



THE FEATURES STUDY CLINICAL COURSE AND METABOLIC METABOLIC STATE EXCHANGE AT CHILDREN WITH NOSOCOMIAL PNEUMONIA AND VARIOUS VARIANTS OF VEGETATIVE INNERVATION

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Introduction. As you know, today the timely innovative diagnosis, treatment and prevention of community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) in young children is one of the most pressing problems in pediatrics. Timely and effective treatment of CAP is possible only with an early and timely diagnosis, an adequate assessment of the severity of the condition of the sick child, a rational choice of antibiotic therapy, taking into account background diseases, age and the whole child. Pneumonia is the leading single infectious cause of death among children worldwide. In 2019, 740,180 children under five years of age died from pneumonia, accounting for 14% of all deaths in children under five years of age, and among children aged one to five years, pneumonia accounts for 22% of all deaths.

Purpose. The article deals with study features of clinical course and metabolic state exchange at children with nosocomial pneumonias and various variants of vegetative innervation.

Materials and methods. It was carried out by retrospective method. 204 case histories of children were analyzed.

Results. An analysis of the medical history of 204 sick children showed that children aged 6 months to 5 years suffer more often and amounted to 61.7%, children from 5 to 18 years old accounted for 33.8%, up to 6 months 4.4%. In most cases, community-acquired pneumonia was focal in nature.

As you know, broncho-obstructive syndrome is not typical for pneumonia. However, in the first group, it was registered statistically significantly more often than in other age groups (23.2; 6.6 and 2.7%, respectively; $p < 0.01$).

With an increase in the age of children, the number of segmental and polysegmental forms increased (up to 15.2% at the age of 5 years and 18 years), the dominance of the focal form also remained (98.6% in the group under 5 years and 84.2% in the group of children older than 5 years).

Inhibition of aldolase activity was more significant in patients with parasympathotonic variant of the nervous system. In patients of this group, aldolase activity is reduced by 54.2% relative to the first group, and in sympathetic children by 35.2%.

Conclusion. The assessment was taken by data of functional state of autonomic nervous system and metabolic exchange at children with nosocomial pneumonia. It was in the younger age group i.e. at the age of 6 months, in almost 100% of cases. With the increase of children's age the number of segmental and poly-segmental forms increased. The course of nosocomial pneumonia depends on the state of the vegetative status, being accompanied by changes of metabolic enzymes activity.