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**ROLE REGIONAL ALLERGOCENTER WITH THE DAY HOSPITAL IN TREATMENT
OF CHILDREN WITH ALLERGIC DISEASES**

A.S.Berezovsky, S.N.Nezabudkin, V.I.Orel, A.B. Rostov, O.N.Ivanova

The St.-Petersburg state pediatric medical academy

Medical institute of Northeast Federal University of a name of M.K.Ammosova

The resume: frequency of calls of the first help and emergency hospitalization at children with an aggravation of allergic diseases on base of allergocentre with a day hospital of large industrial region of St.-Petersburg is analyzed.

Keywords: allergocenter, a day hospital, allergic diseases, calls of fast medical help, emergency hospitalization.

Summary: Analyzed the frequency of calls to emergency medical care and hospitalisation in children with exacerbation of allergic diseases based on allegrocentre with day care hospital of a large industrial area of Saint-Petersburg.

Key words: allergocentre, day care hospital, allergic diseases, calls to emergency medical care, hospitalization.

Introduction. Last decades in our country the big attention to introduction, both high medical technologies and new forms of activity of establishments of public health services also is abroad paid. New social and economic conditions: change of principles of financing, introduction of medical insurance, rise in price of treatment, especially stationary, necessity of application at polyclinic level of modern methods of diagnostics and the treatment, not keeping within frameworks of the out-patient help; refusal of some patients of hospitalization - was created by preconditions for wide introduction of hospital replacing technologies (the medical centres, day hospitals) with wide application of medicamentous and not medicamentous treatment [2,4,5,6]

Creation of the medical centres of regenerative treatment with a day hospital is a way of economic and effective, professional service of patients since allows to concentrate the specialised equipment and to introduce modern technologies, to provide continuity in diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation of patients [6]. The out-patient centres with a day hospital allow to reduce duration of hospitalization, and also to release cots of hospitals for heavier patients.



At the present stage of medicine for treatment of allergic diseases medical products and though medicamentous treatment allows to supervise highly effectively symptoms of allergic illnesses are more often used, it is necessary to pay all attention to the actions directed on the prevention of aggravations, urgent conditions, reduction of frequency and expressiveness of symptoms of allergic pathology and increase in the periods of remission. Preventive maintenance should be directed also on decrease in influence of risk factors and reduction of requirement for medicamentous therapy.

Till now use of not medicamentous methods of treatment, and also their combination to medicamentous therapy have not been confirmed by clinical researches. Application of various methods of treatment at allergic pathology demands scientific studying for the purpose of an estimation of efficiency concerning variety of indicators. Especially it concerns many not medicamentous methods of the therapy which efficiency not always can be spent according to modern requirements of demonstrative medicine in a variant of blind platsebo-supervised researches.

The purpose. To estimate efficiency of rendering of medical aid to children with allergic diseases in the conditions of a day hospital.

Materials and methods. For an estimation of an overall performance of a day hospital in the Moscow administrative area the analysis of frequency of calls of the first help and requirement for emergency hospitalization in connection with an aggravation of allergic diseases at children receiving various variants of treatment is carried out: complex (medicamentous and not medicamentous) therapy, only the medicamentous basic therapy, receiving treatment only in the period of an aggravation of the basic disease. Calls of the first help and emergency hospitalization of children were analyzed during 2007-2010

Center structure. The centre is included into structure allergic services of St.-Petersburg. On диспансерном the account in the Center there are children of the Moscow administrative area from 0 till 18 years with БА, an allergic rhinitis, pollinosis, atopic diseases and other allergic diseases. In 2007 - 2443 children, in 2008 - 2438, in 2009 - 2519, in 2010 - 2596. The Center structure is presented in drawing 1.

To patients in a day hospital render the urgent help in the period of an aggravation of allergic diseases, and also complex preventive medicamentous and not medicamentous therapy.

For the purpose of training of medical workers doctors of the Center 2 times a year conduct lectures for doctors in children's polyclinics of area and for parents under the program

allergic school. In area it is organized specialized allergic a kindergarten № 35.

