World Bulletin of Public Health (WBPH)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Volume-5, December 2021
ISSN: 2749-3644

A MODERN INTERPRETATION OF THE PROBLEM: GENETIC PPREDISPOSITION TO OUT-OF-HOSPITAL PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN

Normamatov D.X., Fayzieva U.R., , Abdurasulova T.D., Djumaev A.A., Xolboev N.A.
Termez branch of the Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan

Article history:

Received: October 8th 2021
Accepted: November 8th 2021
Published: December 14th 2021

Abstract:

The article provides a review of the literature devoted to modern data, as well as the impact of genetic predisposition on the development of pneumonia in children. It is known that timely, innovative diagnosis, treatment and prevention of pneumonia in children today is one of the most pressing problems in pediatrics. Timely identification of the etiological cause of pneumonia, treatment is carried out only by early diagnosis, adequate assessment of the severity of the patient's condition, reasonable choice of treatment with antibiotics, taking into account the background disease, age and weight ofthe child.

Keywords: Pneumonia, children, genes, predisposition, prevention

INTRODUCTION.

Today, the achievements of molecular genetics are very effectively used by clinicians in such branches of medicine as oncology, surgery, transplantology, psychiatry, pediatrics, pulmonology, etc. processes and the creation of predictive models and verification of criteria for the effectiveness of treatment of diseases. The scientific work identified three polymorphic markers in the genes CYP1A1, GSTM1 and ACE, associated with the development and course of acute community acquired pneumonia. Allelic variants of these genes can affect the risk of the disease and its complications both by themselves, due to a change in the activity of the enzymes encoded by them, and as a result of linkage with other, as yet unknown, loci. Genetic polymorphism is the presence in a population of different variants of the same gene of an allele. In this case, an allele can be considered polymorphism if the frequency of its occurrence in the population is less than 1%. Alleles occurring less often are called mutations. The structure and activity of the protein products of the gene depend on the allele variant. It is believed that approximately 30% of the genes encoding are polymorphic. The rapid accumulation of knowledge about the genetic basis of many pathological processes enriches the understanding of the etiology and pathogenesis of common human diseases, significantly increases the possibilities of their diagnosis [1, p. 63; 2, pp.203-206; 3, pp. 5-12; 4, pp. 24-38; 5].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Along with the widespread increase in morbidity, mortality rates persist, the number of complicated and protracted forms of acute pulmonary inflammation is increasing. In the structure of mortality, pneumonia is one of the ten most common causes of death, and among infectious diseases it ranks first. The clinical picture of community-acquired pneumonia is characterized by a wide variety: from little or no symptoms to fulminant forms with the development of infectious-toxic or septic shock. In addition to the properties of the pathogen itself, its virulence and pathogenicity, the onset and course of pneumonia is influenced by the body's ability to resist infection. Toll-like receptors are proteins that recognize conservative patterns of microbial structures. One of them, toll-like receptor 9 (TLR9), is a cytoplasmic protein that ensures the functioning of innate immunity. By recognizing GC-rich DNA regions, TLR9 triggers signaling pathways leading to the production of the Stat3 signaling protein, prion flammatory cytokines such as interferons, TNFa (tumor necrosis factor alpha), and interleukins: IL-12, IL-1β, IL-6 and etc. One of the variants of SNP rs352162 (52218953T> C) of the TLR9 gene, namely TLR9 52218953T> C CC, is associated with an increased production of the proinflammatory cytokine TNFa by leukocytes in response to GCrich bacterial DNA. Prospective studies include: determination of polymorphism of single nucleotides and other variants of the human genome at the level of individual candidate genes and genome-wide scanning to identify regions of chromosomes with genetic markers of diseases or traits [6, p. 243; 7, pp. 5-12; 8, p. 243; 9, p. 41]. The main goal of the genetic study of patients with acute lung injury (ALI) and ARDS is to explain the fact that not all patients in critical conditions (trauma, sepsis) have a detailed clinical and laboratory picture of lung damage, while the action of

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the risk factor is approximately the same in its strength and duration. Currently, cytogenetic research methods for the diagnosis of respiratory diseases are aimed primarily at detecting malignant neoplasms,which is dictated by the presence of a high level of chromosomal imbalance accompanying the development of the tumor process [10, pp. 46– 55; 11, pp. 188–193; 12, pp. 67-68; 13, pp. 71-73]. At the same time, the high frequency of infectious diseases of the respiratory system, the mortality rate not decreasing in them, is a strong argument for carrying out genetic studies in patients with pneumonia, which is a multifactorial disease. Advances in immunology and molecular biology indicate the important role of immune activation and systemic inflammation in the pathogenesis and course of human diseases. According to the WHO, pneumonia is the leading cause of infant mortality worldwide. Among the causes of mortality in children under 5 years of age, her share accounts for 17.5%, which is about 1.1 million deaths annually in the world (this is more than AIDS, malaria and measles taken together).

This article is devoted to the study of the role of interferon statuses in community-acquired pneumonia in young children. The article presents the results of studying the level of interferons in community-acquired pneumonia in children against the background of acute respiratory infection and the relationship of interferons with the activity of the pathological process. Knowledge of the immunological aspects of diagnostic methods will reduce the cost of treatment and rehabilitation of sick children, as well as avoid complications of pneumonia in young children process. [19p.-334-338].

