

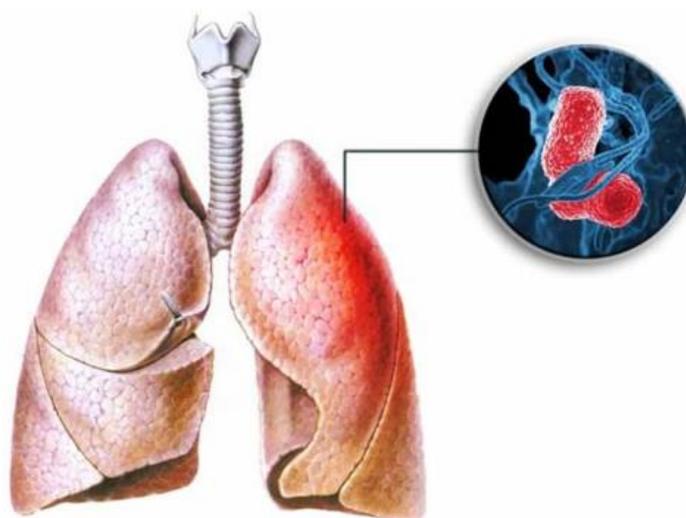
PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN

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Annotation: *Pneumonia or zotiljam — inflammation of the lungs, belongs to the category of acute infectious diseases. Pneumonia can be caused by viruses, bacteria and fungi.*

Key words: *symptoms, pneumonia, aspiration, pneumonia, paracancerous.*

There are also types such as aspiration pneumonia and paracancerous pneumonia, which develops around the center of a cancerous tumor in the lung tissue . As soon as the first symptoms of pneumonia appear, you should immediately consult a doctor.



The inflammatory process of the lungs is a serious disease that can have a negative impact on health. Before the discovery of antibiotics, pneumonia had an 80% mortality rate. Currently, the death rate due to the development of pneumonia in different regions reaches 5-40%, mainly severe complications occur in the elderly.

If pneumonia is detected in time and the necessary treatment measures are applied, the disease will heal in 10-14 days and will not leave complications. Modern drugs help prevent serious complications and treat almost any form of pneumonia without complications. At the same time, remember that for effective treatment and successful prevention of complications, the treatment of this disease must be carried out by a specialist.

Pneumonia is an inflammatory process in lung tissue. In most cases, the causative agent of the disease is infection. There are different ways of infection entering the body: most often through airborne droplets, in rare cases - through blood. Some of the microorganisms responsible for the development of pneumonia are always present in the human body. When the level of immune protection is normal, it successfully fights against such infections, with a decrease in the level of protective forces (hypothermia [cooling], primary diseases), the

inflammatory process develops in the lungs. Most often, the etiology of pneumonia includes diseases of the upper respiratory tract. An inflammatory process can develop in the lungs against the background of respiratory diseases such as wheezing, tracheitis, acute or chronic bronchitis. The cause of the disease may be acute diseases of other organs and systems, complications after surgery, and other factors that have a negative effect on immunity.

The symptoms of the disease depend on the cause, the age of the patient, and the state of health. The disease develops acutely or imperceptibly; It can have classical symptoms or be asymptomatic (without symptoms), in the form of atypical pneumonia. The most severe form of the disease with serious pulmonary complications is noted in elderly patients, those receiving immunosuppressant drugs, and children with weakened immune systems.

Among adults, the factor that most affects the process of lung inflammation (zotiljam) is hypothermia. In such cases, the characteristic symptoms of pneumonia include:

- Sudden development of hyperthermia in the body, sudden rise in temperature and reaching febrile indicators (39°C);
- Symptoms of intoxication of the body (fatigue, weakness, headache);
- Dry or wet cough lasting 3-5 days, sputum discharge is also observed;
- Shortness of breath due to respiratory failure and widespread lung damage.

The clinical picture of the disease may not correspond to its classical course. Clinical signs and severity of the disease depend on the type of inflammatory process. For example, an atypical (unusual) course of the disease is observed in the development of double lung pneumonia (zotiljam) due to the H1N1 influenza virus or the well-known swine flu, and as a result, the virus can cause serious complications.

In many cases, pneumonia is accompanied by flu-like symptoms and develops against the background of acute respiratory diseases, ARVI. Complications of pneumonia often occur as a result of self-medication, for example, taking antipyretic drugs and improper use of folk remedies. This contributes to the spread of infection to the lower respiratory tract and the formation of infectious foci in the lungs. Thus, recovery from pneumonia is achieved by completing a full course of treatment and timely diagnosis. Incidence in children depends on age: children under 3 years old are 2-3 times more sick than children older than 3 years (1.5-2 out of 100 children). Pneumonia in nursing infants often develops as a result of aspiration due to vomiting, birth defects, foreign bodies falling into the respiratory tract. Symptoms of pneumonia in children vary depending on age, etiology and spread of the inflammatory process. In children under one year of age, the following symptoms are observed:

- Drowsiness, weakness, general restlessness, lack of appetite;
- Frequent crying for no reason;
- Fever, often in subfebrile limits (37-38°C);
- Increased breathing rate;
- One-sided asphyxia — symptoms of low expansion of one lung, one side of the chest does not expand much due to breathing disorders;
- Symptoms of respiratory failure - cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle (bluish tint), especially when crying, feeding, and when there is high excitement, the tips of the fingers are blue.

