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STAGED SEQUENTIAL IMMUNOCORRECTION IN CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC SECONDARY URATE PYELONEPHRITIS

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The aim of the research

To study the effectiveness of step-by-step sequential targeted immunocorrection in secondary chronic pyelonephritis in children against the background of purine metabolism dysmetabolism.

Material and methods

The study involved 80 children aged 3 to 15 years with chronic pyelonephritis against the background of uraturia with changes in the immune status using step-bystep sequential immunocorrective therapy. The indices of phagocytic activity of neutrophilic granulocytes were assessed using a method based on the registration of phagocytosis objects, which were formalinized ram erythrocytes. The results were expressed as the percentage of phagocytosis, phagocytic number and phagocytic index. All patients underwent basic therapy for pyelonephritis, including dietary and drug correction of purine metabolism disorders and antibiotic therapy taking into account the sensitivity of microflora to antibiotics. Treatment was carried out until the urinary sediment was cleared and bacteriuria was eliminated.

Results

In 82.5% of those examined, immunological changes characteristic of secondary combined immunodeficiency state were detected. Monotherapy with taktivin contributed to the normalization of T-system parameters, but the imbalance in the



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B-link and in the immunoglobulin spectrum remained in 75.3% of those examined. Complete immunorehabilitation, including the function of the phagocytic system, is ensured by consistent, step-by-step immunocorrective therapy, which ensures the sustainability of the therapeutic effect and the prevention of relapses. With this approach to immunological rehabilitation, we did not observe the occurrence of respiratory diseases or relapses of the renal process for 1 year.

Conclusions

The results of the conducted studies indicate that secondary chronic pyelonephritis against the background of hyperuricemia and uraturia occurs with pronounced shifts in the body's immune system and they are of a combined nature. Step-by-step sequential targeted immunocorrection ensures the most complete immunorehabilitation, durability of the therapeutic effect and ensures prevention of relapse. Therefore, this approach is effective for preventing the development of chronic renal pathology of microbial-inflammatory origin.