

FEATURES OF THE CLINICAL COURSE OF VARICELLA IN NEWBORNS

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Abstract. Chickenpox is a widespread infectious disease in children, characterized by high contagiousness. The value of chickenpox both in pediatric and infectious pathology and in infant mortality has increased in recent years. It should be noted that almost all people are susceptible to the smallpox virus, but most often the first episode of this disease occurs in children aged 1-7 years. Older children and babies suffer from chickenpox less often. This is due to the presence of antibodies in the blood, suppressing the activity of the virus and preventing its reproduction inside the body.

Keywords: rash, bubbles, airborne, a child, virus, diagnosis.

The source of infection are patients with chickenpox and shingles. The period of infectiousness continues from the last (1-2) days of the incubation period to the 5th day after the appearance of the last elements of the rash. In the period of the reverse development of the rash (drying of the bubbles, the formation of crusts, falling away of crusts), the patient is not contagious. The main route of infection is airborne. Such an intensive way of spreading the infection in combination with a high susceptibility of those who did not have chickenpox causes a very high contagiousness (from 50 to 100% according to different authors). Chickenpox mainly affects children in early and preschool years.

But in the first half of the year, cases of chicken pox are relatively rare. Particularly pronounced resistance to it in children in the first months after birth. It can be assumed that in this a certain role is played by passive immunity received from the mother. However, children who are premature and weakened by other diseases suffer from chickenpox from the neonatal period and are often difficult. Over the age of 10 years, chickenpox disease is rarely observed. The maximum incidence of chicken pox is observed in the autumn-winter months, the minimum - in the summer. The seasonality of morbidity is mainly due to the accumulation of children indoors in the cold season.

Children under the age of one can have chickenpox on an equal footing with older children. The truth is, when a mother is breastfeeding her baby, the chance of contracting chickenpox is very small. At the age of up to one year, the child still has antibodies in the body that are responsible for maintaining immunity at the proper level. The risk of infection with chickenpox increases dramatically when the child reaches the age of six months and older, when there is a transition to the child's own immune protection. In addition, the situation is aggravated by the ease of passing the chickenpox virus from one person to another. Like many infectious diseases, chickenpox in infancy is characterized by a certain cyclical nature of clinical manifestations. The specific period of the disease is characterized by its own, characteristic symptoms of the development of the disease. There are several main periods of varicella in infants.

1. Incubation period

It begins immediately after the introduction of the virus into the body and can last from two to three weeks. During the incubation period, the virus accumulates in the absence of its clinical manifestations. The period lasts from ten days to three weeks.

1. Prodromal period

2. At this time, the manifestations of the disease are often mild, and parents do not always notice them. Drowsiness, apathy, anxiety, low-grade fever (not more than 38 degrees), diarrhea - these are the main signs of the prodromal period. In rare cases, it is possible both a complete absence of symptoms and a severe onset of the disease, accompanied by an increase in body temperature of up to 40 degrees, severe headaches, muscle pain and cramps, and vomiting.

3. Period of rash

4. The main stage of clinical manifestations. The general symptoms at this time are usually weakened, however, multiple spotted-blister rashes appear on the skin and mucous membranes of the child. They can appear on the face, neck and scalp, on the limbs (especially on the back of the feet and palms), torso. Subsequently, the rash usually covers the entire body of the child. However, this happens gradually. There is no specific location for a rash on the body of the child; it can be located in various places of the body and even on the mucous membranes of the internal organs.

With chickenpox, rashes appear in waves, with breaks of 1-2 days, as a result of which the body contains syphae that are at different stages of development: papule, vesicle, ulcer, and crust. The number of waves may be different, but usually their number does not exceed three to four, and the total duration of the disease is not more than 8 days. Each new wave causes an increase in body temperature.

Often in young children there is a mild form of the disease, which is characterized by the absence of severe itching, temperature changes, loss of appetite and losing weight by the child. In a severe type of the course of the disease, a high temperature is observed, up to 40 degrees Celsius, the skin of the child becomes covered with a rash of a maculo-papular character that quickly turns into vesicles, seizures and weight loss by the child are possible. Due to the lack of maturity of the child's immunity, chickenpox in the first year of a baby's life can occur with numerous complications.

