

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF PNEUMONIA IN ELDERLY AND SENILE PATIENTS

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Summary

513 case reports of 485 patients with pneumonia were analyzed. 188 elderly (60-74 years old) and 99 senile (75 years old and older) patients were examined. 44 young (16-34 years old) and 161 middle-aged (35-59 years old) patients were included into the group of comparison. There were 28 cases of repeated hospitalization for the 5 years period. All patients were admitted to the hospital with the diagnosis "Pneumonia". The results obtained allow to conclude that the final diagnosis in elderly and senile patients should be established by means of gradual and retrospective analysis of clinical, radiological, laboratory data, the results of endoscopic examination and the outcomes of standard antibacterial and detoxication therapies.