

IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CANDIDIASIS IN YOUNG CHILDREN

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Annotation.

The article deals with issues fluconazole in treatment of candidiasis the children in early age. The article discusses risk factors for this disease, particular clinic, the ways of using, dose of antifungal drug treatment fluconazole.

Key words:

the children in early age, candidiasis, fluconazole.

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕТОДОВ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ КАНДИДОЗА У ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА

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Аннотация.

Статье посвящена вопросам лечения кандидоза у новорождённых и детей раннего возраста. В ней разбираются факторы риска развития заболевания, особенности клиники, способы применения и дозы лечения противогрибковым препаратом флюканазолом.

Ключевые слова:

дети раннего возраста, кандидоз, флюканазол.

In recent years, interest in the role of fungal flora in the pathology of the child's body has increased several times [2, 5]. among the medical staff of children's institutions, candidiasis reaches 45%, which is of great importance for exogenous (nosocomial) infection of children [3, 4]. It is proven that on care items (nipples, bottles, toys) and food. . Candidiasis is a chronic recurrent disease caused by yeast-like fungi of the genus *Candida* and difficult to treat [1].

The aim of the study was to evaluate the clinical efficacy of the drug fluconazole in the treatment of candidiasis in newborns and young children.

Materials and method research:

196 children of the first year of life who applied to the Bukhara regional children's dental clinic were under observation. Based on our examination, *Candida* infection was detected in 89 (45.4%) patients. Among them, 41 (46 %) boys and 48 (54 %) girls (2/3 of children – the first six months of life). The patients were divided into three groups. The first group – 35 children (39.3%) with oral mucosal candidiasis, the second group – 29 children (33%) with skin candidiasis, the third group – 25 children (28%) with combined mucosal and skin lesions. Candidiasis of the oral mucosa usually does not require General therapy, it is enough to conduct only local treatment. raditionally, treatment of the affected areas with 5-10% borax solutions in glycerin, aniline dyes, and 2% sodium bicarbonate solution was used for this purpose. Currently, the possibilities of local therapy have significantly expanded. If local treatment was ineffective, the drug fluconazole was used orally or intravenously as indicated.

Results of the study and their discussion:

in 17 (49%) newborns and young children with common oral candidiasis, fluconazole was used at the rate of 3-5 mg/kg of body weight per day in 3 doses. The diagnosis of candidiasis was both independent and concomitant with other infectious pathology. Depending on the degree of skin damage (*Candida* diaper

rash – 11 (38%), total damage to the entire body surface – 7 (28%), children received both local and fluconazole therapy.

Fluconazole was prescribed at the rate of 5-6 mg / kg of body weight once a day. The duration of the course was determined by the severity of the skin lesion. With local therapy, the effect occurred on the 6-7 th day, when taking fluconazole – on the 3-4 th day from the start of therapy. In the case of combined oral mucosal lesions with candidiasis of other parts of the gastrointestinal tract, 10 (14.4%) children received fluconazole orally, and 7 (10.1%) – intravenously. Clinical observation showed that the initial therapeutic effect was observed in more than 2/3 of patients on the 2nd day, and in the rest – by the end of the 1st day of drug use. Complete sanitation of the oral cavity in most children is achieved within 3-4 days of therapy. Clinical studies have shown that [1]. 6 (39.3%) patients reported the disappearance or significant decrease in the severity of symptoms of the disease on the very next day after the use of the drug fluconazole. Three patients needed a longer course, up to 5-7 days. This group consisted of children with candidiasis of the gastrointestinal tract and with long-term antibacterial therapy. High clinical efficacy, short course of treatment, low frequency of side effects allow prescribing fluconazole at the first manifestations of candidiasis in newborns and young children. In all patients treated with fluconazole, there was a good tolerability of the drug, no side effects and allergic reactions. Catamnestic observation for three months did not reveal relapses of Candida infection.

Conclusions:

the Drug fluconazole is an effective and safe agent for the treatment of candidiasis in newborns and young children, helps to reduce the duration of symptoms of the disease and the duration of hospital stay. The effect of therapy is determined primarily by the professionalism of the doctor in the optimal choice of antimicrobial and methods of its use in a particular patient, as well as the creation and maintenance of the necessary motivation in compliance with full and regular treatment. The active desire of the patient to cure, careful implementation of all the

recommendations prescribed by the doctor is the most important prerequisite for a successful course of treatment.

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