

PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL DISORDERS IN OLDER PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AT RISK WHO HAVE SUFFERED COVID

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Abstract. In the work, the description of the psycho-emotional sphere is presented in the group of children of senior preschool age, perenesshikh "covid". In the educational institution, psychological-pedagogical diagnosis was carried out by the specialists of the given group of children, and no psycho-emotional disorder was found, having a medically confirmed disease.

Keywords: coronavirus infection, cranial mononeuropathy, myelopathy, polyneuropathy, cytokine storm.

INTRODUCTION

During the pandemic of the new coronavirus infection Covid-19, children may be at risk of infection in families by being in contact with sick adults and at the same time a source of infection. In most cases, children tolerate COVID-19 easier than adults, but they can often be diagnosed with neurological syndromes of varying severity - from cranial mononeuropathies to acute inflammatory polyneuropathy Guillain-Barré and severe lesions of the brain and spinal cord in the form of acute hemorrhagic necrotizing encephalopathy and myelopathies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Attention to neurological syndromes of COVID-19 and recognition of manifestations of neurological changes that can be encountered in children can contribute to correct and timely diagnosis, mitigate the spread of the disease and prevent significant morbidity and mortality. Diagnostic studies to identify psycho-emotional disorders were conducted at the municipal budgetary preschool

educational institution. The total group consisted of 16 pupils aged (5-6 years). Of these, 6 children who had suffered from SARS-CoV-2 infection had post-COVID syndrome. All pupils suffered from SARS-CoV-2 infection in 2022, according to medical data. The age of the patients at that time ranged from 3 to 4 years. Informed consent for the examination was taken from all legal representatives of the children [1].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the observation of the group educator for children at risk who have had Covid-19: age and psycho-emotional characteristics of the contingent of children aged 5-6 years.

By the age of five, a “psychological portrait” of the individual is formed, in which an important role belongs to competence, especially intellectual (this is the age of “why”), as well as creativity.

The children who were observed (Table 1) are lagging behind in some parameters; in order to identify knowledge, skills and abilities, monitoring of children who had Covid was carried out in 2023 and at the end of 2024.

Observing children who have recovered from the disease "Covid", we can note the following: emotional disturbances as a result of the children's COVID-19 left their mark on passivity in cognitive development (4-5 year old children are characterized by high mental activity), these children have no interest in new things (5-year-old "why-know-it-all" are interested in cause-and-effect relationships in different areas of life (changes in living and inanimate nature, the origin of man), some mental deviation is traced in behavior, a share of aggression, the pupils have delays in the development of mental functions and processes, impaired mental activity, children do not show activity in all types of classes, rather passive behavior, very poor memorization of material, involuntary attention is impaired, thinking is at a low level, these children often began to complain of headaches, it is more difficult for them to do physical exercises, they began to get sick more often and for this reason they often miss kindergarten.

The number of children with high anxiety levels decreased by 24%.

40% of children began to assess themselves and their actions more adequately.

1. Correctional and developmental classes with children of the "risk group" according to

"The program for reducing anxiety, forming positive self-esteem, developing communication skills and creativity in children aged 4-7 years",

2. Counseling parents and teachers.

Results of the examination of children of the risk group who had COVID by a speech therapist.

Speech therapy examination was carried out in a group of senior preschool age with children of the risk group. There are 16 children in the group.

6 pupils out of 16 are children of the risk group who had COVID in 2023.

Features of the speech characteristics of this group of children:

- Articulatory apparatus.
- Oral speech.
- General sound of speech (tempo, voice, breathing, intonation).
- Phonemic perception, sound analysis and synthesis.
- Sound pronunciation.
- Pronunciation of words with complex syllabic composition.
- Active vocabulary.
- Grammatical structure of speech.

All six pupils have a disrupted phonemic structure of speech, a problem with pronouncing individual sounds, a disrupted grammatical structure of speech, mainly a poor vocabulary.

Children after having had an infection with the British strain of SARS-COV-2 have the following clinical manifestations of post-COVID syndrome: frequent acute respiratory viral infections, fatigue and weakness, sleep disorders, speech characteristics, emotional sphere in all mental processes.

Senior preschool children who have had COVID-19 should be monitored to assess and dynamically monitor the health status of patients and the need for corrective and developmental assistance with a number of activities.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the diversity of neurological manifestations of PCS in children at risk determines the need for integrative, targeted correction using modern complex correctional and developmental measures, with the help of which the level and quality of pupils' readiness for school will increase, the emotional state will improve, the level of activity in classes will increase, psycho-physical functions will develop according to age characteristics, and certain behavioral aggression will go away.

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