

MORBIDITY OF CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL PNEUMONIA

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Background: Frequency of congenital pneumonia among full-term newborns in Belarus is 0.5 - 1.0%, among preterm infants is 10 - 15%. Mortality of this disease among infants is 30 - 40% during the first year. **Aim:** to analyze the incidence of children who had congenital pneumonia, during the first five years of life. **Material and methods:** There were analysed the medical history of 104 children born with congenital pneumonia in Grodno regional hospital for the period from 2009 to 2011. The control group included 50 children who were born healthy in the same period. There was analyzed morbidity of these children in the first five years of life. **Results:** During the study period 104 infants were born with congenital pneumonia, 59.6% of them were born preterm. In the control group 6% of children were born prematurely ($p < 0.05$). According to a survey of microbiological screening Gram-positive Diplococcus was the main agent of congenital pneumonia among newborns (48,1%). Second place was taken by Staphylococcus epidermidis (18,3%). Micrococcus, gram-negative Diplococcus and non-hemolytic Streptococcus were planted at about the same rate - from 1.5 to 4.7%. Analysis of morbidity the first 5 years of life showed that the incidence among children who had congenital pneumonia was 20,000 ‰ per year, which 3 times higher than in the control group (7416 ‰). Children in both groups with the same frequency ill respiratory diseases of upper respiratory tract infections. However, children with a history of congenital pneumonia, 2 times more ill acute bronchitis (21.1% of cases in the study group and 12.0% in the control group) and acute pneumonia (1.0% of cases in the study group and 0% in the control group). Average duration of cases was higher in the intervention group of children ($8,10 \pm 0,01$ days), compared with healthy children ($6,85 \pm 0,01$ days) ($p < 0.001$). **Conclusions:** The incidence of children who had congenital pneumonia is 2,7 times more than the incidence among healthy infants. Acute bronchitis and pneumonia are dominating in the structure of disease of these children. The average duration of treatment of acute illness among children undergoing congenital pneumonia higher, than among healthy children.