IMPROVING TREATMENT METHODS FOR COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN

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Relevance. In the structure of infectious pathology in children, diseases of the bronchopulmonary system occupy the main place and the highest incidence of atypical pneumonia is observed among children. Atypical pneumonia accounts for approximately 30% of cases of pneumonia in children and adolescents, and focal epidemic outbreaks in children's groups are possible. The most pressing problem in pediatrics is rational antibacterial therapy. The course and outcome of pneumonia depends on the correct choice of antibacterial drug.

Purpose of work: To study the use of the drug Macropen in children with atypical pneumonia

Materials and methods of research: 32 children aged 2 to 14 years who received treatment in family clinic No. 13 of the city of Samarkand were examined. The first main group included 16 children in whom complex therapy for pneumonia was accompanied by the prescription of the drug Macropen in an age-specific dosage. The second control group included 16 patients who received only complex treatment. The results of the dynamics of clinical manifestations and the assessment of the effectiveness of Macropen therapy by doctors were compared in two groups of patients during 10 days of observation.

Results of the work: The effectiveness of Macropen (suspension 175 mg/5 ml, 150 mg/5 ml) and tablets 400 mg was studied in 30 children aged 2 to 14 years at an age-specific dosage. The effectiveness of the drug was assessed based on a study of the dynamics of the child's general condition, clinical symptoms such as cough, shortness of breath, physical changes in the lungs, and radiological data. The results of studies before treatment showed that 12 (82.8%) patients of the 1st group and 13 (77.1%) patients of the second group had signs of intoxication and hyperthermia. Cough was observed in 14 (94.2%) and 13 (85.7%) patients in groups 1 and 2. Shortness of breath was observed in 2 (25%7) and 1 (31.4%) patients. On days 3-4 after the start of treatment, 12 (80%) children of group 1 and 10 (71.4%) children of group 2 showed positive clinical dynamics of the disease: manifestations of intoxication decreased, body temperature decreased, cough decreased, appetite increased - therapy was continued. By the 5th day of treatment, a single cough was noted, shortness of breath disappeared, and wheezing in the lungs was rare. By the end of treatment, positive dynamics of radiological hematological parameters were noted.

Conclusions. Thus, Macropen is an effective antibacterial drug of the macrolide series for the treatment of uncomplicated atypical pneumonia. Ease of use, reduction in the frequency of dosing to twice a day, the presence of a drinkable form of the drug, high efficiency, and the absence of pronounced adverse effects allow us to recommend this drug for widespread use in pediatrics.

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