CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NEONATAL CONDITION AND ANTHROPOMETRIC INDICATORS IN BABIES BORN OF HIV-INFECTED MOTHERS

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Relevance . HIV infection on pregnancy and childbirth outcomes negative impact significant risk that indicates from the factors one and the morphofunctional development of newborns maturity to the level directly impact is enough Especially antenatal contemporary immunological violations , opportunistic infections and placental deficiency causes fetal growth retardation, intranatal asphyxia, and premature birth neonatal distress syndrome to the development take arrival possible .

The purpose of the study is HIV infection anthropometrics of babies born to mothers indicators and early Comparative assessment of neonatal condition with infants born to healthy mothers .

Materials and methods . During the research , 200 babies born in the supine position were observed received 150 of them (63%) were 39–40 weeks, and 25 (13%) were 41–42 weeks of gestation. born at term . Body weight in all babies , Apgar scale according to the condition, clinical signs and feeding tactics were analyzed.

Results . Comparative analysis of HIV infection body weight in babies born to mothers reliable that it is low In particular , the weight of 3501–4000 g ($p < 0.001$) and 3001–3500 g ($p < 0.006$) the percentage of babies in the category decreased increase in the number of low- weight babies in the range of 2501-3000 g, 2001-2500 g and 1501-2000 g was noted . The average body weight in this group is 2904±61.2 g did this and significantly higher than the indicator of babies born to healthy mothers (3240.3±54.9 g; $p < 0.001$) confirms that it is low .

Apgar score in babies born to healthy mothers scale 8-10 points in 1 minute were recorded in 84.0% of cases if so , by the 5th minute this the figure is up to 94% increased ($p < 0.05$), which early neonatal from a satisfactory course of adaptation evidence gives HIV infected and in babies born to mothers The opposite trend was observed , with only 17.5% ($p < 0.001$) of infants scoring 8–10 points at minute 1 , 62.5% scoring 6–7 points , and 20.0% scoring less than 4 points .

By minute 5, 40 (20.0%; $p < 0.05$) infants had respiratory distress . syndrome developed observed . Clinically in them tachypnea , tightening of chest and intercostal areas , expansion of nasal wings , expiratory ingress and signs of cyanosis expression immediately with resuscitation measures demand Anamnesis analysis revealed that the mothers of these infants had clinical stages III–IV of HIV infection and antenatal during opportunistic infections exists that happened showed .

Apgar scale according to average assessment of HIV infection 5.3±0.19 points in babies born to mothers organization was significantly lower than that of the healthy mothers (7.83 ±0.07; $p < 0.001$) . This condition is associated with severe asphyxia and early neonatal adaptation disorders Let k meet more in this group shows .

Tomorrow neonatal In the period of intensive care, feeding tactics were individualized based on the clinical condition of the infant . In severely ill infants, enteral feeding was temporarily restricted and parenteral support was provided . together to do increased Trophic nutrition in the first 24 hours of life starting with minimal volumes , stimulating the intestinal mucosa and enzyme systems focused on activation . Asking and swallowing reflexes enough underdeveloped mainly due to feeding performed through a nasogastric tube .

Immaturity of the gastrointestinal system and enzymatic of activity low because of In some infants, a deepening of the weight- free mass (<450 g; $p < 0.01$) was observed . This relationship with the

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procedure of artificial feeding , the general condition of the baby and selected based on metabolic needs .

Conclusion . HIV infected babies born to mothers with low body weight , intranatal asphyxia and respiratory distress High incidence of the syndrome frequency with is characterized . Apgar scale indicators low in them early processes of neonatal adaptation shows that it is out of track . Antenatal contemporary immunological violations and opportunistic infections present complications an important place in the formation It catches .

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