

The Risk Factors for Development of Emergency Conditions in Tender-Age Infants in Acute Intestinal Infections of Different Etiologies

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Abstract

Among the leading risk factors for the development of emergency conditions in acute intestinal infections, especially in infants, some authors point to rickets, anemia, and abnormal antenatal pathology. The aim is to determine the frequency of occurrence of various risk factors for the development of emergency situations in tender-age infants. Materials and methods: 338 tender-age infants with urgent conditions were under observation. The study involved clinical-anamnestic, bacteriological, and serological methods. The aggravating factors were as follows: diseases of parents in 16 (6.2

Index terms—

Abstract—Among the leading risk factors for the development of emergency conditions in acute intestinal infections, especially in infants, some authors point to rickets, anemia, and abnormal antenatal pathology.

The aim is to determine the frequency of occurrence of various risk factors for the development of emergency situations in tender-age infants.

Materials and methods: 338 tender-age infants with urgent conditions were under observation. The study involved clinical-anamnestic, bacteriological, and serological methods.

The aggravating factors were as follows: diseases of parents in 16 (6.2%), related marriages -20 (7.7%) pregnancy pathology-137 (52.9%), prematurity-16 (6.2%), artificial feeding -127 (49.0%), early diseases (acute respiratory viral infections, pneumonia, encephalopathy, intestinal infections).

Results: According to the results of the study, the central nervous system damage was most often observed in children from 1 month to 6 months (80.2%), anemia was more detected in children of 1-3 years -56.4%, rickets was more diagnosed in children aged 6-12 months -38.2%. Toxic-dystrophic condition (5.8%) and allergic diathesis (6.6%) were much less common.

In 224 patients with central nervous system lesions, most of the patients were on mixed -44.2% and artificial -42.4% feeding, significantly less were breastfed -13.3%.

The second place in the frequency of diseases of the premorbid background was occupied by anemia with artificial feeding (45.2%), less with mixed feeding (41.7%) and much less often with breastfeeding (13.0). The highest incidence of rickets was observed with mixed feeding in 44.0%, the lowest with artificial -41.05%, and less often with breastfeeding -in 14.5% of children.

It is known that breastfeeding reduces the incidence of acute intestinal infections in tender-age infants. This is proved by the fact that in children of the first 3 months the incidence of acute intestinal infections is much less frequent compared to children who are on artificial feeding.

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?? 338 ?????????? ??? ?????? ??? ? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????????? ?????????????? ??? ?????? ? 76,6 %: ?????????? ?????????? ?????????? 86,5%, ?????? -? 56,4%, ??????-? 45,5%, ????????????? 36,6%, ?????????????? ??????-? 8,5% ? ?????????????????????? ?????????? (?Ð?"?) -5,8%. ??? ??? ?????????????? ?????????? ????: ?????????? ????????????? 6,1%, ?????????????? ?????? -7,7%, ?????????? ?????????????? -52,9% ? ?????? -23,9%, ?????????????????? -6,2%, ?????? ?????????????????? ?????????????????? -49,0% ? ?????????????? 40,9% ? ??????

45 ?????????? ?????? -58,3% (?????? ?????????????? ???????? ????????, ?????????, ??????????????+ ?????????
 46 ????????? ? ?).

47 ? ?????????? ?? ????????? ??????? ??? ????? ?????????? ?? 3 ??????: ?? 6 ???., 7-12 ???., 1-3 ????. ??? ????

48 ?????????? ??????? ?????????????? ?????????????? ??? ? ??????????? ?? ????????, ??? ?????????????? ? ????????

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Figure 1:

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 in Acute Intestinal Infections of Different Etiologies

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