children with bronchiolitis, pneumonia and obstructive bronchitis, treated in the somatic departments of the Bukhara Regional Children's Multidisciplinary Medical Center. As part of the surveys, socio-social factors influencing the course and outcome of acute diseases of the lungs and bronchi were studied.

RESULTS

The article presents the results of studies to determine the most significant risk factors for the development of premorbid conditions (chronic eating disorder, anemia, rickets and atopy) in children from sociopathic families. Since 2016, there has been a marked decrease in the incidence of pneumonia, which is associated with the introduction of vaccination against pneumococcal pneumonia.

In the structure of concomitant and background pathology of acute bronchopulmonary diseases in children from sociopathic families, more often than in children from ordinary families, there were

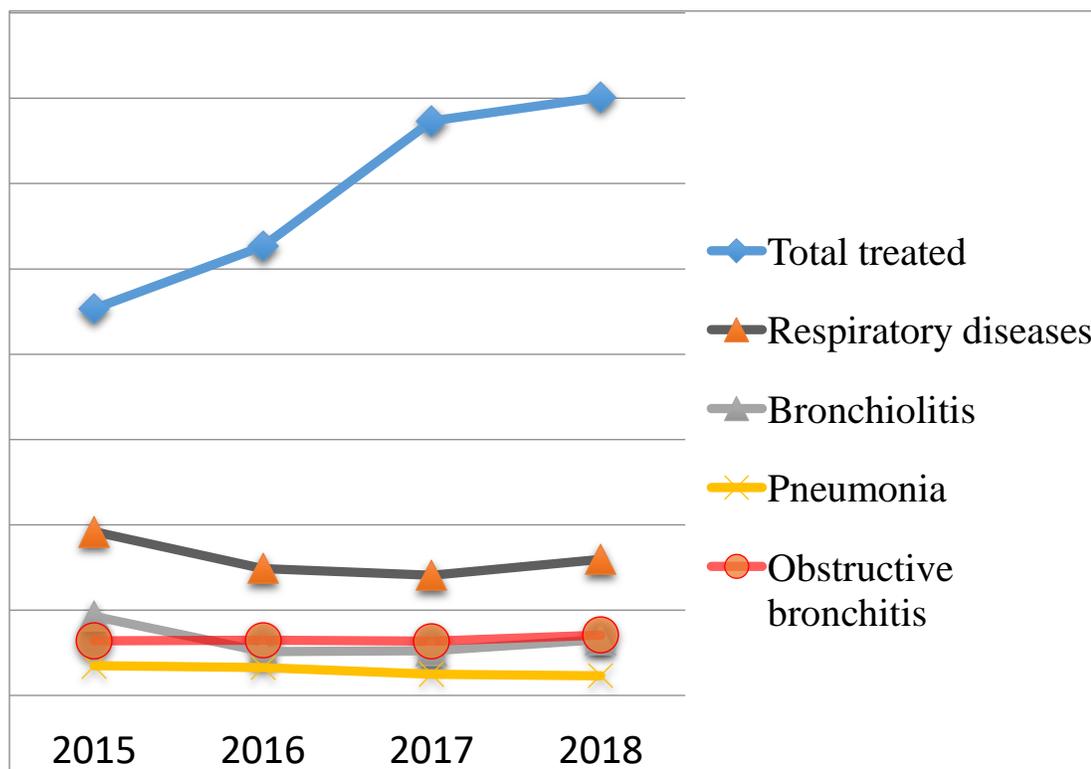
chronic eating disorders, anemia, rickets and allergic background.

In children with acute bronchopulmonary diseases living in sociopathic families, background pathology was found significantly more often than in the group of children living in ordinary families, which could not but affect the clinical course of this disease.

