**NEW CONTRIBUTIONS OF PHD THESIS**

**PhD student: Nguyen Thuy Giang**

**Thesis title**

**CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS,**

**SOME FACTORS RELATED TO SEVERITY AND EFFICACY OF SODIUMCLORID 3% IN TREATMENT OF BRONCHIOLITIS IN CHILDREN AT BACH MAI HOSPITAL**

**Specialty : Pediatrics**

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SCIENTIFIC SUPERVISORS**:**

***1. Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Tien Dung PhD, MD***

 ***2. Prof. Nguyen Ngoc Sang PhD, MD***

The study determined the clinical characteristics of pediatric bronchiolitis patients treated at Bach Mai hospital such as the most common age group from 6 to 12 months, accounting for 48.5%, the majority of males were 66.89%. The hospitalization rate is highest in May, June, and July. Wheezing is the main reason for hospitalization (100%), fever (64.9%), tachypnea (100%), chest indrawing (90.7%) is a common systemic symptom. Respiratory symptoms are cough (100%), runny nose (100%). Pulmonary auscultation showed whistling rales in 100% and moist rales in 55.5%. Chest X-ray shows air congestion in 70.97%. The rate of RSV virus infection was 28.57%, Rhinovirus infection was 27.66% and Adenovirus infection rate was 11.79%. White blood cells and CRP were mostly within normal limits: 81.63% and 83.67%. Severity according to MCBS score is 21.1%, average 78.9%. Factors that increase the rate of pediatric patients with severe bronchiolitis include: Children living with smokers are 3.85 times more likely to have severe bronchiolitis than children who do not live with them; The group of children with gestational age at birth <34 weeks is 3.28 times more likely to have severe bronchiolitis than the group of children with gestational age > 34 weeks; The group of children with birth weight ≤ 2500g is 3,375 times more likely to have severe bronchiolitis than the group of children with birth weight > 2500g. The 3% sodium chloride inhalation method improves symptoms of bronchiolitis more than 0.9% sodium chloride aerosol, especially in the group of patients with severe bronchiolitis.