

Revision of the doctrine of acute pneumonia-an inevitable prerequisite for solving the problem.

Prof. Igor Klepikov

Pediatric surgeon, WA, USA*retired

Abstract

Excessive fascination with antibiotics as a universal remedy gradually and imperceptibly narrowed the perception of the nature of many diseases. To date, the main treatment of acute pneumonia (AP) is similar to the treatment of diseases with fundamental differences in their localization, mechanism of development and clinical manifestations, and the result of medical recommendations is an elementary empirical distribution of antibiotics between different categories of patients. Such a primitive approach to treatment inevitably led to the transformation of views on the nature of AP, which in recent years is increasingly interpreted not as an inflammatory, but as an infectious process(1).

Localization of AP in the vascular system of the small circle of blood circulation is its fundamental difference from other inflammatory processes, even in the case of identical pathogens. Reducing the effectiveness of antibiotics and increasing resistance to them microflora every year increase the relevance of this problem. The persistence of high rates of morbidity and mortality in AP, the steady increase in the number of complicated forms, the collapse of hopes for vaccination and the lack of strategic proposals to overcome this situation allow us to consider the study of thirty years ago worthy of close attention of experts. The biological laws of inflammation, already well studied, proven and accepted in the form of classical definitions, have worked, act and will act independently of our perception. Ignoring these stereotypes leads us in the wrong direction from solving the problem(2,3).

This work was performed and tested in clinical conditions in 1976-1985 in the clinic of pediatric surgery at The state Institute of advanced training of doctors (Novokuznetsk, USSR). Life circumstances did not allow the author to continue the research, to develop the achievements and to present the results at the international level in a timely manner. The main and first step in the study was a radical revision of views on the nature and mechanisms of development of AP. The new doctrine was based on well-known scientific medical axioms and facts that already had the previous justification and confirmation.

In addition, the following studies were carried out: 1. Experimental model AP (4 series of experiments, 44 animals) to obtain a model of pleural complications (certificate for invention № 1631574, A1, November 1, 1990, USSR). 2. X-ray examination with contrast of 56 anatomical lung preparations with various forms of AP taken from deceased patients. 3. Record of comparative rheopulmonography before and after treatment procedures (36 patients). 4. Analysis of monitoring and treatment of 994 children with AP and its various destructive and pleural complications(4).

The revised treatment guidelines were applied in 101 patients in the initial period of aggressive forms of AP. The analysis of the results showed that compared with the same group of patients who received the previous complex of care, the number of pleural and pulmonary complications significantly decreased ($T = 8,65$; $P < 0,001$), the length of hospital stay was reduced by three times, respectively, material and financial costs of treatment were significantly reduced, there were no deaths. The received results allow to speak about possibility of the guaranteed prevention of suppurative and destructive complications of the disease.

The revised treatment package was also used in 102 patients who already had pleural changes at the time of hospitalization, despite the initial period of the disease. In this group of patients, rapid recovery without lethal outcomes was also achieved, but the final results depended on the nature of initial pleural changes.

A more detailed presentation and justification of the new doctrine AP, the results of these studies and clinical trials can be found in the published book (5).

Biography

Danica Sazdanić-Velikić, MD, PhD, pneumophysiologist-oncologist Teaching assistant (PhD) at Department for Geriatrics University of Novi Sad, Faculty of medicine, Chief of Department for patients treated with radiotherapy, Clinic for pulmonary oncology, Institute for pulmonary diseases of Vojvodina, Sremska Kamenica, Serbia

Reference:

1. I.Klepikov(2019).The Illusory Nature of Modern Concepts of Acute Pneumonia. Archives of Pulmonology.2019;2(1):01-06.
2. Igor Klepikov(2019)."The Role and Importance of Biological Stereotypes in the Pathogenesis of Acute Pneumonia." EC Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine 8.3(2019):239-246
3. Klepikov I. (2019).Acute Pneumonia: Biological Rules and Laws Require Attention and Respect. CPQ Women and Child Health, 1(4), 01-06
4. Klepikov I. (1989). Acute pneumonia and its purulent and destructive complications in children in the midst of a major industrial centre of Western Siberia. Dissertation for the degree of doctor of medical science. Leningrad. 1989.
5. Igor Klepikov. (2017). Acute pneumonia:a new look at the old problem". Lambert Academic Publishing. ISBN (978-3- 330-35250-6).

Citation: Prof. Igor Klepikov, Revision of the doctrine of acute pneumonia-an inevitable prerequisite for solving the problem.,, Respiratory Care 2021, Sep 24-25, 202 at London, UK