For the analysis of an overall performance of the centre with day hospital children of the Moscow area consisting on the account in the centre, have been divided into 4 groups:

I group. Children receiving complex medicamentous and not medicamentous therapy in the conditions of a day hospital (2007 - 642, 2008 - 697, 2009 - 710, 2010 - 732 children);

II group. Children receiving only medicamentous therapy (2007 - 710, 2008 - 995, 2009 - 998, 2010 - 920 children);

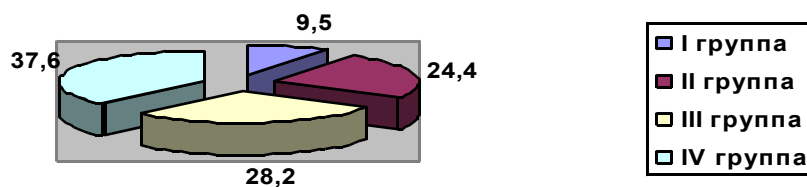
III group. Children consisting on the account in the Center, but aggravations addressing only in the period and aggravations receiving therapy (2007 - 532, 2008 - 513, 2009 - 571, 2010 - 652 children);

IV group. Children who are on the account in other medical institutions (2007 - 459, 2008 - 133, 2009 - 140, 2010 - 192 children).

For an estimation of efficiency of rendering of medical aid contemporary records of branch of the children's first help of the Moscow administrative area during 2007-2010 Criterion of selection are analyzed: the basic diagnosis - allergic disease agrees МКБ-10. Analyzed documents: magazines of registration of calls, backs of alarm coupons, reports of children's polyclinics, out-patient cards and cards of the patients observed in the Center. In 4 compared groups defined: quantity of calls of first aid and requirement for hospitalization.

Drawing 2

Relative density of calls of the first help to children of the Moscow area in connection with an aggravation of allergic diseases
(An average index in % for 2007-2010гг.)



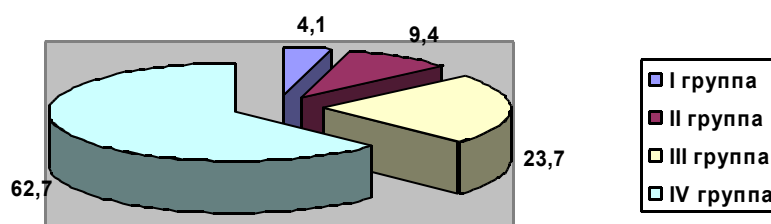
From drawing 2 follows, that the least quantity of calls of the children's first help occurs to children receiving complex therapy in a day hospital and, consisting on the account in the Center (I group). In 2010 the number of departure of brigades of first aid in 3,6 times was more rare in comparison with 2008. The greatest quantity of calls to children of IV group. On the average during

2007-2010 more than half of calls were to children who are not observed in the Center (IV group) in spite of the fact that it is the smallest group in area. In IV group the greatest relative density of calls of the first help in group is observed also: on the average for four years of 72,2 % of patients of the given group demanded rendering of the first help. In I group relative density of calls - 5,3 % (pIV-I $\leq$ 0,001).

Frequency of calls of the first aid which has demanded hospitalisation is presented in drawing 3.

Drawing 3

Relative density of emergency hospitalization to children of the Moscow area with an aggravation of allergic diseases
(An average index in % for 2007 - 2010)



From drawing 3 follows, that the least quantity of hospitalization at patients of I group (pIV-I $\leq$ 0,001). In 2010 emergency hospitalization was not necessary for any child receiving complex treatment in the conditions of a day hospital. Children I and II groups are hospitalized in 8 times less often, than children III and IV groups.

The conclusion: the Presented results testify that children with an aggravation of the allergic diseases less often, regularly receiving complex therapy in the conditions of a day hospital, essentially require the help (calls of the first help, hospitalization). Aggravations at these patients proceed easier, therapy of an aggravation demands smaller volume of medical products.

It does necessary to recommend hospital technologies to introduction in wide medical practice not only in large cities, but also in the regional centres of the Russian Federation.



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