

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF IMMUNOMODULIN IN CHILDREN IN THE TREATMENT OF ATYPICAL PNEUMONY

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Пневмония – это воспалительное заболевание респираторной системы, являющейся одной из частых госпитализаций детей, которая проявляется симптомами интоксикации, кашлем, изменениями в легких и дыхательной недостаточностью. Цель научной работы: изучить эффективность применения препарата Иммуномодулин при лечении атипичных пневмоний у детей. Нами было пролечено 72 больных детей в возрасте от 6 месяцев до 14 лет, которые были разделены на 2 группы. 2 группе был назначен Иммуномодулин. Иммуномодулин является эффективным иммуностимулирующим препаратом, который уменьшает частоту острых инфекций дыхательных путей, сокращает продолжительность их течения, снижает вероятность рецидива пневмоний, увеличивает сопротивляемость организма. Таким образом, Иммуномодулин является эффективным иммуностимулирующим препаратом, снижающим частоту острых респираторных инфекций, сокращающим их продолжительность, снижающим вероятность обострения пневмоний, а также повышающим резистентность организма к инфекциям дыхательной системы.

Ключевые слова: дети, пневмония, лечение, Иммуномодулин.

ANNOTATSIYA

Pnevmoniya - nafas olish tizimining yallig'lanish kasalligi bo'lib, u bolalarning tez-tez kasalxonaga yotqizilishidan biri bo'lib, u intoksikatsiya, yo'tal, o'pkada o'zgarishlar va nafas olish etishmovchiligi bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Ilmiy ishning maqsadi: bolalarda atipik pnevmoniyani davolashda Immunomodulin preparatini qo'llash samaradorligini o'rganish. Biz 6 oylikdan 14 yoshgacha bo'lgan 72 nafar bemor bolalarni 2 guruhga bo'lingan holda davoladik. 2-guruhga Immunomodulin tayinlandi. Immunomodulin - o'tkir nafas yo'llarining infektsiyalari chastotasini kamaytiradigan, ularning davomiyligini kamaytiradigan, pnevmoniyaning qaytalanish ehtimolini kamaytiradigan va tananing qarshiligini oshiradigan samarali immunostimulyatsiya qiluvchi dori. Shunday qilib, Immunomodulin o'tkir respiratorli infektsiyalarning chastotasini kamaytiradigan, ularning davomiyligini kamaytiradigan, pnevmoniyaning kuchayish ehtimolini kamaytiradigan, shuningdek, tananing nafas olish tizimining infektsiyalariga chidamliligini oshiradigan samarali immunostimulyatsiya qiluvchi dori.

Калит so'zlar: болалар, пневмония, davolash, Immunomodulin.

ANNOTATION

Pneumonia is an inflammatory disease of the respiratory system, which is one of the most frequent hospitalizations of children, which is manifested by symptoms of intoxication, cough, changes in the lungs and respiratory failure. The purpose of scientific work: to study the effectiveness of the use of the drug Immunomodulin in the treatment of atypical pneumonia in children. We have treated 72 sick children aged 6 months to 14 years, who were divided into 2 groups. Group 2 was assigned Immunomodulin. Immunomodulin is an effective immunostimulating drug that reduces the frequency of acute respiratory tract infections, reduces the duration of their course, reduces the likelihood of recurrence of pneumonia, and increases the body's resistance. Thus, Immunomodulin is an effective immunostimulating drug that reduces the frequency of acute respiratory infections, reduces their duration, reduces the likelihood of exacerbation of pneumonia, and also increases the body's resistance to infections of the respiratory system.

Key words: children, pnevmoniya, treatment, Immunomodulin.

Urgency. Respiratory diseases in children are one of the important problems of pediatric and pediatric pulmonology. Despite the achievements in diagnostic and treatment, the respiratory diseases still occupy one of the first places in children and adolescents. This is due to the deterioration of the ecological situation around the world, and the pathology of the respiratory bodies is closely linked to the environment [2,7]. The growth of respiratory pathology in children, the possibility of studying the factors and mechanisms of emerging brandulate in children are likely to be the possibility of hospitalization. The weight of patients with the low inflammatory and acuity of the inflammatory infinity of intent to anticipic pnoxony and the acuity of the inflammation of the disease is forced to seek us new methods. Justification of the use of immunostalism mediculates [1,3,4]. To date, one of these drugs is immunomodulin, an immunological drug, increases immunity against respiratory infections. The drug has an immunopimantulus effect, strengthens immune to breathing infections. In patients with immunomodulaulin, protective features of the body against bacteria and viruses are enhanced. Reduces frequencies of acute respiratory tract, reduces their duration, reduces the likelihood of intensification of intent to attempt, and also resistance to the body's respiratory system infections. [5,6,8]. Their clinical recovery of polyxyandies and children treated in hospital also accelerated, symptoms lost faster than traditional therapy.

The purpose of the scientific work: is to study the effectiveness of the application of immunomodulin drug in the treatment of anticipic pneumonia in children.

Research materials and methods. Depending on the designated therapy, the Samarkand branch of the Republican Scientific Center in the Samarkand branch of the Republican branch is divided into 22 patients aged 1 and 2 to the group. The main group. The complex treatment of interstitial pneumonia included 36 children accompanied by Polyhydramnios. The control group includes only 32 patients who have received complex treatment. Clinical view dynamics and the results of the assessment of the efficiency of polioxidonic therapy were compared during the 4-day observation in two groups of patients. The effectiveness of the drug was assessed on the basis of the study of the dynamics of the child, cough, changes in the lungs, and clinical information such as X-ray data.

The results of the study were: In most cases, 38 (52.7%) pneumonia was Kerri. 48 (66.6%) to toxicosis with eccosity in the patient to hospitalize the patient, 12 (16.6%) in the patient with eccosity in the patient and 12 (16.6%) . The patients noted a significant shift of immunological reaction: Igg (7.0 g / l) and the Iga (0.42 g / l) levels decreased by a slight increase in Igm (1,64 g / l) level. All patients received the age of the age of all patients, cleaning after inhalias, antibiotics and syndrome. In the second group of patients, the improvement of the general condition after two injections, decreased or loss of symptoms, shortness, and tachycardia were observed. The improvement of the general condition and the regression of the clinical manifestations of the disease was recorded 1.1 days before the I group in patients. It is noted that the IG m (1.39 g / l) and IGG (7.9 g / l) and Igg (7.9 g / l) and Igg (0.53 g / l) immunity indicators of the serum (7.9 g / l) and IG (0.53 g / l) and Igg (0.53 g / l) immunity indicators of the IG Cardabi before emptying in patients with Polychidonomia. It was close to the norm. The time of hospitalization of patients II patients with polychidonomia with Polyhydramnios decreased by 1.1 beds per day against group patients.

Discuss results. The results of inspections and treatment of patients in children show that the use of polychidonomia is accompanied by a quick positive dynamics, the average perxiety change changes in the lungs 4.6 ha normalized. ± 0.3 , Auskultat changes 5, 1 ± 0.3 days. The children adopted Polyhydramnios, no side reactions were recorded.

Conclusion. Thus, Polyhydramnios is an effective immunist factor that reduces the likelihood of pneumonia, which reduces the frequencies of acute respiratory respiratory and increases the probability of the body's intensification, and the body's resistance to the infections of the body. This reduces the need to use other drugs, especially antibiotics. The convenience of use, the lack of high efficiency and clear side effects allows to recommend this drug to be widely used in pediatrics.

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