

# Pediatric Patients with Inflammatory and Viral Diseases have their Platelet Count, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate, and C - reactive protein Levels Evaluated

Hong Nam Kim\*

Department of Bio-Medical Science & Technology, Korea University of Science and Technology, Republic of Korea

## Abstract

Inflammatory and contagious conditions are the major causes of morbidity and mortality. The identification of labels for the assessment of complaint exertion and response to treatment can ameliorate long-term prognostic. The end of this study was to estimate platelet count, C-reactive protein (CRP) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) among children with seditious and contagious complaint. This cross-sectional study was conducted in the paediatric immunology and contagious units of Shahid Madani Hospital of Khorramabad. One hundred fifty children, partial boys and partial girls, with judgments of contagious and seditious conditions were included in the study. A questionnaire including demographic information, opinion and paraclinical data was completed. At the time of hospitalization, all 150 children had abnormal ESR, 110(73.3) had abnormal CRP and 12(92) had differences in platelet count. At the time of discharge, one case (0.7) had normal ESR, 132(88) had normal CRP and 140 cases (93.3) had normal platelet count. At the time of discharge, we set up a significant difference between the situations of CRP and platelets in girls. This study showed that CRP position is useful during treatment follow-up. Changes in platelet count are likely to be more current in girls.

## Keywords:

Platelet count, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate, C-reactive protein, Pediatric patients, Inflammatory and Viral Diseases

## Introduction

Inflammatory and contagious conditions are the major causes of morbidity and mortality. The identification of labels for the assessment of complaint exertion and response to treatment can ameliorate long-term prognostic. The end of this study was to estimate platelet count, C-reactive protein (CRP) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) among children with seditious and contagious complaint. This cross-sectional study was conducted in the paediatric immunology and contagious units of Shahid Madani Hospital of Khorramabad. One hundred fifty children, partial boys and partial girls, with judgments of contagious and seditious conditions were included in the study. A questionnaire including demographic information, opinion and paraclinical data was completed. At the time of hospitalization, all 150 children had abnormal ESR, 110(73.3) had abnormal CRP and 12(92) had differences in platelet count. At the time of discharge, one case (0.7) had normal ESR, 132(88) had normal CRP and 140 cases (93.3) had normal platelet count. At the time of discharge, we set up a significant difference between the situations of CRP and platelets in girls. This study showed that CRP position is useful during treatment follow-up. Changes in platelet count are likely to be more current in girls.

## Materials and Method

150 children, partial boys and partial girls, with judgments of contagious and seditious conditions were included in the study. A questionnaire including demographic information, opinion and paraclinical data was completed. At the time of hospitalization, all 150 children had abnormal ESR, 110(73.3) had abnormal CRP and 12(92) had differences in platelet count. At the time of discharge, one case (0.7) had normal ESR, 132(88) had normal CRP and 140 cases (93.3) had normal platelet count. At the time of discharge, we set up a significant difference between the situations of CRP and platelets in girls. This study showed that CRP position is useful during treatment follow-up. Changes in platelet count are likely to be more current in girls.

\*Corresponding author: Hong Nam Kim, Department of Bio-Medical Science & Technology, Korea University of Science and Technology, Republic of Korea, E-mail: Hongnamkim@gmail.com

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## Discussion

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## Conclusion

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## Acknowledgement

## Conflict of Interest

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