Chickenpox suckling in infants is rare enough. The disease poses a certain danger due to the ability to infect the vital organs of the infant, as well as its central nervous system. A newborn baby under the age of one month can get chickenpox from the mother. The congenital nature of the disease in a newborn child is possible, and in this case, its course can be quite difficult. For a newborn, the chances of contracting chicken pox largely depend on whether there are antibodies to the Varicella

Zoster virus in the blood. In older children, antibodies are produced by the body itself, but in infants the mechanisms of immune protection are not yet fully formed. Obtain antibodies that protect against the disease, the newborn can only from the mother - along with milk while feeding or earlier, during the gestation period. However, such antibodies are not always present in the mother's body. Their presence is determined by whether the woman had previously suffered from the disease, as well as when it happened. If a woman contracted smallpox during pregnancy, antibodies may not have time to form, and the fetus will be infected with a virus. Infection with chickenpox can cause serious complications, disruption of the development of the fetus. In the most severe cases, the development of miscarriage, premature birth, stillbirth. The body of a newborn baby is extremely susceptible to infections, so infection can occur after

birth - for example, when in contact with staff or visitors in the maternity hospital. The risk of developing a manifest form of the disease depends largely on the general state of the body: insufficient feeding, overheating or hypothermia, sleep disorders, and other factors that weaken the immune system, increase the likelihood of a baby being infected with smallpox. Except for cases of infection through the placenta, blood or the birth canal, the infection most often enters the body through the respiratory system. The entrance gate for the Varicella-Zoster virus of the newborn usually becomes the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. A newborn child, covering all its parts. Subsequently, the spots may change their appearance on quite painful blisters filled with a clear liquid.

So, with congenital varicella in a child, there may be no developmental changes, or there may be various congenital anomalies. This is more often depends on the mother's disease in the early stages of pregnancy. Among the most common ones, it is necessary to note the delay in intrauterine development of the child, the occurrence of problems with the organs of hearing, impaired cardiac activity, and other abnormalities. In order to establish the likelihood of further development of hearing loss in a newborn child as a result of exposure to congenital varicella, a thorough medical examination should be carried out if the first signs of the disease are detected.

Severe form of chickenpox with a lesion of the internal organs (visceral) is rare, mainly in children of the first weeks and months of life, mainly premature or burdened by any pathological condition. According to literary data collected by V. N. Werzner, out of 18 children who died (chickenpox with a lesion of internal organs was the cause of death), 8 were between 6 days and 5 weeks old, of which 6 were premature; In 9 children aged 3 months to 12 years, chicken pox was a disease in the background of a chronic disease, and only one child at the age of 1 year and 3 months before chickenpox was considered healthy. In all cases, specific varicella lesions of the internal organs were detected: liver, lungs, kidneys, adrenal glands, pancreas, spleen, ovaries, salivary glands, lymph nodes, endocardium, intervertebral ganglia, mucous membranes of the larynx, trachea, digestive tract, urinary tract, mucous membranes of the larynx, trachea, digestive tract, urethral glandium etc.

Treatment. Specific antiviral drugs in infants are used with caution and only in cases where their use prevents the development of dangerous complications. Today, there is not a single drug that can completely remove the varicella-zoster virus from the human body, but the use of modern antiviral agents that can suppress the replication (reproduction) of the virus. This prevents it from spreading inside the body and affecting various organs and tissues, and also contributes to the rapid onset of clinical recovery.

Extract from the case history No. 11025 Patient Israilov Abubakir was born on December 8, 2018, he entered 20.12.2018 in 1 infectious diseases clinic with complaints of fever, rash over the whole body, anxiety on the 2nd day of the disease with a direct diagnosis of chicken pox . From the anamnesis, it was revealed that the mother of the child suffered from 8 to 17.12.18 g with a diagnosis of chicken pox at the same hospital. The mother denies contacting the child with other infectious diseases.

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