



DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE PROCESS OF MODERNIZATION

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DISCUSSION

Events of medical training medical personnel as a result of the years of independence the number of qualified medical personnel and increases the share opened on the basis of archival materials. In particular, on the eve of independence, despite the large number of doctors in the country, the results of their work did not correspond to these numbers.[1] has been reported. In addition, training of medical personnel and the shortcomings in the system of material stimulation of their work, carried a lot of the lower qualified medical personnel because they will come, including the 1987 - years in the medical institutions of higher education in 1992, only 13.8 percent of the teachers improve their skills was first reported.

It is called "Development of medical science", which analyzes the process of reforms in this area during the years of independence and the results obtained from it on the basis of archival and periodical materials. It is also worth noting that due to the work done on the development of medical science, a number of achievements have been made in this area, the peculiarities of this period. In particular, in 1991-1999, for the first time in the world, scientists developed a method of liver transplantation in people with severe fatal liver disease.[2]. However, the introduction of this method took place a little later. In 2018, the practice of liver transplantation was launched in our country. For the first time in the history of our medicine, a similar operation was performed on a patient with kidney transplantation (kidney transplantation) and later with diabetes mellitus.[3]. At the same time, another human blood transfusion was developed. This innovation has increased the effectiveness of treatment of

patients with breast cancer. A new intraoperative balloon tissue stretching method has been developed to eliminate scars on the body. This method has been highly effective in eliminating post-burn scars on the face. In the field of traumatology, endoprosthesis of large joints and artificial devices for primary strengthening of bone fractures have been introduced.

Republican scientists have also mastered the most advanced direction of world medicine - stem cell transplantation. Until now, due to necessity, some patients had traveled abroad to undergo such surgeries at prices ranging from \$ 40,000 to \$ 150,000 to \$ 200,000. The treatment of leukemia has also been mastered. New methods have been developed to treat esophageal cancer in patients with malnutrition, bladder cancer, and brain tumors. In women with cervical cancer, the uterus has been preserved to date as a result of a new treatment method applied to the practice, while the uterus has been removed to date. After gastric removal, gastric bypass surgery was performed to restore the function of this organ[4]. Endoscopic (knife-free) surgical procedures have been widely used in surgical practice.

The drug "Pustan", developed by scientists of the country, is recommended for use in disorders of the gastrointestinal microflora and diarrhea. [5]. However, probiotics (beneficial bacteria in the gastrointestinal tract) have been found to be able to easily overcome diarrhea (diarrhea) caused by antibiotics and treat stomach and 12-finger ulcers. The new drug "Lactopropolis", which contains bee products - propolis and lactic acid, can prevent the formation of ulcers, treat existing wounds[6]. Under the influence of a new drug called "Rutan" it was found that interferons are formed in the body and they effectively fight the virus.



It is entitled "Maternity and Child Protection Measures and Activities of Perinatal Centers" and describes the process of reforms in this area during the years of independence. This section provides a step-by-step analysis of the results of the work done to protect motherhood and childhood. In particular, new screening centers have been set up throughout the country to eliminate non-pregnancy-related diseases in pregnant women and prevent the birth of children with disabilities and birth defects. New methods (perinatal centers, regionalization of perinatal care, neonatologists (for newborns) specialists) that differ from traditional methods of maternal and child health have been introduced in practice in our country. Due to these and other factors, a number of important and vital results have been achieved during the years of independence. In particular, children under the age of 1 and patronage due to the expansion of the scale of immunizations and other important events related to infant mortality cases in 2004 to 7.4% in 2005, compared to cases of maternal deaths decreased by 6.8%, independent of 'Save the Children' According to the international organization, by 2006 Uzbekistan was ranked 19th among 125 countries in the world in terms of creating favorable conditions for women and 27th in terms of protection of motherhood.

