



Broncho-Munal in the Treatment of Acute Obstructive Bronchitis in Children Who Are Often Sick

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Abstract: Obstructive bronchitis is one of the most frequent hospitalizations of young children, which is characterized by manifestations of broncho-obstructive syndrome, respiratory failure. The main causative agent of obstructive bronchitis is a virus. Since the main pathogenetic link is the formation of inflammation of the bronchi, we treated with the use of an immunostimulating drug - Bronxo-mynal. We have treated 40 patients aged 1 to 8 years who were divided into 2 groups. Patients received inpatient treatment at the Samarkand Branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care, in departments 1 and 2 of pediatrics. Group 2 was prescribed Bronxo-mynal, which was administered intramuscularly at a dose of 3.5 mg, 1 time every other day.

Key words: treatment, obstructive bronchitis, children, Bronxo-mynal, children who get sick quickly.

Relevance. Transliteration of respiratory diseases in children is one of the important problems of pediatrics and pediatric pulmonology. Despite the successes achieved in diagnosis and treatment, diseases of the respiratory system still occupy one of the first places in the structure of morbidity in children and adolescents. This is due to the deterioration of the environmental situation around the world, and the pathology of the respiratory system is closely related to the environment [2,3,7,9]. The tendency of the growth of respiratory pathology in children, the high risk of recurrence of obstructive bronchitis and the possibility of bronchial asthma determine the relevance of studying the factors and mechanisms of formation of obstructive bronchitis in children.

Inflammation, which is the main component of the pathogenetic component of the formation of clinical symptoms of damage to the respiratory tract in obstructive bronchitis, and the severity of the condition of patients with reduced immunity in the acute period of the disease force us to look for new ways to justify the use of immunostimulating drugs [4,8,11,12]. To date, one of these drugs comes to the fore Broncho-munal, an immunostimulating drug that strengthens immunity against respiratory tract infections. The drug has an immunostimulating effect, enhancing immunity against respiratory tract infections. In patients receiving Broncho-munal, the protective properties of the body against bacteria and viruses are enhanced. It reduces the frequency of acute respiratory tract infections, shortens the duration of their course, reduces the likelihood of exacerbations of bronchitis, and also increases the body's resistance to infections of the respiratory system. [1,5,6]. In children treated with Bronchomunal both on an outpatient basis and in inpatient settings, their clinical recovery accelerated, and faster relief of symptoms was noted compared with traditional therapy.

The purpose of scientific research: To study the effectiveness of a bronchomunal drug in the treatment of acute obstructive bronchitis in frequently ill children.



Research materials and methods. Depending on the prescribed therapy, 40 patients aged 1 to 8 years were divided into 2 groups who were on inpatient treatment at the Samarkand Branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care, in pediatrics departments No. 1 and 2. The main group included 40 children in whom complex therapy of obstructive bronchitis was accompanied by the appointment of Bronchomunal. The control group included 40 patients who received only complex treatment. The results of the dynamics of clinical manifestations and the evaluation of the effectiveness of Bronchomunal therapy by doctors were compared in two groups of patients during 10 days of follow-up. The effectiveness of the drug was evaluated based on the study of the dynamics of the child's general condition, clinical symptoms such as cough, shortness of breath, physical changes in the lungs, and radiological data.

The results of the study: The cause of pneumonia in most cases 32 (66.6%) was acute respiratory infections and colds. Indications for hospitalization of 28 (58.3%) patients were acute respiratory failure of I or II degree, 14 (29.1%) patients had bronchoobstructive syndrome and in 6 (12.5%) cases - toxicosis with exicosis. Pronounced shifts in immunological reactivity were recorded in patients: the level of IgG (7.0 g/l) and IgA (0.42 g/l) decreased with a slight increase in IgM (1.64 g/l). All patients received age-appropriate nutrition, inhalations, antibiotics and syndrome-based therapy. In the II group of patients, after two injections of the drug, there was an improvement in the general condition, a decrease or disappearance of signs of toxicosis, shortness of breath, wheezing in the lungs and tachycardia. In patients of group II, 1.1 days earlier than in group I, an improvement in the general condition and a reverse development of clinical manifestations of the disease were recorded. In group II patients treated with Bronchomunal, an increase in serum Ig M (1.39 g/l) was noted before discharge, and IgG (7.9 g/l) and IgA (0.53 g/l) immunity indicators were close to the norm. The hospital stay of group II patients receiving complex therapy in combination with Bronchomunal decreased by 1.1 bed days compared to group I patients.

Discussion of the results. As can be seen from the results of examination and treatment of obstructive bronchitis in children, the use of Bronchomunals was accompanied by rapid positive dynamics, expiratory dyspnea was stopped on average by 3.5 ± 0.3 days, percussion changes in the lungs normalized by 4.6 ± 0.3 , auscultative by 5.1 ± 0.3 days. The children tolerated Bronchomunal well, and no adverse reactions were noted.

Conclusions. Thus, Broncho-munal is an effective immunostimulating drug that reduces the frequency of acute respiratory tract infections, shortens the duration of their course, reduces the likelihood of exacerbations of bronchitis, and also increases the body's resistance to infections of the respiratory system. At the same time, the need for the use of other medicines, especially antibiotics, is reduced. Ease of use, high efficiency, and the absence of pronounced adverse events allow us to recommend this drug for widespread use in pediatrics.

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