

CLINICAL AND ANAMNESTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF OUT-OF-HOSPITAL ZOTILJAM IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Kudratova Gulsara Najmitdinovna

Ishkabulova Gulchehra Dzhonkhurozovna

Kholmuradova Zilola Ergashevna

1. Samarkand State Medical University. Associate Professor,
Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine.
2. Samarkand State Medical University. Associate Professor,
Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine.
3. Samarkand State Medical University. Assistant,
Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine.

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the clinical and anamnestic characteristics of community-acquired pneumonia in young children. The authors gave recommendations on improving the preventive criteria of the disease. The authors note that the side effects of risk factors in children can lead to the growth and complications of infectious broncho-pulmonary diseases, and timely formation of a group of risk factors in children, to determine the consequences of the disease, will lead to a decrease in their complications.

Keywords: children, pneumonia, risk factors.

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

According to health organizations around the world, the main cause of child mortality is zotiljam.

Pneumonia is the cause of death of up to one million children under the age of 5 each year. In the practice of pediatrics, early and accurate diagnosis is important to prevent pneumonia and its complications.

The reason why pneumonia is observed a lot in young children is that the body of children of this age is not immunological, functional and anatomical

related to it. Despite the fact that much research has been done on lung-bronchitis pathology, it remains one of the current problems in children's pulmonology.

Thus, it is necessary to diagnose, increase, diagnose pediatric-pulmonologists, treat them, and take preventive measures of the disease.

Taking into account those in the snow , we set a goal: to study the effects of factors and primorbid conditions on children's extracurricular development.

TASKS

Studying and summarizing the clinic and anemia in children in addition to hospitals. Depending on the results of the inspection (depending on the effect of the cylinder factor), determine the consequences and effects of the cylinder.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

TADQIQHORSE MATERIALS AND METHODS

We were 48 children under our watch. We divided all children into two groups: 28 children between the ages of 1 and 3 who were infected with extracurricular disease, and 20 healthy children between the ages of 1 and 3.

The survey was conducted at the city's children's hospital between 2019-2020, 15 of the 28 patients were boys, 13 were girls, and the number of people who spent the prey without complications was 20 and 8 children.

Based on the task assigned to us, we studied the clinic and anemia of the disease, the main cylinders that affect the development of the cylinder — antenatal factors and postnatal factors. Patients' anemia was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or ALS, which finally left them totally paralyzed. extragenital diseases of pregnant women - 7(25%), acute viral diseases, acute bronchitis, urinary tract infections, pregnancy complications, blood circulation disorders among pregnant women 2(8.03%), iron deficiency anemia in 8 (28.8%) of pregnant women, 2 (7.14%) children were less than 28 weeks old when they were born gestational age, 3(10.7%), 2 (7.14%), chronic fetal hypoxia, infant asphyxiation, and child aesthetics were 1(3.57%).

Chronic fetal infection affects a child's normal growth as a result of insufficient oxygen in the child's body

Thus, on the basis of the goal ahead of us, we studied clinical anemia symptoms of the disease in children and key factors that affect the development of pneumonia.

In addition, in addition to the hospital, pneumonia, the main clinical symptoms, were studied. The gemik hypoxia barrier was 19(67.9% ;), cough syndrome 28(100%), fever for all patients was 2-3 days, 38.5.S. In 18 (66.3%) patients, symptoms of intoxication—low appetite—were found to be nauseous, aggressive, and sleep disorders.

20(71,4%) bolada pnevmoniya asoratsiz kechgan, ya'ni breath etishmovchilik belgilari, neyrotoksikoz, infectious-toxic shok kuzatilmagan.

. Observations have shown that the development of pneumonia in addition to hospitals are key factors: long-term stays in the cold, changing weather factors, harmful habits (smoking) of their parents, and poor premorbid condition if their mother is diagnosed with amyotic pregnancy.

In 8(28.5%) of the children, pneumonia was diagnosed with amyotic fever, diarrhea, and diarrhea.

The control group consisted of 20 healthy children, whose mother's pregnancy was precarious in her mother's womb, breastfeeding, and breastfeeding (massage, gymnastics, frequent walking in the fresh air).

One of the tasks entrusted to us is to place great emphasis on prevention to prevent the development of pneumonia in children. Prevention is divided into specifications and specifications.

In addition to the dining room, pneumonia is a specific prophylaxis—vaccination against pneumococcus aureus and hemophilia sticks.

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being enough, but not staying in the cold air in the long term, limiting contact with sick children. It is necessary to conduct respiratory gymnastics in a timely manner, which improves gas exchange in the lungs, prevents the reproduction of viruses and bacteria in the child's body, and stimulates profiling in another type. The procedure, and variation of it, came to be called in entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in your country.

1. Studying the premorbid condition of children with pneumonia can help them properly carry out treatments and prevent any complications.

2 Identifying the most severe factors that contribute to the disease in a timely manner, improving the secondary profile of the disease, reducing the incidence and complications of bronchopneumonia in children.

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