

It emphasizes the importance of careful monitoring for adverse drug reactions in pediatric patients who are receiving these medications.

Keyword: Steven-Johnson syndrome (SJS), Leukopenia and Thrombocytopenia, Lamotrigine in Combination with Valproic Acid.

Gait Disturbance Patient with Hydrocephalus Due to CMV Encephalitis

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Background and Purpose: CMV encephalitis can present in various ways and may be asymptomatic or show symptoms like confusion, cognitive decline, and focal neurologic abnormalities. In this case study, we report a rare manifestation of CMV infection causing hydrocephalus due to ventriculoencephalitis.

Case: A 71-year-old female presented to the emergency room with gait disturbance, headache, frequent urination, and cognitive dysfunction 5 days after receiving the second dose of AstraZeneca vaccine. She had an acute-looking appearance with a fever of 38°C, but no prominent meningeal irritation signs. Her neurological exam showed drowsiness, disorientation, and weak muscle strength. Her laboratory findings did not show any definite inflammation or infections. Brain CT showed increased ventricle size and hypoattenuation in the corpus callosum and periventricular region, indicating hydrocephalus. Lumbar puncture showed clear cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) with elevated lymphocytes and mildly raised protein. Initially, tuberculosis meningoencephalitis was suspected, but after starting TB medication and high-dose dexamethasone, the patient's symptoms worsened, and EVD was reinserted. A few CSF tests showed CMV infection, and the patient was started on intravenous ganciclovir. After two weeks, she received ventriculoperitoneal shunt operation and is currently monitoring the progress while controlling the VP shunt pressure.

Conclusion: CMV encephalitis is rare and usually occurs in immunocompromised patients, such as those with HIV/AIDS. In this case, the patient's immunosuppressive state due to medical illness, poor condition after vaccination, and the use of high-dose dexamethasone may have led to CMV reactivation. Clinicians should consider CMV infection as a potential cause of hydrocephalus in patients with neurological symptoms, even without typical signs of inflammation or infections.

Clinical Manifestations of Post-Covid Syndrome among Children

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Relevance: Studies conducted in the USA, Great Britain, Sweden (observations of more than 4 million people) revealed a variety of complaints and symptoms among patients after an acute period of COVID-19. Therefore, the concept of "post-covid syndrome" (PCS) appeared. In the domestic and foreign literature, there are few data on the study of PCS among children and adolescents, and an intensive analysis of the obtained clinical observations is currently being carried out. The symptoms of PCS are polymorphic. Timely examination with differential diagnosis will allow not only to make a diagnosis, but also to recommend therapy with a personalized approach to the correction of PCS.

Aim of the study: To study the features of the course of post-covid syndrome among children. **Materials and methodology:** 253 children who had had covid infection during the previous 6 months were examined. The age of patients was from 1 to 17 years. This group of patients was examined by an allergist-immunologist, a cardiologist, a neurologist, a gastroenterologist, a pediatrician.

Results of the study: according to the results of the study, it was revealed that 177 children had post-covid syndrome, which accounted for 69.96%, of which 30.5% (54 children) of children had a loss of body weight of more than 10%, 25.4% (45 children) had conjunctivitis, 50.3% (89 children) had fatigue and weakness, 40.1% (71 children) of the examined had frequent acute respiratory viral infections, tonsillitis, skin rashes in 30.5% (54 children) of the examined. 40.1% of children, frequent acute respiratory viral infections and tonsillitis are observed over the next 6 months, even if the infection is asymptomatic. According to the results of the study, sleep disorders were noted in 60.5%, headaches in 25.4% of the examined children with post-covid syndrome, dizziness in 30.5% of children. All examined children with post-covid syndrome showed changes in the general blood test: leukopenia in 20%, lymphopenia in 50%, elevated ESR in 80%, and a decrease in platelets in 60% of children. Echocardiography changes were found in 40% of the examined children: blockade of the legs and bundles of His, arrhythmias (extrasystole), ST-segment elevation, in 10% of the changes in the CT of the lungs: residual effects of pneumonia, in 15% of the changes in the ultrasound of the abdominal cavity: enlarged liver, mesenteric lymphadenopathy.

Conclusion: post-covid syndrome is characterized by frequent acute respiratory viral infections and tonsillitis in the next 6 months, fatigue and weakness, sleep disturbances. In instrumental studies, there are arrhythmias, blockade on echocardiography, residual effects of pneumonia on CT scan of the lungs, liver enlargement and mesenteric lymphadenopathy on ultrasound of the abdominal cavity.

Biography: Dr. Khamraeva -DcS, Associate Professor. Specialist in Anesthesiology and Intensive Care, Chief of the Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care in Pediatrics of Tashkent institute postgraduate medical education. National expert of the WHO Regional Office. Co-author of the national guidelines for intensive care and management of SARI and the national guidelines for COVID-19. Member of the COVID-19 Case Management Consultant Group.