

INFANT VENTILATION

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Abstract:

Unfortunately, a baby's cold is not a rare condition. Babies are almost immune to any virus. It should be noted that breastfed babies are less susceptible to ARVI than babies who use special formulas.

HOW TO DETECT?

Cold symptoms in babies are no different from cold symptoms in adults. The difficulty of the situation is that the little one cannot tell you what he is upset about. In such cases, parents should be alert and attentive.

The most obvious and obvious symptoms are cough and runny nose. These symptoms are characteristic only of colds. A rise in temperature is also a very clear symptom. But this is very doubtful, because fever is observed not only in ARVI. In addition, many pediatricians believe that a temperature of up to 37.5 °C is normal for a baby. But here it all depends on individual characteristics.

Loss of appetite, weakness, decreased activity and general weakness can also indicate a baby's cold. Cold symptoms in babies can be confused with teething symptoms. However, it should be remembered that runny nose and flu symptoms in babies are not a phenomenon related to the eruption of one more tooth, but a symptom of the weakening of the immune system and the onset of the flu in babies.

HOW TO TREAT AND MANAGE?

How and with what to treat a baby's cold is a very delicate matter, because the baby is very small and defenseless. Too many parents worry and make mistakes. First, you need to calm down and listen to some advice.

Never wrap the child. In this case, it will be very easy for the child to overheat. If the baby's body temperature is 38 °C, wrapping him will cause the fever to rise to another level.

Do not worry and do not immediately give the baby antipyretic drugs. Give antipyretics only when the child's temperature is 38.5 °C or higher, but if it is lower, then it is not necessary to give such means. A temperature below 38.5 °C can be dangerous only for babies with seizures, and the neurologist should have warned about their origin.

Do not give the child sulfonamides and antibiotics. After all, they only act against bacteria, not viruses that cause colds (ORVI). Such medicines only harm the child - often-allergic reactions and dysbacteriosis occur in babies as a result of their intake. But if babies have otitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and other bacterial diseases, there is no other option but to use antibiotics.

PREVENTION OF VENTILATION IN INFANTS

It is very important to prevent colds in babies, because it is much easier to prevent the disease before treating it later. To do this, often take a walk with your child in the open air, dress the baby according to the weather - do not allow him to overheat and cool down. Do not take your child to crowded places during the outbreak of a cold, and if there is a family member with a cold, do not bring him close to the baby. Colds in babies, its treatment and prevention are not so complicated. This process simply requires care and attention. The best way is to see a doctor.

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