PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN BORN TO MOTHERS WHO HAVE COVID-19 DURING PREGNANCY

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Introduction

Around the world, the corona viral infection pandemic is one of the pressing problems; the treatment of pregnant women and its consequences, both of the pregnant women themselves and of newborn children born from those who have had COVID-19, is of great importance. All over the world, bronchopulmonary pathology, in comparison with other diseases of the bronchopulmonary system in children, occupies one of the first places. COVID-19 in pregnant women and the condition of infants is of great interest not only to obstetricians and gynecologists, but also to pediatricians. On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization assigned the official name to the infection caused by the new corona virus – COVID-19 ("Coronavirus disease 2019"). To study the course and treatment of children under 2 years of age with pneumonia born to women who had COVID-19 during pregnancy in comparison.

Materials and methods

To solve these problems, literature data on COVID-19 infection were studied. From the admitted patients, 8 medical histories of children aged 1 to 2 years were selected, whose mothers suffered from COVID-19 in 2020 and 10 histories from mothers who did not suffer from COVID-19. COVID-19 was detected quite a long time before birth (the infection was diagnosed in women from 29–32 weeks of pregnancy). All children upon admission had a moderate condition and severe ones, mainly in the first group, mothers who had recovered from COVID-19, all children had concomitant diseases. From the anamnesis it was revealed that all patients before admission to the hospital received treatment at the place of residence: antipyretics, antispasmodics, antibiotics and expectorants. Although the literature notes that the COVID-19 disease does not affect infants, children from mothers who have recovered from the disease have a weakened immune system and respiratory diseases are much more severe. The increase in body temperature continued for up to three days, and in the second group, normalization of temperature was noted on day 2. During the recovery process, a difference was also noted and sick children of the first group were discharged on

days 10-12, and children of the second group on days 8-10. The safety of pharmacotherapy is, of course, of great importance in the clinical practice of any doctor, but it plays a very special role in the practice of a pediatrician, which requires taking into account the characteristics of the child's body. Pharmacotherapy was carried out taking into account age and concomitant diseases. In children of the first group, concomitant grade 2 anemia was diagnosed more than in the first; this indicator may be due to the fact that the mothers of these children had COVID.

Results

When treating with antibacterial agents, preference was given to 3rd generation cephalosporin drugs, anti-inflammatory drugs with antipyretic effect; from glucocorticoids – dexamethasone, detoxification therapy and from the group of vitamins ascorbic acid, physiotherapy. All drugs were prescribed taking into account the age and severity of the pathological condition, in the required therapeutic dose. At the end of the course of treatment, sick children were discharged home under the supervision of a local doctor in satisfactory condition.

Conclusion

Thus, a study of the medical history of children with pneumonia showed a comparison of two groups, showed that children from the first group, born to mothers who had recovered from COVID-19, suffered much more severe pneumonia compared to the second group, this was reflected in the severity of the condition, a longer increase in temperature body and duration of the disease.

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