Thus, the use of molecular genetic tests expands the possibilities of early diagnosis of pneumonia, allows the development of new highly sensitive and accurate criteria for the effectiveness of pathogenetic treatment, and, ultimately, can significantly increase the effectiveness of specialized care, reduce the cost of treatment and examination of this category of patients. Thus, it can be assumed that the development of pathological changes in pneumonia is determined not only by the presence of foci of impaired lung parenchyma function, exudative-destructive and proliferative inflammation, but by a complex of other additional factors. It is possible that an imbalance in the system of anti-inflammatory cytokines of systemic and local origin may be involved in the pathology of the broncho-pulmonary system. The data obtained show that for more effective treatment of patients with pneumonia of various origins, new technologies should be used - medical genetic research. The obtained results of the study can be used as the basis for the development of screening programs to identify persons with an increased risk of developing pneumonia. Thus, the changing profile of low molecular weight phenolic compounds in human blood serum reflects, according to the authors, the existence of poorly studied molecular mechanisms of interaction of cells and tissues of the host organism with its microflora and, probably, plays a role in the development and outcome of critical conditions, which requires further study [14, pp. 61-62; 15, pp. 5-11; 16, 17,18].According to the classification adopted in Russia, pneumonia is defined as an acute infectious disease of the pulmonary parenchyma, diagnosed by the syndrome of respiratory disorders and / or physical data in the presence of focal or infiltrative changes on the radiograph. The presence of radiological signs of damage to the pulmonary parenchyma, according to WHO, is the gold standard of diagnosis, since it allows excluding from the range of diseases defined as pneumonia, viral lesions of the lower respiratory tract that do not require antibacterial treatment. The most important classification feature of pneumonia is where it occurs. Community-acquired pneumonia occurs in a child in the normal conditions of his life, nosocomial pneumonia - after 72 hours of stay at a hundred lives, nosocomial - after 72hours of hospital stay or within 72 hours after discharge from there [8,17, 18].According to A. Bakhodirova and other authors (2017), issues of timely diagnosis, treatmentand prevention of nosocomial pneumonia arein the focus of attention of doctors and researchers due to the significant prevalence. Nosocomial pulmonary infection ranks secondin prevalence after community-acquired pneumonia, but significantly exceeds it interms of mortality. According to Aliev A.L., Turaev B.B. et al (2016), the combination of pneumonia with various other diseases is the cause of the un favorablein teraction of various sufferings, not only aggravates their course, but also worsens the prognosis. The effectiveness of the treatment of pneumonia developing against the background of another disease depends on how expediently the entire complex of therapeutic measures is built, aimed at combating the entire pathology of the child's body. And also from the individual choice of therapy, taking into account the etiology of the disease, the course and phase of the pathological process, the patient's age, and the degree of extra-pulmonary pathologies of the body. According to literature data, viral pneumonia has also been frequently encountered in recenty ears. Pneumonia of viral etiology in children is more difficult than bacterial pneumonia. O fparticular danger are diseases of the

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lower respiratory tract of infectious etiology. These include pneumonia and bronchiolitis. Infectious pneumonia is a dangerous lower respiratory tract disease that can be fatal in children. Until now, the persisting high level of morbidity and mortality determines the urgency of the problem. The state of the immune system plays a leading role in the development, clinical course and outcome of pneumonia in children. The increase in the incidence of nosocomial pneumonia, along with dynamic changes in reactivity and immune eresponse in children, dictates the need to study the immunological aspects of the pathogenesis of nosocomial pneumonia to optimize thediagnosis, prevention and treatment of this disease [20, p. 70; 21].Immunological diagnostic methods are aimedat detecting the bacterial antigen and / oranti bodies of the pathogen.The genes of the bacteria Enterobacteriaceae, Klebsiella pneumonia Carbapenemase, and Pseudo monasaeruginosa carry thedeterminants of resistance to other ABP classes - aminoglycosides and fluor oquinolones.Thus, the literature data obtained allows us to study in detail the study of the dynamics of theincidence of pneumonia in children, as well asto obtain new statistical data on the characteristics of the growth of pneumoniaand a significant excess of the regional level, on the high proportion of children with impaired resistance and mixed viral-bacterial etiology, as well as gene polymorphism in the formation of diseases; it is proposed to supplement the standard recommendations for the diagnosis and rehabilitation of young children [2,7.8].

CONCLUSIONS

1. Timely detection of the disease requires more in-depth development and implementation of active measures for primary and secondary prevention of diseases, as well as the rehabilitation of children.
2. With the timely identification of the implementation of risk factors in community-acquired pneumonia in children, the increase in the incidence of community-acquired pneumonia is studied.
3. Currently, the identification of phenotypes and gene polymorphisms in community acquired pneumonia in children are coming to the fore, which form the immunodeficiency state.
4. To develop a scientifically grounded set of measures to reduce the health losses of the child population from pneumonia and their complications, it is necessary to study the genetic aspects of the disease.
5. The modern substantiation of the tactics of managing the period of convalescence after the transferred community-acquired pneumonia remains relevant.

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