

## EFFICACY OF INHALATION DRUGS IN CHILDREN WITH BRONCHO-OBSTRUCTIVE SYNDROME

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**Abstract:** This study is aimed at evaluating the efficacy of inhalation drugs in children with broncho-obstructive syndrome. Various inhalation medications were administered to children of different age groups, and the outcomes were analyzed. The results demonstrate that inhalation therapy significantly alleviates bronchial obstruction symptoms, improves respiratory function, and helps prevent relapses of the disease.

**Keywords:** broncho-obstructive syndrome, children, inhalation therapy, respiratory tract, efficacy.

### Introduction

Broncho-obstructive syndrome is a common respiratory condition in children, characterized by narrowing of the airways due to various etiologies. It often occurs as a result of viral infections, allergies, or bronchial asthma, and can lead to respiratory failure if untreated. Inhalation therapy is widely used as a primary treatment method due to its ability to deliver drugs directly to the respiratory tract. This study analyzes the clinical and functional efficacy of inhalation drugs in pediatric patients with bronchial obstruction.

### Objective of the Study

To evaluate and compare the clinical and functional efficacy of various inhalation drugs in children with broncho-obstructive syndrome.

### Materials and Methods

The study included 80 children aged 3 to 10 years diagnosed with broncho-obstructive syndrome. They were divided into two groups:

- Group 1 (n=40): received salbutamol via inhalation.
- Group 2 (n=40): received a combination of budesonide and formoterol.

Clinical observations included respiratory rate, wheezing, chest retraction, and sputum volume. Pulmonary function tests (PFTs) were also conducted.

### Place and Time of Study

The study was conducted throughout the year 2024 at the 'Mother and Child Genesis' Clinic in Fergana city.

### Participants

Eighty children diagnosed with broncho-obstructive syndrome participated in the study. Written consent was obtained from their parents or guardians. Clinical characteristics and individual conditions were taken into account during the evaluation.

### Results and Conclusions

The study revealed that the combination of budesonide and formoterol was more effective than salbutamol alone. Group 2 showed faster improvement in clinical symptoms, better respiratory function, and reduced recurrence rates. The combination therapy significantly enhanced the overall health of the patients and improved PFT results. Thus, this combination can be recommended as a preferred inhalation method for treating broncho-obstructive syndrome in children.

### References

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