

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ACUTE OTITIS MEDIA IN CHILDREN AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS

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According to experts of the World Health Organization, the effective treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus is characterized by a focus on the widespread use of modern methods, especially in children with these concomitant diseases. Despite the constant improvement of modern diagnostic methods, the availability of highly effective antibacterial drugs and their widespread active use, morbidity and mortality rates from chronic hepatitis in socially developed countries remain unknown and insufficiently studied

The aim of the study: Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of acute otitis media in children with type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Materials and methods of the study: For the period from 2021 to 2022, 60 children with acute otitis media under the age of 14 were under our supervision. There were 28 boys (48%), 32 girls (52%). All of them were registered at the Bukhara Regional Children's and Children's Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The main manifestations of acute otitis media, in addition to anxiety, poor sleep, there is a symptom of Forceps (a sick child prefers to suck the breast opposite to the sick ear – with right-sided otitis sucks the left breast, and vice versa) in 10 (16.6%), and a symptom of Wache in 14 (23.3%), pendulum-like head movement in 8 (13.3%), an increase in body temperature in 16 (26.6%), as well as neurological signs in advanced cases; darkening of consciousness in 8 (13.3%), convulsive syndrome in 4 (6.6%) patients.

Results and their discussion: When studying the results of the study, it was revealed that the catarrhal form of acute otitis media in children was observed in 22 (36.6%), while the purulent form of acute otitis media at the age was observed in 38 (63.4%) cases.

The analysis of the above studies shows that there is a relationship with the severity of type 1 diabetes mellitus with the frequency of acute otitis media and the age of patients. This is due to the defeat of the immune and other defense systems in children at different years of their lives.

Consequently, the frequency of acute otitis media clearly depended on the clinical stage of type 1 diabetes mellitus.. The greatest amount of purulent otitis media with severe severity can be explained with the addition of opportunistic infections.

Thus, type 1 diabetes mellitus contribute to the violation of the immune system cause the occurrence and development of acute otitis media, the severity of which depends on the course of the underlying disease.

Conclusions: Type 1 diabetes mellitus in children leads to an increase in the occurrence and development of acute otitis media, which is characterized by a peculiar clinical course. It has a clear relationship with the severity of type 1 diabetes mellitus and the frequency of acute otitis media in children.

