



THE ISSUES OF PROVIDING MEDICAL SERVICES TO THE POPULATION IN THE VILLAGES OF ANDIZHAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

The article covers the issues of providing medical services to the population in the villages of Andizhan region, protecting the health of the population, and providing them with quick and high-quality medical care. Also, the work carried out by doctors and nurses was studied, and the activity of outpatient clinics was analyzed.

KEY WORDS: *Village population, medical service, outpatient clinic, "Family doctor", "Village doctor".*

INTRODUCTION

Protection of public health is one of the most important social tasks of society. Man is the main criterion of all things and values. It is this aspect of the problem that is important in the system of social relations. In the early stages of independence, providing medical assistance to citizens, strengthening sanitary-prophylactic services, increasing quality and efficiency, especially protecting the lives of pregnant women and children were among the priority tasks.

RESEARCH METHODS

In the years of independence, the path of extensive development of the health care system was abandoned, and the path of continuous intensive improvement was adopted. The number of underpowered and inefficient patient beds has been reduced. The number of seats per population was reduced from 10 to 6.1. This, in turn, made it possible to improve the treatment conditions of patients. Ten years ago, per patient in hospitals 2.5-3 square meters of space was appropriate, but in 2000 this figure was 8-10 m². In turn, the main part of the funds allocated to medicine (50 percent) was spent on the prevention of diseases and treatment of patients in ambulatory polyclinic conditions. The structure of maternity hospitals has been completely restructured - departments for health care before childbirth, a delivery room and departments for restoring the health of mother and child after childbirth have been established.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1994 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan In 1994, on the implementation of the Decision No. 132 of March 11 "On the privatization and expropriation of pharmacy institutions of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan" 195 pharmacy institutions were taken out of state ownership [5.12].

In November 1998, on the basis of the Medical Sector Reform Program, a 350-bed Emergency Medical Research Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a regional branch of the Andizhan Regional Clinical Hospital was established in the city of Andizhan. Andizhan city ambulance station and regional sanitary-aviation station were transferred to this branch. Emergency medical centers were equipped with modern diagnostic and treatment equipment and apparatus manufactured in foreign countries. On the initiative of the governor of the region, the only magnetic resonance computed tomography was launched in the Andizhan State Medical Institute clinic in the valley. 17 branches with 390 beds were established under central hospitals of 3 cities and 14 districts in order to create a system of emergency medical care in regional districts [4.68]. By this time, the population of the region had 6 thousand 271 doctors, of which 8.4 percent were of the highest category, 29.3 percent of the first category and 8.2 percent of the second category, 21 thousand 445 medical workers, of which 2.3 percent were of the highest category, 23.5% of first-class, 4.1% of second-class medical workers provided services [4.77]. In 2000, 1 thousand 59 doctors and 2 thousand 639 secondary medical workers improved their qualifications. Chief doctors of regional and district central hospitals and epidemiology centers passed the attestation commission according to their positions.



The issues of training and improving the professional skills of secondary medical workers in the region have been the focus of the local authorities. As a result, Andizhan and Asaka medical schools were transformed into medical colleges. Andizhan State Medical Institute has opened a training course for high-class nurses. In 1995, the central dental polyclinic was commissioned in Andizhan, a polyclinic for 410 patients in Khanabad, a 50-bed children's hospital, preventive buildings in Marhamat district [5.7]. By the end of 1993, 67% of anemic women were given vitamin supplements in Andizhan region [4.207]. The death rate among the population decreased by 12 percent [5.17]. In 1995, residents of Andizhan region were served by 98 hospitals, 250 ambulatory clinics, polyclinic institutions, and 539 FAPs. 410 thousand 950 patients were treated in them. At the same time, the average stay of patients in hospitals was 14.7 days. The total incidence among the population of the region decreased from 637 to 505 [5.4].

