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Title: Evaluation of efficacy of interferon inducer in treatment of the recurrent acute respiratory viral infections in children

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Body: Background: It is known that recurrent episodes of acute respiratory viral infections (recurrent ARVI) are common for children attending nursery school. Nowadays the opportunities of multiple use of interferon inducer (IFN-i) in treatment of ARVI are unknown. Aim: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of IFN-i (anaferon) in treatment of recurrent ARVI in children attending nursery school. Methods: The open comparative prospective 2-center clinical trial of efficacy in parallel groups was conducted. The trial was performed in 141 children at the age of 1-5 years. 75 children included in 1-st group received IFN-i in preventive regimen: 1 pill 1 time in a day for 3 months. The 2-d group consisted of 16 children and they didn't receive medical prevention of ARVI. In case of appearing the ARVI symptoms all children received symptomatic medicines and the children of 1-st group received IFN-i in treatment regimen (1 pill 3 times in a day for 5 days, in first day additionally 5 pills). The duration of the first and recurrent episodes of ARVI in groups were estimated. Results: The mean duration of ARVI was $8,9 \pm 0,92$ days in 1-st group, and $14,6 \pm 1,79$ days in control group respectively. The duration of the first ARVI episode was $8,9 \pm 1,12$ and $15,8 \pm 2,1$ days in 1-st and 2-d groups respectively. The duration of the second ARVI episode was $8,1 \pm 0,78$ in 1-st group vs $14,2 \pm 2,11$ days in 2-d groups. There were not registered any adverse effects in a children taking IFN-i during the trial. Conclusions: The use of IFN-i (anaferon) in treatment of ARVI leads to reduction of disease duration. In case of repeated anaferon administration its treatment efficacy isn't decreased.