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## **Disorders of The Gastrointestinal Tract in Children With Tetanus Intoxication**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The urgency of the problem of tetanus is determined by the wide distribution of the pathogen in nature, the complexity of therapy, and high mortality. Views of tetanus as a disease that has lost its significance today are incorrect. The relative number of patients with tetanus compared to other infections is small: in developing countries, the incidence is ranged from 10 to 50 per 100,000 people in the developed countries. However, due to the high mortality rate, the absolute numbers of deaths are very significant. It had been observed that course of tetanus, accompanied by high mortality. According to far from complete information from WHO, mortality from tetanus even in the best specialized institutions reaches 40-50%, and in underdeveloped countries 80%. The purpose of the work is to find out the role of neurohumoral factors in the mechanism of disorders of the motor and absorption functions of the gastrointestinal tract in tetanus intoxication. The work for the first time established that experimental tetanus intoxication is accompanied by a significant change in the motor and absorption activity of the gastrointestinal tract: an increase at an early stage, a decrease as intoxication develops. Atony of the gastrointestinal tract and malabsorption of glucose found during tetanus intoxication occur due to activation of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system. According to the results of the experiments, already at an early stage of tetanus intoxication, an increase in glucose reabsorption is observed. Finally, a direct dependence of the revealed disorders of the motor and absorption activity of the stomach and intestines on the activation of the sympathetic-adrenal system, which increases with tetanus, was found. All this makes it possible to assume that our results, expanding our understanding of the pathogenesis of tetanus intoxication, should serve as a theoretical justification for improving the means and methods of complex therapy for this disease.

KEYWORDS: Tetanus, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Intoxication, Gastrointestinal Tract

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