



FARGALSA EFFICIENCY IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF HIV-INFECTED CHILDREN WITH ACUTE PURULENT SINUSITIS

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Abstract: *A variety of clinical manifestations of HIV-infection due to the addition of opportunistic infections, among which the most important are fungal, bacterial and viral infections.*

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The defeat of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses mucosa in HIV-infected children are one of the first clinical manifestations of the disease. At AIDS children may manifest a typical or recurrent diseases of the ear, sinuses, mastoiditis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, an inflammation of the orbital and periorbital tissue, oropharyngeal candidos and infectious lesions of teeth. Other classic manifestation of HIV infection, which may face otolaryngologist - the development of the pathology of the nose and paranasal sinuses, especially in children with slow disease progression (1,2,10). Treatment of acute purulent rhinosinusitis in HIV-infected children should be based on a limited use of antibiotics and the impact on the various links in the pathogenesis of inflammation in the paranasal sinuses. One of the components of the therapy is to provide a high concentration of preservatives directly in the hearth Sun Palen. The general effect of drugs is manifested both in its absorption (resorptive The action of), and due to the impact on mucosal area VAR (A.A Suharyov, 2010). Features of the etiology, clinical manifestations, trends and specifics of ENT diseases complications in HIV-infected people in each of the stages of the disease, including background antiretroviral therapy are fundamental to the definition of a strategy and tactics of treatment.

This dictates the urgent need to implement the study. In the structure of the incidence of upper respiratory tract acute sinusitis in HIV-infected children knitting toil is one of the leading places. A.Y Ovchinnikov and colleagues point out that over the past 10 years in HIV-infected children of morbidity sinusitis increased by 3 times, and the patients hospitalized in the Department of LOP- about diseases of the paranasal sinuses, now account for 2/3 of the total number of HIV children infected patients (3,4,6).

Diagnosis of acute sinusitis is not complicated. History, rhinoscopy, sinus X-ray graphy in direct projection, ultra sound (USG), when The need to - computer tomography (CT) is almost always allow to diagnose correctly.

"The gold standard" in the diagnosis of sinusitis is sinus puncture, obtaining of the contents, followed by smear microscopy study it.

At present, the treatment of HIV-infected children with acute purulent sinusitis is more appropriate to use non-invasive methods. To this end, locally and parentation morally they appointed someone antibiotics broad-spectrum, antihistamines, mucolytics,



decongestants. It is proved that the local use of antibacterial drugs has substantial advantage over the system (3,9,11,12).

The effectiveness of the local treatment of chronic inflammatory processes can be significantly improved by of evidence-based multicomponent-component compositions based on etiology, pathogenesis, the difference between the current process where each component directedtion acts on this or that factor of inflammation, therefore drug is FarGALS . Group of authors of Uzbekistan developed and patented technology for production of a new drug that has no analogues in the world. Clinical trials of the drug have been conducted, and it was registered under the name "FarGALS". On the technology it has been declared an international priority in the 110 countries in the European Patent Office.

In the pharmaceutical properties of the drug is related to the antiseptic and wound-healing agents. FarGALS has a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity: active against gram-positive and gram-negative, aerobic and anaerobic, asporogenous and spore-forming bacteria (Escherichiacoli, Staphylocoscus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Bacillus subtilis, Clostridium perfringens, Citrobaacter freundii, Enterobaacter agglomerans, Serratiam arcescens, Morganella morgani, Acinetobaacter calcoaceticus, Bacteroides fragilis, Salmonella typhimurium, Salmonella typhi, Shigella sonnei, Proteus mirabilis, Candida genus fungi, and Helicobaacter pylori), contributes to improving the vascularization of is chemic areas. It has a wound-healing and anti-inflammatory effect. In addition, the laboratory of the National collection of bacteria and pathogens of groups I-II infections studied the drug on FarGALS representatives of cultures: Vibrio cholerae, Iersiniapestis, Brucella abortusbovis, Bacillus anthracis and the identified pathogenic effect on these cultures (5,7,8,9).

Clinical trials of the drug FarGALS conducted at the Medical Academy of Uzbekistan (Department of General Surgery, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology № 2) Contaminated Surgery Center.

The aim of this study was to investigate the clinical effectiveness of antiseptic FarGALS drug in the complex therapy in HIV-infected children with acute purulent sinusitis by local use.

Materials and methods. Under our supervision there were 62 HIV-infected children aged 6 to 16 years, treated in a children's ENT clinic for acute purulent sinusitis.

The study included about an equal number of boys and girls (21 and 41). Diagnosis of sicknees in all cases was confirmed by X-ray examinations and diagnostic punctures sinuses. In determining the species composition of the microflora of the sinuses, it was noted that the most frequently sown Streptococcus pneumonia - 32%; Haemophilus influenzae - 20%; Moraxella catarrhalis - 21%; other microflora (including Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermum) - 27%.

All in coming studied history, data rhinoscopy, rinopnevmometry, as well as conducted clinical standard examination .

Results of Research and discussion. Patients were divided us into two groups - basic and control. Patients of the main group (n = 32) after application anesthesia mucous nasal hull 10% lidocaine through the lower nasal passage needle puncture is made Kulikovsko



upper maxillary sinuses. Sinus washed "clean water" 0.9% sodium chlorite solution of chloride. After removing the supernatant was injected into the sinus FarGALS 5ml diluted 1: 3 with isotonic sodium chloride solution chlorite. After that, the patient is put to bed for 30 minutes on the side of the affected sinus.

Parenteral patients was resepted- on 1,0x2 times daily intramuscular ceftriaxone, carried giposensibilizing therapy vesselness in nose drops.

In the control group of patients (n = 30) were treated similarly, but after washing their FarGALS sinus cavity is not administered.

During the observation noted that the main group in 32 (84.4%) persons on the 3rd day from the beginning of treatment to normal body temperature, aching pain disappear in the cheek on the side of inflamed sinuses, became nasal breathing disappeared of conventionally pain. In the control group it occurred on 4-5 th day.

A particularly pronounced effect turns out to be the solution to FarGALS mucosiliartion clearance of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity and sinuses, leading to more fast. The physiological cleansing the sinuses of pus. He showed marked secretoliation effect, resulting in 3 days earlier than in the control group, was restored patency of the natural sinus governmental fistulae.

In the main group of patients with acute purulent sinusitis after two punctures and administration FarGALS solution improves the general condition of the control group - after 3-4 punctures.

Clinical cure patients of the group occurred 2-3 days earlier than the control.

Conclusions: Application FarGALS solution to complex treatment and rehabilitation of upper respiratory tract in HIV-infected children to a large extent and in a shorter time, reduces the clinical symptoms of inflammation during bacterial, fungal infection, improves hygienic index by 43%, reduces up to complete reduction of inflammation, enhances the non-specific protective functions of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract was pronounced positive effect on mucosiliartion transport the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity and sinuses.

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