

CONSEQUENCES OBSERVED WHEN MEROPENEM IS ADMINISTERED TO PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

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Abstract

Indications for the drug Meropenem in severe and extremely severe forms of the disease in patients infected with coronavirus infection and forecasting of the negative and positive consequences observed in it.

Key words: Meropenem, COVID-19, coronavirus, pneumonia, Cefaperazone & Sulbactam.

Research relevance: In the study, many antibiotics and antibacterial drugs are used to improve the condition of patients with pneumonia in the III and IV stages observed in patients with the disease of COVID-19. The study of the pharmacological effect of Meropenem, an antibiotic drug recommended in this place, and the evaluation of its consequences are underway.

The purpose of the study. Our goal is to clinically assess the condition of patients based on indications and contraindications for Meropenem antibiotic drug in III and IV degrees of pneumonia, moderate and severe clinical symptoms observed in patients infected with coronavirus infection, and based on this, to develop a future treatment and prevention plan. make up

Research objects. The scientific research was carried out in Zangiota Republican Hospital No. 2, which is intended for the treatment of patients infected with the coronavirus.

Materials and methods. This research was conducted in 2020-2022 in 72 patients suffering from the III and IV degree of Pneumonia with the disease of COVID-19 and its accompanying disease. 37 of these patients were men, and 35 were women. 13 of them were 30-40 years old, 24 were 40-50 years old, 32 were 50-60 years old, and 3 were over 60 years old. Out of 72 patients, 51 were selected as group 1 and 21 as group 2. Group 1 patients were given 1 gram of Meropenem for 10 days. In the first 5 days, it was prescribed to the patient 2 times intravenously, then it was transferred to 1 time. In this, the results of bacteriological analysis of patients and related diseases were taken into account. Cefaperazone & Sulbactam 500 g + 500 g of medicine were used for 10 days to the remaining 21 people. In the first 5 days it was

ordered 2 times, and from the 6th day it was given 1 time. First, the procedures were carried out with the determination of the sensitivity of the patients to masking drugs.

Research results. Inspections show that the condition of patients belonging to group 1 began to improve from the 2nd week and significant positive results were returned and their vital signs began to normalize. In the condition of patients belonging to the 2nd group, stable indicators were observed by the 3rd week. In this case, patients aged 30-45 stabilized faster than other older patients.

Conclusion:

1. In the III-IV degree of pneumonia observed in patients suffering from COVID-19, positive results were achieved faster and more when Meropenem was used.
2. The age structure of the patients also depends on the scope of action of the Meropenem drug and the results to be achieved. Positive indicators were returned faster in relatively younger patients.