

## THE STRUCTURE OF COMORBID PATHOLOGY IN CHILDREN WITH COVID-19

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COVID-19 is characterized by a high risk of severe course and death in patients with comorbid pathology. Doctors are faced with the task of assessing the complex of anamnestic data and clinical symptoms in a short time in order to make a decision on the need to hospitalize a patient with COVID-19. At the same time, the predictors indicating an unfavorable course of COVID-19 have not been sufficiently studied. The factors contributing to the deterioration of the patient's condition and leading to an unfavorable outcome have also not been sufficiently studied [Moreno-Pérez O. et al., 2020; Zou X., et al., 2020].

**The purpose of the study:** determination of the frequency of comorbid pathology in COVID-19 in children.

**Materials and methods of research.** To identify predictors of the adverse course of COVID-19 in patients with comorbid pathology at the population level, patients with one or more comorbid pathologies were selected. As a result, the study included 249 children with laboratory-confirmed PCR COVID-19. The patients were hospitalized in the Republican Specialized Hospital of Zangiata 1 of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**The results of the study.** When analyzing the presence of comorbid pathology, it was found that patients with comorbid pathology were registered in

26% of cases. When assessing the severity of the COVID-19 disease, depending on the presence of comorbid pathology and the age of the patient, it was determined that in all age groups, the proportion of severe infection was significantly higher in patients with comorbid pathology, and mild - without it. The total number of children with mild COVID-19 was 10.4% (26 children), with moderate severity – 85.9% (214 patients), with severe course – 3.6% (9 children).

In this sample, patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system were more likely to occur 49.7%, with respiratory diseases - 1.7%, endocrine diseases – 7.6%, and other diseases – 26.5%.

**Conclusions.** The presence of comorbid pathology (chronic kidney disease, chronic diseases of the lower respiratory tract, obesity of grade II and higher, arterial hypertension, type I and II diabetes mellitus) plays a decisive role in increasing the risk of an adverse outcome.