

## CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERTUSSIS UNDER VACCINE PREVENTION CONDITIONS

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*Pertussis continues to lead the group of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases, despite mass vaccination being carried out worldwide since the early 1950s. In modern conditions, the number of mild and atypical forms of the disease among previously vaccinated adolescents and adults is increasing worldwide, who are the main sources of infection for young children. The main symptom of the disease is a paroxysmal cough, which primarily disturbs the child at night, accompanied by facial flushing, cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle, whooping sounds, sometimes vomiting, and the expulsion of viscous, glass-like mucus at the end of the attack.*

**Research objectives:** to examine the clinical characteristics and laboratory indicators of whooping cough in vaccinated children.

**Materials and methods of research.** The study was conducted among pediatric patients admitted to the airborne infection department of the Andijan Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital with a diagnosis of "Pertussis" in 2023-2024.

The study included dynamic clinical observations and results of laboratory and instrumental research methods. The etiological verification of the diagnosis was carried out using bacteriological and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) methods.

The obtained research data were statistically processed using MS Excel 2010 spreadsheet package and summarized in a database, which was then analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics v.19 statistical software.

**Research results and discussion.** When analyzing the age of patients, the study showed that among the admitted children of the first year of life, 71.3% of children prevailed, children from 1 to 2 years old constituted 14.6%, from 3 to 6 years old - 7.9%, and sick children of the 7-9 age group - 2.4% and 10-14 years old - 3.8% of children.

Among sick children under one year of age, patients aged 0 to 2 months (42.7%) and 3-5 months (35%) were more common. The disease was observed in 22.2% of children in the second half of life.

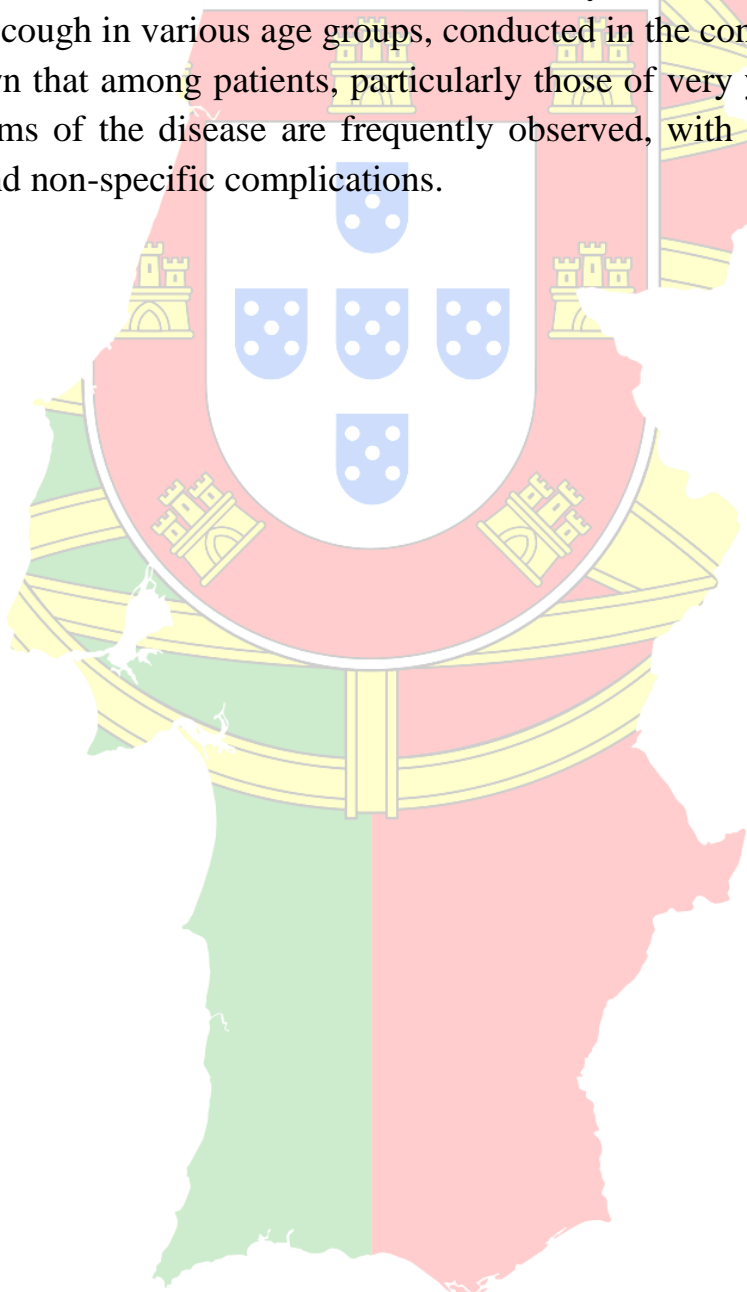
When observing the clinical picture of whooping cough, it was established that 70.1% of the sick children were admitted to the hospital after 10 days from the onset of the first signs of the disease, only 23.2% of children were admitted to the hospital on days 6-10 and 6.7% on days 4-5 of the illness. At the time of the children's admission to the hospital, the following clinical manifestations of whooping cough were

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observed: in 97.7% of children, there was a seizure-like cough with facial redness, in 90.2% of children, there was cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle, in absolutely all sick children, thick, viscous sputum separated at the end of the seizure, in 59.7% there was vomiting, in 77.4% there was a recurrence, and in 12.2% of children, there was spasmodic apnea.

A moderate form of whooping cough was diagnosed in 82.3% of patients, and a severe form in 15.2% of children. In 20.1% of patients with whooping cough, the course of the disease was uneven. Of these, 48.5% were diagnosed with bronchitis, 39.4% with pneumonia, 9.1% with encephalopathy, and 3.0% with hemorrhage into the sclera. In the study of the general blood count, in patients with moderate severity of the disease, leukocytosis was up to  $20.0 \times 10^9/l$ , in severe forms - up to  $25.0 \times 10^9/l$ , lymphocytosis reached 70-80%.

**Conclusions.** The results of clinical and laboratory studies of children diagnosed with whooping cough in various age groups, conducted in the context of mass vaccination, have shown that among patients, particularly those of very young age, moderate and severe forms of the disease are frequently observed, with the development of both specific and non-specific complications.



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