

**Therapeutics utilized in acute viral bronchiolite treatment in a school hospital in Brazil**

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Acute viral bronchiolitis is a disease that affects the respiratory tract causing airway inflammation, characterized by bronchial obstruction, atelectasis, pulmonary hyperinflation, usually associated with wheezing, coughing, tachypnea, furcula retraction, use of the accessory muscles and nasal flaring. The objective of this study was to identify the therapy utilized in patients diagnosed with acute viral bronchiolitis in a school hospital in Brazil. This is an observational, descriptive, cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach with patients admitted to the pediatric unit. The data were collected from June 1st to August 31st, 2018. A structured questionnaire was used to collect socio-demographic information and the patient's chart was checked to identify the therapeutic utilized. The collected data were double typed on a worksheet to maintain consistency and analysis. The study complied with the formal requirements contained in national and international standards for research involving human subjects and was approved by the Research Ethics Committee. The study included 23 infants of whom 57% were girls and 43% were boys aged between 15 days and 19 months, where 9 had between 5 and 7 months. During the first, second and third day of hospitalization, the predominant therapies were Salbutamol and oxygen therapy. Other medications to treat the symptoms were Dipyrrone and Paracetamol. Oxygen therapy is the recommended therapeutic by the guidelines (Guideline of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Guideline of the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence Committee, Guideline of the Brazilian Society of Pediatrics) and which was performed correctly for support treatment. It is suggested that the use of some therapies not recommended for bronchiolitis have been confused with therapeutics used in other respiratory tract diseases and may have adverse effects on patients.

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