Effect of atomization inhalation of Ambroxol in treating children with Mycoplasmal Pneumonia

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View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To observe the augmentation effect and safety of atomization inhalation of Ambroxol in treating children with Mycoplasmal Pneumonia. Methods: All 100 children with mycoplasmal pneumonia were randomly assigned to study group (treated with azithromycin combined with ambroxol for 7-14 days) and control group (treated with azithromycin alone for 7-14 days) by half. The clinical efficacy, symptoms disappearing time, treatment time and adverse effect in two groups were observed and compared. Results: In the first weekend after treatment, the clinical efficacy in the study group was significantly higher than those in the control group (χ² = 7.95, 12.19, 5.32, all P < 0.05), the symptom scores in the study group were lower significantly (t = 3.47, P < 0.05). But in the second weekend, the clinical efficacy and the scores had no significant difference between the two groups (χ² = 0.85, 0.44, 0.00, t = 0.68, all P > 0.05). So was the incidence of adverse effect (χ² = 0.30, P > 0.05). The time of symptoms disappearing and treatment in the study group were significantly shorter. Conclusions: Atomization inhalation of Ambroxol has a good augmentation effect on azithromycin in treating children with mycoplasmal pneumonia. It is safe, and can quickly relieve symptoms and shorten the treatment time.

[KEY WORDS] Ambroxol; Children; Mycoplasmal pneumonia; Azithromycin; Efficacy; Safety