

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT AND OUTCOME OF LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS IN CORRELATION TO RADIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN CHILDREN AGED 1-12 YEARS

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Abstract

The present study assessed various risk factors associated with LRTI. The risk factors of significance are Age less than five years, previous history of 2-3 episodes of LRTI per year, children non immunized with pneumococcal vaccination, lower and lower-middle socioeconomic status group, and family history of smoking. The high significant risk factors were low birth weight, Protein-energy malnutrition, and Anaemia. Among the clinical variables, the signs and symptoms of LRTI, as per the WHO ARI Control Programme, were found in almost all cases.

Purpose:

A significant association with LRTI severity was observed for both symptoms and signs. Thus, clinical signs, and not invasive blood tests are better diagnostic tools, though the latter may provide additional therapeutic and prognostic information in severe disease.

Methods:

Radiological investigations play an important role in the diagnosis of LRTI. Chest X-ray is the cost-effective method for diagnosis of LRTI, and Lung ultrasound can detect lung abnormalities early compared to X-ray chest

Biography:

Dr. Premchand S completed PG in the year 2021 at the age of 34 years in Alluri Seetharama Raju Academy of Medical Sciences. He has published 2 papers in reputed journals.

Publication of speakers:

1. • Premchand S, The World of Premchand: Selected Stories of Premchand, 2017.

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