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**“Yuqumli kasalliklar dolzarb muammollari:
tashxisot, davolash va oldini olishning
murakkab masalalari” xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy
anjumanning tezislari**

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CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS AND PROGNOSTIC FACTORS OF COVID-19 IN HIV-INFECTED CHILDREN

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Actuality. The pandemic of the novel coronavirus infection COVID-19, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, has had a significant impact on global healthcare, particularly affecting vulnerable populations, including immunocompromised patients. Children with HIV infection represent a special risk category, as the combination of two infectious diseases can lead to unpredictable clinical manifestations and complicate the prognosis of disease progression.

The aim of the study was to investigate the clinical features of COVID-19 in children with HIV infection and to identify prognostic factors for unfavorable disease outcomes.

Materials and Methods. To achieve the stated objective, a prospective cohort study was conducted, involving 249 children hospitalized with COVID-19 between March 2020 and December 2022. The study sample was formed based on strict inclusion criteria, which specified patient age from 0 to 18 years, confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 by polymerase chain reaction test for SARS-CoV-2, and the need for hospitalization due to coronavirus infection.

Results. Analysis of clinical manifestations revealed significant differences between the studied groups, especially regarding the body's temperature response. Fever, one of the leading symptoms of COVID-19, showed significant differences in frequency between the groups. In patients with combined COVID-19 and HIV infection, fever was observed in the vast majority of patients, accounting for $87.1 \pm 6.0\%$ of cases. In contrast, among children with isolated HIV infection, the frequency of fever was only $45.2 \pm 8.9\%$, which was statistically significantly lower compared to other groups at $P < 0.001$.

Conclusions. The research results indicate the need to adapt existing COVID-19 management protocols for HIV-positive children, taking into account the identified features of the disease course. Enhanced monitoring of coagulation indicators, liver function, and immunological status is recommended for this category of patients.