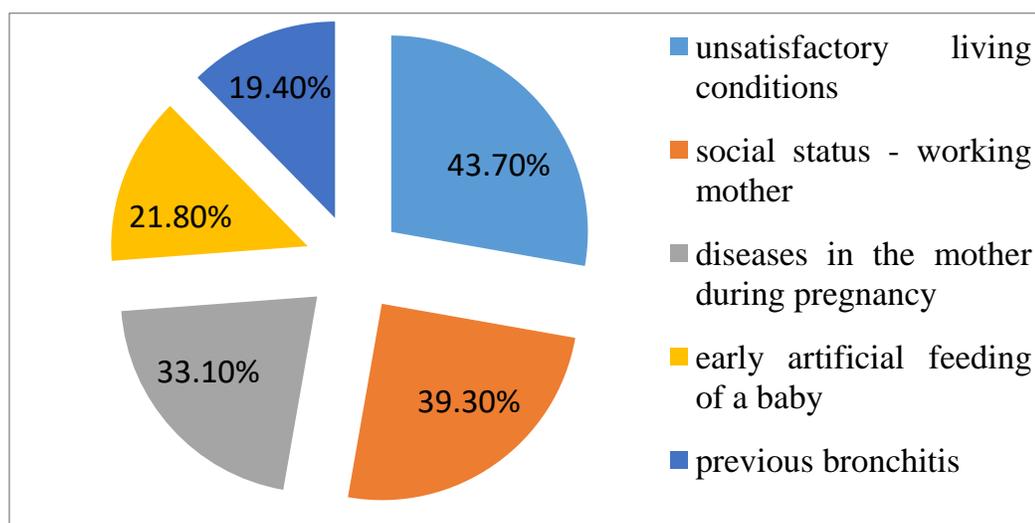
In our studies, it has been proven that in children from sociopathic families, diseases occurring against the background of malnutrition, anemia, rickets and other concomitant diseases were more often combined with 2 concomitant diseases. In the examined group, 47.1% of children had the underlying disease combined with premorbid disease, and 41.5% of patients had an allergic background.

The structure of patients treated in the Bukhara regional children's multidisciplinary medical center

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total treated	9070	10532	13465	14025
Respiratory diseases:	3838	2975	2820	3192
%	42,3	28,2	21,0	22,7
Bronchiolitis	1857	1027	1047	1213
%	20,4	34,5	37,1	38,1
Pneumonia	698	651	499	463
%	18,2	21,9	17,7	14,5
Obstructive bronchitis	1283	1297	1274	1517
%	33,4	43,6	45,2	47,5



Факторы риска выявлены у детей, из социопатических семей, обладающими наибольшей значимостью:



In children from sociopathic families and an unfavorable premorbid state, in acute bronchopulmonary diseases, a longer duration of cough, physical abnormalities in the lungs, shortness of breath and fever was established than in children raised in conditions of blog-safe families.

An analysis of the features of the modern course of respiratory disease in children indicates a significant decrease in the severity of the course of bronchopulmonary processes, as well as a significant decrease in pneumonia, in 2015 - 42.3%, and in 2018, respectively, 22.7%, which is associated with the beginning of 2015 with vaccinations against pneumococcal pneumonia.

However, a steadily growing proportion of patients with broncho-obstructive syndrome should be noted. 2015 - 33.4%, 2018 - 47.5% increased by 14.1%. In recent years, there has been a decrease in the number (less than 1%) of all patients with severe and fatal outcomes of the disease.

CONCLUSION

1. In sociopathic families, comorbidities such as chronic eating disorders, anemia, and rickets were more common. The combination of 2 concomitant diseases was found in 2216 children (47.1%), and 41.5% of patients with obstructive bronchitis had an allergic background.
2. Children from sociopathic families and an unfavorable pre-morbid state have a longer fever, shortness of breath, cough, and physical data in the lungs than in children raised in conditions of prosperous families.
3. Reducing the number of patients with severe and fetal outcomes of the disease.

4. There was an increase in the course of respiratory diseases with obstructive syndrome from 33.4% to 47.5%.
5. Reduction of pneumonia since 2015 from 42.3% to 22.7% in 2018, i.e. by 22.7%.

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