

**STRUCTURE OF BRONCHOPULMONARY PATHOLOGY AMONG CHILDREN  
ACCORDING TO INFECTIOUS DEPARTMENT  
№ 2 SUMY CITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL ST. ZENAIDA**

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Over the last half century in most countries respiratory diseases in children has taken the lead in gross morbidity. Prevalence of these diseases is over 60 % in children and 50 % in youths, and the increase is 5–7 % per year. According to WHO, one third of the people in the world suffer from acute respiratory viral infection annually while In Ukraine about 4 million children under the age of 14 suffer from severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) annually. In recent years, according to foreign authors the increase in the prevalence of pneumonia among children in Ukraine has gone from 8.66 till 10.34 for 10 thousand child population to 33.8 for 10 thousand population of children under the age of 5.

Children with recurrent respiratory infections need special care. According to epidemiological studies conducted in developed countries, this group of children include nearly 18 % of school-age children.

Presently, the most important issue in our society is the health of the child population, knowing that healthy children is the basis for further development in the society and they determine its economical, scientific and cultural potentials also health of the future generations. However, despite the achievement of medical science in the development of new methods in diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases the incidence among the population especially in children still remains high. The major problems are caused by the probability of complications and poor prognosis, especially in young children.

The aim of our study was a detailed analysis of infant morbidity in Sumy for years 2011–2012–2013. Analyzing the structure of the incidence of infectious department № 2 Sumy City Children's Hospital St. Zenaida for the years 2011–2012–2013 proportion of acute respiratory infections (ARI) was 75.2 %, 79.2 % and 73.5 %, respectively, acute bronchitis 22.8 %, 19.5 % and 28.6% respectively, uncomplicated community acquired pneumonia, – 15.0 %, 13.0 % and 13.4 % respectively, of all patients treated for the year. Less frequent in children obstructive bronchitis 2.6 %, 10.9 % and 13.2 % respectively, laryngotracheitis in 3.8 %, 7.4 % and 6.2 % respectively, community-acquired pneumonia complicated by respiratory failure or toxicity – 4.9 %, 4.7 % and 4.4 % in the respective years. Respiratory diseases such as asthma, recurrent obstructive bronchitis, tonsillitis and others, more or less have almost the same ratings.

Thus, the incidence of respiratory tract infection in this department № 2 Sumy City Children's Hospital St. Zenaida still remains high in Ukraine as a whole. Often pathology of the respiratory system occurs during the spring and winter period, this disturbs the scientists on issues of beriberi which reduces the immune system during the spring and winter period. The disturbing increase in the incidence and prevalence of acute simple bronchitis and obstructive bronchitis may be due to irrational use of medication by outpatient or symptomatic treatment which further leads to lower defenses and recurrent episodes of the disease with more severe manifestations.

These rates of bronchopulmonary pathology in children should focus practitioners more on effective prevention of SARS, chronic pathological process and also grounded in predicting the risk of recurrence of diseases of respiratory tract in the future.

Today the modern possibilities of prevention of respiratory disease in children should be focused on vaccination, nutrition, personal care, which includes nasal lavage, as well as advanced pharmacology possibilities. It is once again emphasize on one hand how the child is taken care of, and on the other hand, the modern clarification on prevention and possible consequences of disease by pediatric department, which is equally important. Starting modern and proper treatment of these underlying disease will reduce the frequency of recurrent relapses, strengthen the immune system and prevent severe illness complications.

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