In pediatric practice the syndrome of dehydration is common. In children, the most common cause of the latter is gastroenteritis syndrome and diarrhea of various origins. These conditions often are accompanied by diarrhea and vomiting, which lead to loss of water and electrolytes in different proportions. Dehydration syndrome in children and infants, particularly in neonates, is heterogeneous and requires a careful and balanced approach during the initial examination of the child. Age features mediate and severity of the condition, "blurring" syndromic diagnosis and especially important influence the choice of solution for parenteral rehydration. In contrast to the treatment of critical conditions such as hypovolemic and septic shock, there is no standard approach to the syndrome of dehydration treatment of mild to moderate severity. In this case, particularly oral rehydration therapy hasn't been studied enough. The importance of timely parenteral rehydration with "correct" solutions is underestimated in the practice of the treatment of children with dehydration. Therefore, monitoring of trends was carried out in this direction and choose the most affordable and acceptable methods of parenteral rehydration. The purpose of this article is to analyze the desire to research in this area, to present an averaged approach for treatment of such states, to prevent the side effects of oral and parenteral rehydration. This review reminds the practitioner about the features of the syndrome of dehydration and the intricacies of therapy with different pathogenesis of this condition, characterizes the target spaces to fill hypovolemia, generalizes approaches to treatment, as well as to avoid misunderstandings. Demonstrated the characteristics of the various infusion fluids available in our country and abroad. Explore the concept of "the physiological" solution for infusion from the position of evidence-based medicine. This article is advisory and is based both on the national experience of the treatment of the syndrome of dehydration in children, and in the analysis of foreign sources.

Thus, especially parenteral rehydration therapy largely depends on the knowledge of a doctor, the flow of the main pathological condition, the nature of the syndrome of dehydration. Subtleties pathophysiology of fluid loss, metabolism
of infusion solutions are actually "puzzle" for the medical practitioner. Now in Ukraine, obstacle to the study of infusion solutions and their effective use in practice is the high cost. It is important to be aware of and possibly implement these drugs in widespread use in case of their domestic market.