The fourth section, entitled "Rural health centers and emergency medical services", deals with the construction of rural medical stations in the country, the establishment of SHTYOX, mistakes and shortcomings in this regard and the work done to eliminate them. In particular, by 2013, about 3,200 rural medical centers equipped with modern equipment were established. As a result of the establishment and operation of these institutions, the villagers have a modern medical facility. However, despite the reforms that have taken place, a number of problems remain in the years of independence. Timely inspections by the Ministry of Health showed that in recent years in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya and Jizzakh regions the quality of treatment, lack of preventive work, improper use of physiotherapy equipment, even laboratory tests and inability of some doctors to read the electrocardiogram staff had a low level of knowledge. As a result, oncology, dermatovenereology and tuberculosis among the population have been increasing year by year due to the poor performance of the primary health care system in the QVP. In particular, the incidence of late detection of tuberculosis and oncological diseases had

increased [7]. Also, due to the insufficient level of knowledge of doctors working in rural health centers, the lack of timely practical assistance from the chief specialists, physiotherapy equipment provided only 4-5 patients a day, and in some regions - 1-2 patients.

In addition, there are problems with the lack of educational and methodological and information resources for the organization of special areas of QVP, the need to improve the coordinating role of training programs for general practitioners in maintaining and strengthening the health of the population, clinical control over medical care standards. One of the most painful points was the lack of qualified specialists needed in this field. Therefore, an action plan has been set for 2017 to further develop the activities in this area. According to him, in 2017-2018, the existing rural medical centers in the country were optimized, reducing their number from 2,895 to 819. In addition, 793 rural family clinics with a social pharmacy, day care centers and an ambulance station operating around the clock were established and the activities of specialists in 5 areas were provided. [8].

At the same time, significant results have been achieved as a result of the work on the development of emergency medical services. In particular, Parties to provide free emergency medical care guaranteed by the new system. However, despite the large-scale reforms, a number of problems and issues that need to be addressed urgently in the sector by 2017 remained. In order to address these problems, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 16, 2017 "On measures to further improve emergency medical care" identified the most important areas for improving this system.

The fifth section, entitled "Measures to eradicate infectious diseases", analyzes the implementation of vaccinations against various infectious diseases and, as a result, the complete elimination of a number of dangerous and highly dangerous infectious diseases on the basis of archival and periodical publications. In particular, during the years of independence, 99.8% of children were vaccinated against 12 types of infectious diseases included in the national vaccination calendar. As a result, no cases of polio have been reported since 1997, infantile tetanus since 2000, diphtheria since 2001, and measles and rubella since 2012. Almost 100 percent of children under the age of 14 underwent in-depth medical examinations twice a year, and women of childbearing age underwent in-depth



medical examinations each year.[9]. The comprehensive measures taken in the country in the field of infectious diseases have played a major role in the overall positive performance in this area. In particular, maternal and infant mortality has more than tripled over the past period in the country[10]. This section describes the role and place of measures to combat infectious diseases in the effectiveness of public health.

[1] *State Archive of Uzbekistan fund-M-372, 1, 87 - Volume , sheet 36 .*

[2] *State Archive of Uzbekistan Fund-M-372, List 1, Volume 528 , Sheet 143.*

[3] *Ministry of Health Data Service. The first time, patients with diabetes , patients with kidney transplant operation // http :
// www . minzdrav . uz / uz / news / detail . php ? ID = 54463*

[4] *Navruzov S., Yusupbekov A., Boboqulov Sh. Innovative technologies in oncology // http :
// www . minzdrav . uz / uz / news / detail . php ? ID = 46934*

[5] *Abdug'aniev H. Promising ideas, presentation of the achievements of modern science // Ministry Health of Uzbekistan, on May 7, 19, No. 20, 201 B. 2.*

[6] *<http://www.minzdrav.uz/uz/news/detail.php?ID=47979>*

[7] *State Archive of Uzbekistan, Fond-M-372, List 1 (continued), 479- compilation volume, 94 pages.*

[8] *Tolipov.N . Do people agree with medical reform ? // Ministry Health of Uzbekistan, 201 , July 13 , № 2 8 8 - B. 2.*

[9] *The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the first Maternal and child health protection in Uzbekistan 's national model: Healthy mother - healthy child keynote speech at the opening of an international symposium titled // Health , Zdravooxranenie Uzbekis body, December 2, 2011, № 48. - B. 2.*