

## A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY OF PNEUMONIA AMONG CHILDREN AGED BETWEEN 5-12 YEARS

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### ABSTRACT

More than two million annual deaths are estimated to occur because of pneumonia in under-five children, and almost all of these occur in the developing world. The present study aims to forecast the predictors of pneumonia in the age group < 5 years on the cross sectional basis. This study supports the sensitization of community. Patients admitted in the department of paediatrics of BGS. Patients were enrolled after satisfying the severe and very severe pneumonia based on WHO guidelines<sup>12</sup> for classification of CAP for patients with cough and cold as such patients defines to express Pneumonia: Tachypnea  $\geq 50$  breaths/min in children aged 1-5 months,  $\geq 40$  breaths/min in children from > 12 months, Severe pneumonia: Chest in drawing and Severe or very severe pneumonia: Danger signs like somnolence, grunting when calm, nasal flaring, inability to drink, cyanosis. Demographic parameters of children with pneumonia, who are fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria after taking written informed consent from guardian/parents of the patients about the proposed study was considered. The determinants of pneumonia –strongly associated with Persistent fever ( $t=21.55$   $p<0.01$ ), Worsening lung signs ( $t=13.68$   $p<0.01$ ), Persistent hypoxia ( $t=10.05$   $p<0.01$ ), Increase in severity ( $t=9.68$   $p<0.01$ ), Need for ventilator support ( $t=4.78$   $p<0.01$ ), Complication ( $t=16.38$   $p<0.01$ ), Fatality ( $t=15.85$   $p<0.01$ ). The study concludes that, the young age (<5 years), households fragmentations, lack separate kitchen, lack of literacy and immunization, kitchen without window and feeding breast milk for less than one year is strong predictors and the determinants of pneumonia at the sample level. This study can help to clinician and implementation of policy guidelines.

**KEYWORDS:** Pneumonia, Hypoxia, Determinants, Persistent Fever

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