



EFFECTIVENESS OF STEPPED ANTIBACTERIAL THERAPY IN CHILDREN WITH PNEUMONIA

Usmonqulov Murodjon Ilhomjon O'gli

*Assistant Trainee, Department of Propaedeutics of Childhood Diseases
Samarkand State Medical University.*

Abstract. 46 children were treated with stepwise antibacterial therapy. The control group consisted of 23 children with pneumonia, who were treated parenterally with ampicillin. The purpose of the study: to study the effectiveness of stepwise therapy of amoxicillin potassium clavulanate, injection and oral forms. The investigation was conducted in two groups. Children of the first group received ceftriaxone 80 mg/kg 2 times for 3 days intravenously, and in the second stage, Amoxicillin potassium clavulanate 30 mg/kg 3 times orally, 1 teaspoon. Children in the second group of step therapy received 3 times a day Amoxicillin potassium clavulanate 30 mg/kg intramuscularly, and in the second step, this drug was taken orally.

Key words: antibacterial therapy, pneumonia, step therapy.

Relevance. The relevance of studying the treatment of pneumonia in young children is high and is associated with the following: a significant prevalence of this pathology in children in the first year of life the severity of the course, the chronicity of the process in the Bronx upka system; the high mortality rate is due to the fact that the main cause of death of children is pneumonia (about 5 million children under the age of five die in the world every year, one child dies of pneumonia every 7 seconds). [1,3,8,10]

Doctors of various professions should know the diagnosis and treatment methods of pneumonia in young children and be able to prevent this disease.

The problem of rational antibacterial therapy is one of the most urgent problems of pediatrics [4,5,6].

In pediatric practice, the main route of administration of the drug should be oral, as it is the least harmful.

Today, an important principle in the treatment of infections is the use of the "step therapy" method. [2,7,12] Step therapy is the use of two-step antibacterial drugs, switching from parenteral to oral administration in the shortest possible time.

The main goal of step therapy is to reduce the long-term use of antibacterial drugs, reduce the cost of treatment, reduce the patient's stay in the hospital, and the absence of side effects such as injection pain and phlebitis infiltrates. [9,11]

The purpose of the study. Efficacy study of step therapy, injection and oral forms of amoxicillin potassium clavulanate.

Research materials and methods. 46 children were treated for pneumonia in the pulmonology department of the Regional Children's Multidisciplinary Medical Center. Among them, 26 boys, 20 girls, aged from 6 months to 14 years. The diagnosis is established on the basis of anamnestic data, clinical data and chest X-ray.

Sick children were divided into two groups: in the first group, ceftriaxone was prescribed to 23 patients parenterally for 3 days, and in the second stage, Amoxicillin potassium clavulanate in the form of a suspension from 4 days. The second group included 23 patients who received only Amoxicillin potassium clavulanate. Amoxicillin potassium clavulanate was prescribed at a dose of 30 mg/kg 3 times a day. After a

negative test, ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg was administered 2 times intravenously.

The duration of step therapy of the first stage was 2-3 days in group I. In group II, switching to oral administration of amoxicillin potassium clavulanate began on the 3rd day of treatment. The duration of drug treatment in research groups was 7-14 days.

Results and discussion. When examining 46 children with a clinical diagnosis of pneumonia, bacteriological examination of sputum revealed mainly Kl. Pneumoniae, S. aureus, E. coli, Haemophilus influenza. In the examination of sensitivity to antibiotics S.aureus, Kl. Pneumoniae, E.coli, Haemophilus influenza showed that they are most sensitive to ceftriaxone and augmentin.

The results of studies conducted before treatment showed that 20 patients in the 1st group and 18 patients in the second group had signs of hyperthermia and intoxication. 23 and 19 patients in groups 1 and 2 had cough. Shortness of breath was observed in 7 and 6 patients.

3-4 days after the start of treatment, 22 children in group 1 and 19 in group 2 showed positive clinical dynamics of the disease: signs of intoxication decreased, body temperature decreased, cough decreased, appetite increased - antibiotic therapy was continued.

On the 7th day of treatment, positive dynamics of hematological indicators were noted; X-ray examination of chest organs showed complete disappearance of the focus of pneumonic infiltration of lungs in 21 and 19 sick children in group 1.

According to the results of the investigation and treatment of pneumonia in children, the use of ceftriaxone and amoxicillin potassium clavulanate was accompanied by rapid positive dynamics; The body temperature of sick children returned to normal within 3-4 days, the manifestations of intoxication decreased, which served as an indication for transferring patients to the second stage of reduction therapy. Sick children of group 2 received 2 times fewer injections than sick children of group 1. Ceftriaxone and amoxicillin potassium clavulanate were well tolerated by children; no adverse reactions were reported.

Conclusions. Stepwise therapy with the 3rd generation cephalosporin Ceftriaxone and Amoxicillin potassium clavulanate Augmentin is an effective treatment for pneumonia in children. This method is safe, convenient for sick children and their parents, has no side effects, and can be recommended as initial antibiotic therapy in the treatment of pneumonia in children.

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