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PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS
AND INNOVATIONS**



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THE IMPORTANCE OF TREATMENT OF PYELONEPHRITIS

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Abstract. To date, the treatment of pyelonephritis remains one of the main problems of urology. According to a number of researchers, acute pyelonephritis is diagnosed in 8-12 % of patients in the urological hospital. About a million new cases of pyelonephritis are recorded annually in Ukraine, while most of the patients are young and middle-aged women.

Keywords: pyelonephritis, drugs, treatment.

Pyelonephritis, especially its obstructive forms, is accompanied by disability and significant negative impact on the quality of life of patients. Treatment of acute unobstructive pyelonephritis, as a rule, is limited to conservative methods. In the treatment of obstructive forms of pyelonephritis, operative interventions aimed at eliminating obstruction and restoration of urine passage, and subsequent conservative therapy, in a number of clinical situations makes it possible to prevent repeated operational interventions. Therefore, medication methods for the treatment of patients with various forms of pyelonephritis deserve special attention. It requires the improvement of the current standards and recommendations for the treatment of patients with pyelonephritis in combination with severe diseases affecting pharmacokinetics of drugs or by the immunological reactivity of the body - renal

failure, recurrent nephrolithiasis, decompensated diabetes, HIV infection. Opinions of researchers about the treatment of pyelonephritis under these states of demarcation, therefore improving and optimization of therapy of complicated forms of pyelonephritis remains an urgent task [3, 4].

One of the important issues in the field of healthcare is to control budgetary costs for medical care. In this regard, along with clinical research methods, pharmacoeconomic analysis is an important tool in choosing medical technologies and/or drugs. Research on the pharmacoeconomic substantiation of treatment methods for individual urological diseases does not affect the problems of pyelonephritis therapy, complicated by concomitant diseases. In the differential diagnosis of obstructive and unobstructive forms of pyelonephritis, research methods are played with the use of radiographs. Optimization of choice and distribution them occupies one of the leading places in solving the issue of rational use of drugs. At the same time, literary information about such a problem is limited, which indicates the need for further research [2].

Acute obstructive pyelonephritis is quite often the complication of operational interventions on the organs of the urogenital system, and therefore one of the main ways to reduce the incidence of pyelonephritis is antibacterial prevention. In modern publications, on this subject, a pronounced tendency towards the wide appointment of highly efficient and expensive antibacterial drugs is traced. We justify this with an increase in microflora resistance, as well as significant material costs for repeated courses of antibacterial therapy in the treatment of complications [1]. However, in our opinion, this can lead to a progressive increase in resistant strains of microflora and the creation of an unfavorable epidemiological situation. The need to study the effectiveness of antibacterial prevention by non-vertical antibacterial drugs is an urgent task of this study, which allows to optimize the choice of an antibacterial drug, depending on the state of the patient and the type of operational intervention.

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