

« IN THE POST PERIOD OF COVID -19 DISEASESPECIFIC CLINICAL-
LABORATORY PROPERTIES AND DIAGNOSIS OF PYELONEPHRITIS
IN CHILDREN »

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ABSTRACT

In connection with the new human pandemic of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) infection, which has spread among humans in 2019-2021, a lot of research is being conducted on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of Covid-19 virus. The incidence of Covid-19 infection among children has been significantly increased by 2021. Children with a premorbid background (lung disease, Kawasaki disease, various immunodeficiency conditions, kidney disease , etc.) can be included in the group of children prone to severe COVID-19 disease . The disease is often said to be asymptomatic, but severe and prolonged course of the disease has been observed in children with kidney disease .

Object and subject of research: 60 patients with pyelonephritis from 3 to 15 years of age in contact with COVID-19 .Groups of children to be examined: The study involved 20,000 children treated in inpatient and outpatient settings in Samarkand regional clinics in 2021 . All children included in the study formed 2 main groups. Group I - 40 sick children with pyelonephritis in contact with COVID-19 . Group II - 20 sick children with non-contact pyelonephritis with COVID-19 disease .The results of the study showed that in patients with pyelonephritis in contact with COVID-19 disease, the disease was dominated by general intoxication syndrome ,dysuric syndrome, pain syndrome . COVID-19pyelonephritis in children in contact with b is characterized by a predominance of symptoms of intoxication. Recurrent course of chronic pyelonephritis was observed.

KEYWORDS: Covid-19, Pandemic, Children, P Ielonephritis, P Roteinuria, L Eukosituria, Hematuria .

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