

Morphological Characteristics of Respiratory Tract in Children with Pneumonia

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Abstract: This study provides information on the bronchoscopy method of morphofunctional changes in pneumonia in children aged 28 days to 5 years.

Keywords: Pneumonia, bronchoscopy, autopsy, lung tissue, respiratory system.

Introduction

Pneumonia is the single most important cause of death in children worldwide. According to WHO data in 2013, this disease claims the lives of 1.8 million children under the age of 5 every year, more than 98% of whom live in 68 developing countries of the world. [WHO, 2013]. Among the diseases that occur in children, pneumonia is an infectious disease with inflammation of the respiratory system, which is an urgent problem in the whole world, especially among people living in cold regions, due to its long duration, serious complications and mortality rate. is dying. The obtained statistics show that pneumonia is common among children aged 28 days to 5 years in the geographical area of Uzbekistan. It is carried out by using laboratory-instrumental methods to make a correct diagnosis of the disease. For this purpose, the chest is taken to the X-ray machine, but this information cannot clearly express the inflammatory processes in the lung tissue. In order to express these data more clearly, using the bronchoscopy method, it can clearly show the morphological changes in the lung tissue.

Materials and results

Scientists around the world have created their own research on the treatment and correct diagnosis of children with pneumonia. Including I.B. Rannev studied the effectiveness of sanitary bronchoscopy in combination with intrabronchial lymphotropic administration of antibiotics and immunomodulators as one of the methods of the therapeutic complex used in the treatment of patients with pneumonia in his research work entitled "The use of bronchoscopy in the treatment of patients with pneumonia". The main part of the study confirms the need to activate the diagnostic capabilities of bronchoscopy together with the study of the bronchoalveolar structure in order to objectively diagnose pneumonia.

Also S.A. Toshmatov, V.U. Ubaidullayeva, T.A. Vervekina, B.A. Magrupov in their 2015 article "Morphology of Pneumonia Disease in Children", etiology of acute pneumonia in children aged 17 days to 8 years, nature of the inflammatory process in the lungs, post-pneumonic complications, causes of death as well , studied the age, gender, body structure of the children at birth, the nature of the child's diet before admission to the clinic, the duration of the disease and the changes in the immune system.

Sokolova E.A, Freund G.G, Horovits E.S, Patlusova E.S. in their articles, the main part of the studies studied the pathomorphological signs of intrauterine pneumonia based on autopsy data. Also, on the basis of pathological and anatomical autopsy protocols, he retrospectively analyzed the clinical and morphological characteristics of lung tissues of 94 patients with intrauterine pneumonia. The research team confirms the use of traditional methods of histological examination of the micro and macroscopic images of the lungs of dead babies weighing at least 900 gr.

Faizullina R.M, Shangareeva Z.A, Sannikova A.V. "Clinical and morphological features of pneumonia in older children" 2021. A study was conducted at the 17th city children's clinical hospital in Ufa, the purpose of which was to study the risk factors, clinical and morphological characteristics of pneumonia in children of different ages. The study included 250 patients aged 3 to 18 years who were hospitalized with a radiologically confirmed diagnosis of pneumonia (infiltrative shadows in the lungs on a chest X-ray/tomogram). To determine the characteristics of the disease in children of different ages, the patients were divided into three groups: 1 - 40 children of preschool age (from 3 to 6 years old), 2 - 99 children of junior school period (from 7 to 11 years old), 3 - senior school period, 111 children (from 12 from age 18). In all cases, the children were hospitalized for emergency reasons: the ambulance crew, the referral of the local pediatrician, or self-referral.

Conclusion

The above data show that there is a high incidence of pneumonia among children aged 28 days to 5 years. development of new standards should be carried out periodically in all regions of our country.

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