The comprehensive struggle aimed at maintaining the health of the population and raising a healthy generation has given its initial results. The indicators obtained for the Izboskan district of the province are a clear proof of this [6.131]. Experiences of advanced countries have begun to be used in training and certification of doctors. A training program for doctors was introduced using the tried and tested methods of medical service. Fifteen doctors and a little less than sixty mid-skilled workers per thousand population is a proof that bold steps are being taken in this field in the country. The instructions of the head of state aimed at strengthening the medical service in the village itself fulfilled the long-suffering dreams of our people.

In turn, the regional administration took necessary measures to meet the population's need for medicines in the domestic market. However, life has clearly shown that it is impossible to solve this problem without developing the national pharmaceutical industry and starting the production of medicines at the expense of local raw materials with reliable foreign partners.

Currently, the head of state is doing a lot of work to reform the industry. Sh. Mirziyoev, in his speech at the inauguration ceremony of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the joint session of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis, touched on the tasks of bringing the work to a new level in this regard, "In order to protect human health, which is an invaluable asset for us, a complex of measures will be implemented to improve the health sector, first of all, to fundamentally improve the activities of its primary units, rural medical centers, to further develop specialized special centers that provide emergency medical aid and high-tech services. increase should be in the center of attention of the government [1.16]", he emphasized. In 2018, 7 billion 429 million soums from the local budget were spent on construction and reconstruction works in the health care system institutions of Andizhan region. In order to improve the quality of emergency medical care, in 2018, 4,682 state units were added, and 36 institutions were provided with soft furniture, computer equipment, and medical equipment. 2.3 times more than in 2017, 50 billion 150 million soums were allocated for the expenditure of medicines [7.1].

Resolution of the President of June 20, 2017 No. PD-3071 "On measures to further develop the provision of specialized medical care to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" and "On the program for the comprehensive development of high-tech specialized medical services provided to the population in 2017-2021" The decree was manifested in the work carried out in Andizhan regional multidisciplinary medical center. 55% of the patients in the center were low-income population, disabled people of the first and second groups, unemployed and retired citizens. In the medical center, research was conducted on treatment based on high-tech, modern methods. Endoprosthesis operations of large joints were carried out with the participation of specialists from clinics of the republic. Methods of osteosynthesis of long bone fractures based on modern technologies were implemented in Balikchi, Izboskan, Shahrikhan and Oltinkol districts. European and Chinese experiences were used in the operations. On the basis of a loan from the German State Bank, a wide introduction of modern diagnostic and treatment methods was envisaged [7.1].

Based on the lessons of the pandemic, telemedicine was launched between the republic's specialized medical centers and their local branches, and the possibilities for diagnosis and treatment were further expanded. In order to raise the quality of medical service in villages and neighborhoods to a new level, instead of a general practitioner, "Medical brigades" consisting of a family doctor and 5 secondary medical workers were established, and the "Family doctor" point and family polyclinics were launched. Within the framework of the "Village Doctor" program, more than a thousand doctors treating people's ailments in remote areas were given 30 million soums of aid money, and they were provided with service homes [2.1].

CONCLUSION

As part of activities aimed at increasing the status of middle-level medical workers, they are given the opportunity to independently engage in "nursing work". The graduates of technical schools named after Ibn Sina (total of 47) are intended to be professionals in several fields of medicine. So, for the purpose of treatment of oncohematology and endocrine diseases, special departments were established in regional hospitals. 35 inter-district centers for acute blood-vascular diseases were established. Many people's lives have been saved by providing quick and competent medical care to the residents of these centers in cases of heart attacks and strokes. Also, medical tourism is developing in valley regions as well as in the republic today. More than 30 private hospitals and sanatoriums located in remote villages of the district operate in Marhamat district of Andizhan region alone. Citizens visiting them from different parts of the country and neighboring countries not only restore their health, but also prevent them from contracting various life-threatening diseases. The main thing is that the first elements of medical tourism are being formed through this.



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