
THE USE OF STAPHYLOCOCCAL LIQUID BACTERIOPHAGE IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHITIS AND AN ASSESSMENT OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS

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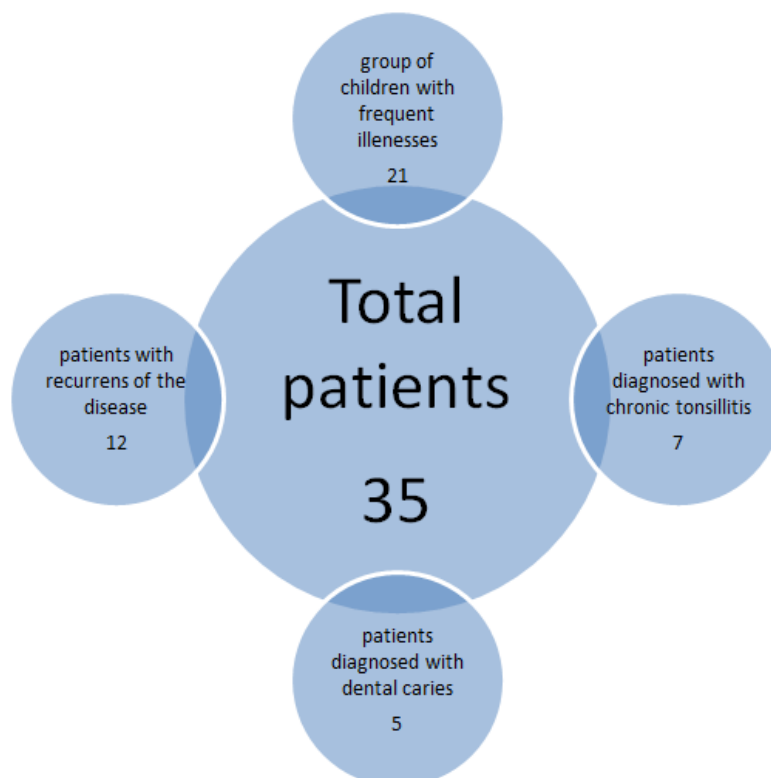
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Keywords: *children, obstructive bronchitis, staphylococcal liquid bacteriophage*

Relevance of the problem: obstructive bronchitis disease is an inflammatory disease of the bronchi, accompanied by obstruction of the bronchi. It is considered one of the most common diseases of the respiratory system in young children and is more common in children between 6 months and 5 years of age. The disease is mainly caused by children with weak immunity, who often get sick. The constant use of antibiotics leads to a further decrease in the protective functions of the child's body. Global Studies in recent years show that the use of bacteriophages in respiratory system organs, in particular in bronchopulmonary pathologies, is highly effective.

Purpose: *to assess the use and effectiveness of staphylococcal liquid bacteriophage in the treatment of children with obstructive bronchitis.*

Materials and methods: there were 35 patients undergoing treatment in the pulmonology department. Of these, 23 are male and 12 are female patients, and 21 of our patients are in the group of children with frequent illnesses. In 12 of our patients, the disease has recurred. 7 of our patients were diagnosed with chronic tonsillitis and 5 patients with dental caries. All patients received the necessary laboratory and instrumental examinations. To our patients with foci of chronic infection and our patients with frequent relapses of the disease, staphylococcal liquid bacteriophage was added to the treatment plan for a period of 5 to 10 days in accordance with the age of per os.



Results: in patients who were given liquid bacteriophages of staphylococcus, we observed a significant improvement in the symptoms of the disease, a decrease in the frequency and severity of symptoms. Frequently ill patients showed signs of bacterial inflammation (nausea, sputum, vomiting), and without antibiotics these results would have been achieved

Conclusion: thus, our research has shown that the introduction of Staphylococcus liquid bacteriophage into the treatment plan instead of antibiotics in children with respiratory infections, in particular, obstructive bronchitis, as well as in children with frequent diseases and foci of chronic infection, helps to avoid a mild course of the disease, a decrease in the symptoms of the disease and the transition At a time when pathogenic strains of antibiotic-resistant microorganisms are currently on the rise, bacteriophage treatment can be a new direction in the fight against infections in the pulmonology.

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