The Use Of Surfactant In The Treatment Of Out Stationary Pneumonia Pregnant And Its Influence On The Development Of Distress In Preterm Infants

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Diseases of the respiratory tract and particularly the development of out stationary pneumonia in pregnant women during seasonal epidemics are caused by respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in adults, the onset of premature birth and giving birth to premature babies. The frequency of newborns with RDS such mothers are directly proportional.

The aim of the study was to determine the efficacy of surfactant in pregnant women with RDS and its influence on the development of RDS in preterm infants. We examined 27 pregnant with out stationary pneumonia, coming in a serious condition with respiratory failure 2-3 degrees. This frequency was determined by an epidemic of influenza, as well as use of the principle of regionalization of Perinatal centers. The duration of illness by the time of admission to the hospital ranged from 2 to 5 days. The gestation periods were different: full-term pregnancy had 14 women, the rest were in the period from 28 to 35 weeks. For the treatment of progressive respiratory insufficiency in pregnant, which was accompanied by a fall in saturation (SPO2) to 70-75% in 7 cases had used the introduction of surfactant in tracheo-bronchial tree in a dose of 108 mg at once. 1-2 hours after the procedure, the oxygen saturation began to rise and the health of patients significantly improved. Treatment of pneumonia according to country standards helped to prolong pregnancy in 16 (59.3%) women. From the other came a premature birth. Newborns (6) from patients treated with surfactant for 2-4 days before delivery were born without signs of RDS. Newborn patients not treated with a surfactant or treated him for 6 hours before delivery had evidence of RDS (1).

Conclusions. A cause of neonatal RDS may be the presence of RDS in the mother. The use of surfactant for treatment of respiratory failure pregnant contributes to the reduction in the incidence of RDS in their children.