

Parenteral Nutrition For Surgical Diseases In Children

SHAMSIEV JAMSHID AZAMATOVICH

Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Pediatric Surgery and Pediatric Anesthesiology and Reanimation of the Faculty of Postgraduate Education, Samarkand State Medical University

DR. ULMASOV KHURSHED RAKHMATILLOEVICH

is a resident of the Department of Pediatric Anesthesiology and Reanimation of the Specialized Children's Surgery Clinic of Samarkand State Medical University.

DR. JABBAROV SARDOR GHAIKAT

Doctor- resident of the pediatric anesthesiology and resuscitation department of the specialized pediatric surgery clinic of the Samarkand State Medical University.

KHANNAZAROV TUKSON ESHMOMIN

Doctor - resident of the Department of Pediatric Anesthesiology and Reanimation of the Specialized Children's Surgery Clinic of the Samarkand State Medical University.

Abstract: In today's article parenteral nutrition for surgical diseases in children General parenteral nutrition Why infants need total parenteral nutrition.

Key words: surgery in children, parenteral nutrition, general parenteral, gastrointestinal tract.

Adults, children, and newborns may benefit from TPN in some cases. Adults and children may need TPN if they are not getting enough nutrition through normal meals or through a feeding tube. This may be due to an inflammatory bowel disease such as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, which causes severe diarrhea. It may also be associated with short bowel syndrome after surgical removal of a large portion of the small intestine due to bowel disease. TPN is used when a baby cannot take food or liquids by mouth, which is given directly to the stomach. Babies may need TPP if they are sick or born prematurely.

What is total parenteral nutrition?

Some newborns are unable to absorb enough nutrients through the stomach and intestines. This area is called the gastrointestinal tract (GIT). In this case, they must receive nutrients through a vein or IV (IV). In some babies, the gastrointestinal tract works well enough for some regular feedings, as well as

IVs. This is called partial parenteral nutrition (PPN). Other babies must receive all their nutrition intravenously. This is called total parenteral nutrition (TPN).

Why do infants need total parenteral nutrition?

It can be dangerous if sick or premature babies do not receive adequate oral nutrients for long periods of time. UCSF Children's Hospital recommends that enteral feeding is always preferred, and if this is not possible, TPN can be started. Sick or premature babies often have increased nutrient needs.



This can be caused by the following factors:

- diarrhea
- dehydration
- delayed kidney

Growth that interferes with normalInadequate time spent in the womb prevents the child from getting all the nutrients it needs for healthy growth and development.According to the American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (ASPEN), TPN can help save the lives of underweight or sick children who cannot digest food taken by mouth or fed through a tube into the gastrointestinal tract. TPN offers these children a more effective way to meet their nutritional needs than water-based IVs. This is because TPN provides more than just the sugars and salts that are available intravenously. A study in the medical journal Mayo Materials found that infants can benefit from TPN when oral feeding is not possible. These include premature babies with certain medical conditions and other babies with diarrhea and surgical problems. One review of 20 patients showed that infants received enough calories to gain weight and continue to grow. A medical journal post Archives of Childhood Diseases examined the effectiveness of DAAs compared to milk in 34 very low birth weight infants. The researchers found that the TPN

group had higher daily protein and carbohydrate intake than the milk-fed group. Research has shown that TPN can be an effective treatment for very low birth weight babies if properly administered. However, these studies were conducted in the early years of PPP implementation. Subsequent experience has shown that PPN has a high risk of complications and is generally not recommended for low-birth-weight infants who can be fed via the gastrointestinal tract.

How is total parenteral nutrition given to a child?

TPN is given through a vein by placing a dropper in the baby's arm, leg, scalp, or abdomen. Fluids are delivered through a "peripheral" route. This means that nutrition is delivered through smaller veins that are less centrally located in the baby's body. This is a PPN method typically used for short-term nutritional support. If the baby needs continuous TPN feeding, a longer IV catheter can be used. Sometimes it is also called the "center line". BUT, the central line can provide the baby with a higher concentration of nutrients through the large veins.

What are the risks of total parenteral nutrition for a child?

Although TPN can save the lives of babies who are not getting enough to eat, it is not without risks. According to Merck guidelines, 5 to 10 percent of patients of all ages have complications related to intravenous access to a central catheter. The following health problems often occur in infants as a result of using PN or Any illness, injury and operative procedures are minor extremely negative effect for children and especially babies

is a stress factor. Therefore anesteziolog and

in such cases, which often occur in the practice of a rheumatologist restoration of the activity of vital rnuhim systems of the body, normal or close to it is of particular importance. Such

in some cases, the reason for the growing disorders in the body and to know its pathogenesis, to prevent or eliminate it

Etiopathogenetic therapy gives a good result.

From the point of view of clinical practice, from parts such as resuscitation-resuscitation, intensive care and intensive observation

consists of

Reanimation (reanimation - reanimation, revival) is

the organism is viable when the terminal condition and clinical death occur

artificially restore and maintain the activity of important systems

It is a complex of a number of treatment procedures used for

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