

LOW-MOLECULAR PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES AS AN INDICATOR OF RISK FACTORS AND TREATMENT EFFICIENCY IN PATIENTS WITH COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA

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Summary

The purpose of this study was to evaluate a role of physiologically active substances in patients with community-acquired pneumonia with risk factors: alcohol abusers who smoked and had viral hepatitis B or C in past history. There was also an objective to study the effect of physiologically active substances on the clinical course of community-acquired pneumonia and treatment effectiveness.