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IMPROVEMENT OF TACTICS FOR TREATMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHITIS IN CHILDREN AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF CARDITIS

Shadieva Khalima Nuridinovna

Associate Professor of the Department of Propaedeutics of Childhood Diseases Samarkand State Medical University Samarkand. Uzbekistan

Abstract: Obstructive bronchitis is the most common disease among children and occupies an important place in the structure of morbidity in children. Chronicity, disability and mortality from this disease remain relevant. Objective: to study the effectiveness of complex treatment with nebulizer inhalations with nebutamol and levocarnitine for obstructive bronchitis in children against the background of carditis. Materials and methods of the study-the study included 60 children aged 1 to 12 years with obstructive bronchitis against the background of carditis. The patients were divided into 2 groups: Group I (30 patients) - children suffering from obstructive bronchitis against the background of carditis, Group II (30 patients) - children suffering from obstructive bronchitis. Children with obstructive bronchitis against the background of carditis were divided into 2 subgroups: subgroup Ia - 15 children who received standard therapy, and subgroup Ib-15 children who received inhalations of nebutamol and levocarnitine in addition to standard therapy. Thus, the established effectiveness of nebulized inhalation of salbutamol and oral administration of levocarnitine in obstructive bronchitis in children with carditis improves treatment tactics, reduces the duration of inpatient treatment and the number of complicated forms of the disease.

Key words: children, obstructive bronchitis, carditis, treatment.

Relevance. Respiratory diseases caused by broncho-obstructive syndrome are among the most common, and the significance of this pathology is increasingly increasing due to the increase in the effects of various premorbid and unfavorable environmental factors [1,4,6]. At the current stage of science, the concept of "broncho-obstructive syndrome" is collective and can accompany various nosological forms of respiratory pathology, including a complex of symptoms of specifically defined clinical manifestations of bronchial obstruction based on narrowing or occlusion of the airways. [7,9,11]. Determination of difficulty, hoarseness of the voice requires a thorough examination and an individual program for eliminating risk factors for the prevention and development of the disease [2,5]. The course of broncho-obstructive syndrome in children often lasts for a long time and is recurring with various concomitant pathologies, and the severity of the disease often depends on the degree of damage to cardiovascular pathology in the body. [3,10]. In this regard, it seems relevant to study the course of broncho-obstructive syndrome in children with myocarditis, improve diagnostic and therapeutic measures, which is the purpose of this study.

Carditis is an infectious and inflammatory disease caused by various pathogens, characterized by inflammatory infiltration of the myocardium with fibrosis, necrosis or degeneration of myocytes [8,12]. The actual frequency of myocarditis in children is unknown due to the lack of uniform diagnostic criteria for the disease, even taking into account the extreme diversity of pathomorphological data and clinical symptoms of the disease, as well as the lack of clearly defined studies.

Objective of the study: to study the effectiveness of nebulizer inhalations with nebutamol and levocarnitine in obstructive bronchitis in children against the background of carditis.

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Materials and methods of the study. Under our observation, 60 children aged 1 to 12 years with a diagnosis of obstructive bronchitis were treated in the pediatric department of the Samarkand branch of the Republican Research Center for Emergency Medical Care. The patients were divided into 2 groups: Group I, 30 patients - children suffering from obstructive bronchitis against the background of carditis; Group II, 30 patients - children with obstructive bronchitis. Children with obstructive bronchitis against the background of carditis were divided into 2 subgroups: subgroup Ia - 15 children who received standard therapy, and subgroup Ib - 15 children who received nebulized nebutamol and levocarnitine. Nebutamol-salbutamol is a selective beta-2-adrenergic receptor agonist and a bronchodilator. The effect of the drug occurs 4-5 minutes after inhalation, the duration of action is 4-6 hours. reduces the secretion of bronchial glands, prevents bronchial constriction. When used for inhalation, it has virtually no resorptive effect. The inhalation solution was used for children - 2.0-2.5 mg 3-4 times a day through a nebulizer. Levocarnitine is a drug related to B vitamins, it has anabolic, metabolic, antihypoxic, antithyroid effect, stimulates regeneration, increases appetite and activates fat metabolism. The drug is prescribed to children under 1 year old, 10 drops 3 times a day, 1-6 years old, 14 drops, children from 6 to 10 years old, 1/4 teaspoon 2-3 times a day as an addition to sweet drinks. The course of treatment is 1 month. The effectiveness of the drugs was assessed based on a study of the dynamics of the general condition of children, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental data.

Results: According to the results of pre-treatment studies, it was established that 24 (80%) patients in the 1st group and 26 (86.6%) patients in the 2nd group had symptoms of hyperthermia and intoxication. Paroxysmal cough was observed in 26 (86.6%) and 27 (90%) patients in the 1st and 2nd groups. Dyspnea and tachycardia were observed in 18 (60%) and 14 (46.6%) patients.

On the 4th day after the start of treatment, positive clinical dynamics of the disease was noted in 21 (70%) children in the 1st group and in 20 (66.6%) in the 1st group: signs of intoxication decreased, body temperature decreased. Cough, dyspnea and tachycardia decreased in 18 (60%) children in the 1st group and in 16 (53.3%) children in the 1st group; treatment was continued.

By the 5th-6th day of treatment, 25 (83.3%) children in group 1a and 20 (66.6%) children in group 1b had no cough, dyspnea, perioral cyanosis, or wheezing. On the 10th day of treatment, positive dynamics of hematological parameters and ECG results were noted.

On the 10th-12th day of therapy, chest X-ray examination revealed the disappearance of the pneumonic infiltration focus and heart size in 25 (83.3%) of group 1a and 19 (63.3%) of group 1b.

Conclusions: Thus, the established effectiveness of nebulized inhalation of nebutamol and oral administration of levocarnitine in obstructive bronchitis in children with carditis improves treatment tactics, reduces the duration of inpatient treatment and the number of complicated forms of the disease.

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