



MODERN PRINCIPLES OF MONITORING, PREVENTION AND THERAPY OF NON-INFECTIVE COMPLICATIONS IN CHILDREN WITH AIDS (PRIMARY IMMUNODEFICIENCY)

Djumaeva Shakhnoza Davlatovna

Bukhara State Medical Institute,
Assistant 2nd Department of Pediatrics
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ABSTRACT

Primary immunodeficiency (AIDS) in children, in addition to infection, can be accompanied by non-infectious complications - autoimmune diseases, lymphoproliferative syndromes, organ damage and oncological risks. Modern monitoring, prevention and therapy methods are aimed at early detection and effective treatment of these complications.

Introduction. In the case of AIDS, as a result of congenital defects of the immune system, children may develop, in addition to infections, autoimmune and oncological complications. These complications are often diagnosed late and reduce the child's quality of life. Therefore, modern methods of control and prevention are of great importance.

Material and methods. Clinical and laboratory monitoring: immunogram, autoantibody analysis.

- Instrumental examinations: ultrasound, CT, MRI - to detect organ damage.
- Genetic analyzes — assessment of autoimmune and oncological risks.
- Preventive measures: regular screening, healthy lifestyle, limiting risk factors.
- Therapy methods: glucocorticoids, immunomodulators, biological drugs (anti-TNF, anti-IL-6).

Results. Regular monitoring allowed early detection of autoimmune complications.

- Biologics have been effective in controlling autoimmune diseases.
- Through screening, oncological risks were identified at an early stage.
- Symptomatic therapy helped reduce organ damage.

Discussion. Non-infectious complications in AIDS are less well studied than infectious complications, but their importance is great. Modern biological therapies are effective in controlling autoimmune diseases, but their cost is high and their long-term risks are not fully understood. Screening and genetic analysis are important in preventing oncological complications.

Conclusion. Modern principles of monitoring, prevention and therapy of non-infectious complications in children with AIDS require a complex and personalized approach. These methods improve the quality of life of children and reduce complications.

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