

21%

105 (80%)

75 (57,2%) 30

(22,9%) 102 (77,9%) 100%

85

(64,8%) 24 (18,3%)

3 62 (47,3%)

13 (10%),

56 (42,7%).

11 (8,4%) 28 (21,4%)

72 (54,9%) 47

(35,8%), 12 (9,1%)

64,1%

- 3%, - 30,5%, - 2,3%,

- 29%, -49,6% - 19,8%,

- 1,5% (. 1).

I -

	6-12		13-18		N	±s
	N	±s	N	±s		
	3	16,46±4,20	15	28,85±6,34	28	1,37±3,60
	p>0,05					
	8	48,10±5,66	34	65,38±6,66	72	54,96±4,36
	p>0,05					
	9	24,05±4,84	28	53,85±6,98	47	35,88±4,21
	p<0,01					
	5	6,33±2,76	7	13,46±4,78	12	9,16±2,53
	p>0,05					
	4	55,7±5,62	40	76,92±5,9	84	64,12±4,21
	p<0,05					
	2	2,53±1,78	2	3,85±2,69	4	3,05±1,51
	p>0,05					
	9	24,05±4,84	21	40,38±6,87	40	30,53±4,04
	p>0,05					
	1	1,27±1,27	2	3,85±2,69	3	2,29±1,31
	p>0,05					
	5	18,99±4,44	23	44,23±6,95	38	29,01±3,98
	p<0,01					
	2	40,51±5,56	33	63,46±6,74	65	49,62±4,39
	p<0,05					
	6	20,25±4,55	10	19,23±5,52	26	19,85±3,50
	p>0,05					
	-	-	2	3,85±2,69	2	1,53±1,08
	-					
					(6-12)	
					(13-18)	

SUMMARY

The most typical clinical symptoms of the outhospital pneumonies of the children at the teenager age were formed in this article. These are the features for the making the diagnose in the right way before hospitalization and for the treatment of patients.

Key words: outhospital pneumonies, treatment of children.

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