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ANALYSIS OF INFECTION OF KHARKOV'S CHILDREN ON COVID-19 ACCORDING TO PLR-STUDY OF NOSOPHYRALS

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Introduction. The issue of studying the number of identified children among the population of Ukraine is relevant at the present stage. The prevalence of COVID-19 for 9 months has become a pandemic worldwide, requiring the study of infection in children to predict further complications in children. Currently, the statistics for Ukraine are as follows:

- total infections -31,507,685;
- fatal cases -969 811- 3, 1%;
- recovered -2 3 134 712 - 73.4%;
- currently ill - 7,403,162 - 23.5%.

The aim of the study was to analyze the prevalence of COVID-19 among the pediatric population of 2 districts of Kharkiv on the basis of KNP Children's Polyclinic № 2.

After analyzing the clinical and epidemiological data. the method of research is children aged from birth to 18 years, who sought help in KNP HMR Children's Clinic № 2. In contact children, washes were taken at home, in children with symptoms of SARS, washes were taken in the isolation clinic .Washes of nasopharyngeal mucus were performed 3 times a week. In all cases, the diagnosis was verified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a test system LONI, VL. Data taken for 6 months.

The number in TIR2 is 16,350 children.

Results: patients' age ranges from birth to 18 years. During the above period, there were 338 surveyed children.

Among the studied:

contact children - 206 (60.9%), of which a positive result in 47 children (22.8%); questionable result in 21 children (10.2%), no complaints were found among contact children.



Children with SARS complaints: fever (76.6%); weakness (85.1%); pharyngeal hyperemia (72.3%) was examined to exclude COVID-19. A positive result was observed in one third of children. At children with a positive result in 10-14 days the control analysis was carried out.

At the same time, we found the dependence of infection of children among the elderly, mostly middle-aged and older children; mean age 12 +/- 3 ($r = 0.03$)

Most cases of appeals in August and September were identified.

Conclusions: during a pandemic it is necessary to examine both contact children and those with symptoms of SARS, specialty should be paid to middle-aged and older children.