Symptoms of pneumonia in older children are similar to the symptoms of pneumonia in adults: fever, weakness, drowsiness, profuse sweating, loss of appetite, loss of interest in favorite activities, most of the lungs are inflamed. the development of respiratory failure.

The classification of forms of pneumonia (zotiljam) as a well-studied disease is based on several factors that allow patients to make an accurate diagnosis of the disease and treat it more effectively.

Hospital-acquired pneumonia, hospital-acquired pneumonia and hospital-acquired pneumonia are distinguished.

Nosocomial pneumonia is a form of pneumonia that develops in the hospital 48 hours after the patient was admitted to the hospital with other indications. Since infectious pathogens resistant to antibacterial drugs often develop rapidly in hospitals and clinics, this type of pneumonia has specific characteristics and treatment is also specific. Therefore, this type of pneumonia is different.

In its advanced form outside the hospital, it is an aspiration form developed due to the penetration of masses or solid bodies from the oral cavity, nose or stomach into the lower respiratory tract. The presence of disease-causing microbes in such bodies leads to the development and spread of infection in the lungs. Exposure to cold can also cause this type of pneumonia.

Depending on the spread of the inflammatory process and the size of the damaged lung tissue, the disease is divided into several types.

The focal form of the disease is characterized by the exact location of the inflammatory process. Often this form develops as a complication of viral diseases. There is a dry cough that turns into a wet form, high body temperature, pain during coughing, purulent sputum migration.

This disease process affects only the right or left lung and may involve a small part or all of the lung. Depending on the size of the damage, the type of the trigger, the general condition of the patient, the symptoms may be obvious or asymptomatic.

Inflammation observed in both, right and left lungs. In this case, the inflammatory process can involve certain parts of the lungs or the whole part. The main difference is that regardless of the size of the injury, it affects both lungs.

This form of pneumonia is characterized by the most specific clinical images. The characteristic external symptoms of the croupous form are a sharp increase in body temperature (40 °C and above), severe pain, and a characteristic orange color of sputum.

The causative agent of croupous pneumonia is often pneumococci. Timely appointment of antibacterial drugs (the most prescribed antibiotics belong to the penicillin group) is effective in the treatment of croup and other forms of pneumococcal pneumonia.

The lung is an organ consisting of conditional parts (segments): the right lung consists of 3 parts, the left lung - 2 parts (see Fig. 1). If one part of the lung is inflamed, it is a partial inflammation, if the inflammation of two parts is called bisegmental inflammation. Segmental inflammation can be unilateral or bilateral.

Inflammation of two segments of the left lung is total pneumonia, and inflammation of two segments of the right lung is subtotal pneumonia. The more segments are inflamed, the more severe the disease.

Diagnosis based on the cause of the disease is mainly related to the selection of treatments and drugs. Pneumonia is divided into several types according to the causes of origin and the type of infectious agent:

Viruses can be a complication or primary etiology of pneumonia, influenza, parainfluenza or ARVI (adenovirus form). Since diagnostic methods are not well studied, it is difficult to determine which virus caused pneumonia. For this reason, general antiviral drugs are often used in the treatment, and the treatment is symptomatic.

If antibiotics are prescribed for viral pneumonia, it means that there are secondary or primary diseases or there is a possibility of an additional bacterial infection.

Bacterial pneumonia is one of the most common types of pneumonia. There are several groups of bacteria that can cause inflammation of the lower respiratory tract. Among them, the most common causes of pneumonia are pneumococci, streptococci, staphylococci, mycoplasma, chlamydia, anthrax, and others.

The disease is successfully treated when the causative bacterium is correctly identified and an effective antibiotic is selected. It is also important to study antibiotic resistance of bacteria belonging to a group.



The staphylococcal form is often a complication after ARVI. The disease is manifested by significant signs of intoxication, red color of sputum, weakness, dizziness.

The mycoplasma form of pneumonia develops when a special bacterium, mycoplasma, enters the lungs. Often this disease affects children and adolescents.

The disease does not differ in distinguishing symptoms, which makes the diagnosis difficult, although the treatment is effective, it lasts very long due to the characteristics of mycoplasma. The reason for the development of chlamydial pneumonia is the entry of chlamydia into the respiratory tract and lungs. Chlamydia usually causes bacterial chlamydiosis in the vagina. Pneumonia of this form is mainly transmitted from the infected mother during childbirth. This type of pneumonia is more common among children, especially infants and adolescents, and in the initial period, it has a clinical appearance similar to a cold. The treatment of this form of the disease is selected individually, taking into account the age and characteristics of the patient. Together with mycoplasma infections, these two forms belong to the category of atypical pneumonia, and also damage the alveoli and interstitial tissues. The nature of interstitial pneumonia is often prolonged with the transition

to a chronic form. Various fungal pathogens can also cause inflammation in the lungs. At the same time, it is necessary to carefully check the diagnosis, because if the clinical picture is not expressed, the symptoms can be "unclear" for a long time, they do not correspond to the classic symptoms of bacterial pneumonia. Treatment with the use of antimycotic (anti-fungal) drugs lasts a long time. Any type and stage of pneumonia is a serious disease and has dangerous complications that negatively affect the whole body. A properly selected course of treatment allows for highly effective treatment with diagnosis and selection of specialists.

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