EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE PERORAL SORBENT ENTEROSGEL IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE ENTERIC INFECTIONS

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RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

The aim of the present work is to analyze the efficacy of administration of the enterosorbent Enterosgel made in Russia in comparison with the foreign sorbent Smecta.

THERAUPETIC REGIMENS, PATIENT GROUPS, AND RESEARCH METHODS:

Two groups of children with the enteric infection that are comparable by the age, nosology, and disease severity were under observation. The first group received the sorbent Smecta and the second group received the sorbent Enterosgel. 70 infants under one year of age were treated. Among them, there were 16 infants at the age from 1 to 3 months, 24 infants from 3 to 6 months, and 30 infants at the age from 6 to 12 months. 30 children of one year and upward were treated; among them, there were 13 children at the age from 1 to 2 years and 17 children at the age from 2 to 3 years. According to nosology with account of bacteriologic examination, the patient distribution was as follows: gastroenteritis caused by opportunistic pathogenic flora – 27; gastroenteritis caused by rotavirus – 18, agnogenic gastroenterocolitis – 20, food toxicoinfection – 12, salmonellosis – 7, and acute respiratory viral infection with the diarrheal syndrome – 16. The course of treatment using sorbents was on average 3-5 days. The following criteria were taken into account upon evaluation of the efficacy of the medicine: temperature normalization, arresting of the main gastrointestinal symptoms (disappearance of vomiting, stool normalization, and sanitation from the causative agent).

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The performed analysis showed that administration of Enterosgel in treatment of the patients with enteroidea allowed reducing the duration of hospital stay by 2-3 days, which is due to a faster normalization of stool and disappearance of the guiding symptoms. No adverse and hypersensitivity reactions were detected upon its administration.

Thus, the data obtained allows one to consider Enterosgel as a more efficient enterosorbent compared to Smecta.

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