

THE INDICATORS OF INTOXICATION SYNDROME AND THE POSSIBILITY OF ITS CORRECTION IN PATIENTS WITH COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA

N. V. Chaplynska

Summary. The results of the study of the manifestations of the syndrome of endogenous intoxication, as well as options for its correction using drugs quercetin in patients with community acquired pneumonia III group. Found that progress community-acquired pneumonia in the third group of patients was accompanied by an increase in the number of neutrophils and lymphocytes, as evidenced by the appropriate leukocyte indexes (ISM – the ratio of neutrophils to the number of monocytes, HMI – the ratio of the number of lymphocytes in the number of monocytes). However, most patients had no leukocytosis and hyperthermic reactions in response to inflammation in the lungs. Increased adsorption capacity of red blood cells and reducing index immunoreactivity indicating the presence of endogenous intoxication on the back of low immunological reactivity.

In the complex treatment of third group of patients with community-acquired pneumonia, along with traditional antibiotic drugs included quercetin: Corvitin in a dose of 0,5 g in 100 ml 0,9 % NaCl Continuous IV infusion 1 times/day for 3 days followed by oral administration of 40 mg Kvertin 3 times a day. This combination medication means they provided a substantial reduction in endogenous intoxication, increased organism immunoreactivity contributed to speeding up the treatment terms.

Keywords: *community-acquired pneumonia, endogenous intoxication syndrome, leukocyte indexes, quercetin.*