

YATROGENES IN NEONATOLOGY

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Relevance: The problem of iatrogenesis has become relevant not only in adult practice, where self-treatment takes place, but also in neonatology and pediatrics. Children developed diseases and pathological conditions due to unjustified prescription of pharmaceutical drugs. They are the result of side effects of medications, their components, impurities, and undesirable combinations of medications. In the absolute majority of cases, they require additional medication correction, and in a number of cases, can lead to serious health disorders and a decrease in the quality of life. Providing medical assistance is a complex form of professional activity. It requires deep special knowledge, practical skills, and high spiritual qualities. However, a medical worker may be mistaken because they are dealing with the most complex object of nature - the human body, especially the child's body.

Objective: 1. The professional level of the physician and staff; manual properties (innate or trained), ensuring the atraumatic nature of manipulations and surgical interventions; intelligence, general culture, and well-being.

2. Character, temperament.

3. Conditions for the work of personnel and the stay of children in the medical institution. Equipping with the necessary equipment and machinery. Rational organization of labor. Their decrease, deterioration, or absence results in iatrogenesis.

The first large-scale studies on the causes and characteristics of iatrogenias were conducted in the USA, Canada, and Australia. It turned out that iatrogenias occur in 2.9-3.7% of patients. In 70% of cases, a temporary deterioration in the patient's health lasting no more than 6 months occurs, in 2.6-16.6% severe iatrogenic pathological conditions arise, and in 3.6-6.6% - a fatal outcome. 20% of those admitted to US university hospitals for treatment suffered iatrogenic injuries, with 20% of these injuries being severe or fatal. According to WHO data, iatrogenias occur in 20% of patients and constitute 10% of hospital mortality*. It is worth noting that a high frequency of iatrogenias is observed during the periods of introduction and development of new treatment methods.

Conclusions: The conducted analysis of existing literature showed that the emergence of iatrogenias is an important medical, social, economic, and ethical problem of healthcare. The introduction of new diagnostic and treatment methods in neonatology

has increased the effectiveness of medical care for newborns and, at the same time, led to an increase in iatrogenic pathology.

The mention of medical personnel's inaction requires special attention (A.V. Smolyannikov called it iatrogeny with a negative sign). Inaction can be related not only to the lack of knowledge or experience of the doctor, but sometimes also to the lack of necessary resources or conditions in the arsenal. When the pathologist analyzes sectional data that, at first glance, do not give grounds for supposing iatrogenesis, the treating physician can easily recall a number of iatrogenic episodes that can play a role in the thanatogenesis.

The fulfillment of their heavy duty by doctors is possible only with the restoration of the high prestige of our profession, its material support, which is already being implemented and gives grounds for optimism regarding the prospects for reducing iatrogenesis and improving care for children. Preventive examinations, vaccinations, and vaccinations create a situation where iatrogenesis spreads not only to patients but also to all healthy children without exception. In this case, complications can cause acute reactions, in which practically no one is to blame. They are the inevitable reverse side of medical impact.

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