

A PERSONALIZED APPROACH TO ACUTE BRONCHITIS TREATMENT IN CHILDREN. EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE

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Abstract. The symptom of cough is one of the most common reasons for contacting primary care physicians. And acute bronchitis is one of the five nosologies that doctors encounter every day. Most often in different periods of life acute bronchitis has viral etiology. Modern guidelines for the management of these conditions in children are widely available, but real clinical practice shows various, often unreasonable approaches, with polypharmacy to patients' management, in particular, and widespread practice of prescribing antibiotics. In addition to side effects, they contribute to the growing problem of antibiotic resistance, which is considered to be a real threat to national security by the World Health Organization (WHO). In May 2015 the WHO approved the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, including Antibiotics, which must solve 5 strategic objectives: increase awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance, improve surveillance and research, reduce the number of infections, optimize the use of antimicrobials, ensure sustainable investment in the goals of countering resistance to antimicrobial drugs. The issue of finding an effective treatment for coronavirus infection remains relevant. The article presents a review of current guidelines that determine the strategy of prescribing antimicrobial drugs for acute cough associated with upper respiratory tract infection or acute bronchitis in adults, young people and children. A personalized approach to the management of such conditions using Dekasan inhalation solution with a nebulizer is proposed on the basis of scientific researches, including the effect on the SARS-CoV-2, comprised in the instructions for medical use of the drug.

Key words: acute respiratory infections, bronchitis, nebulizers, dexamethoxine.
