

**Features of pneumonia in children.**

*Togaev M.K.*

*Tashkent Medical Academy.*

**Relevance of the topic.** Pneumonia is more common in children, and complications are more common than with other diseases. At this age, children stay in the hospital longer.

**Target.**

Choosing the right tactics for treating pneumonia in young children, early detection and prevention of complications. As a result, the duration of treatment in inpatient settings is reduced.

**Methods and study:** 20 infants who were treated in the pediatric pathology department of the 1st polyclinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy were examined. The child's medical history was collected, a general blood test, urine and stool analysis, biochemical blood test, NSG, and chest x-ray were performed. Medical history was reviewed.

**Test results.** In 11 (55%) patients it began with an increase in body temperature, in 7 (35%) patients it began with damage to the central nervous system as a complication of the disease, and in 9 (45%) patients it began with respiratory failure as a complication. In 2 (10%) children, protein-energy malnutrition was identified as a background disease. Paratrophy was observed in 5 (25%) patients. In 3 (15%) children with complications, the education of the child's mother was average. 12 (60%) children were fed breast milk, 5 (25%) were fed formula, and 3 (15%) were fed artificial formula. BOS was observed in 7 (35%) children.

**Test results.** A more severe course of the disease was observed more often in children fed with artificial formula. This has led to increased hospital stays for children in this group, as well as increased antibiotic treatment. BOS was more often observed in paratrophic children. Or sensitivity to treatment aimed at eliminating SBS led to the use of weaker, i.e., more bronchodilator drugs. Hypoxic

changes were observed to a greater extent when examining NSG in children whose mothers complained of moodiness and anxiety during the illness. Children in this group should have received sodium sulfate and/or vitamin B6 (pyridoxine hydrochloride).

**Conclusions:** Pneumonia in children depends on the anatomical and physiological characteristics of the child's body: the level of education of the mother, the socio-economic status of the family, and the child's nutrition. It was found that formula-fed babies were more severely ill and, as a result, stayed in hospital longer.