



HISTORY OF RESEARCH WORKS IN THE FIELD OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

This article summarizes the views and arguments regarding research projects, searches of researchers and researchers devoted to the protection of motherhood and childhood during the years of Soviet power in Uzbekistan.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES: *Uzbekistan, motherhood and childhood, health, science, research, history, department, fertility, obstetrics, pediatrics.*

DISCUSSION

Caring for mothers and children in the society and the protection of their health is one of the main determinants of the well-being of the future generation. In each state, this issue is approached from a certain people's mentality, economic development and social status. In particular, during the years of Soviet power, certain measures were taken to protect motherhood and childhood, consultations for women and children, milk distribution units, nursery were opened and sections were established for them in the structure of various hospitals, and the number of treatment places increased.

During the years of Soviet power in Uzbekistan, the work on the establishment of the health sector was carried out in conjunction with research work. Since the 20-ies of the XX century, measures were taken to develop secular medical science in the country, scientific-research institutions of various specialties of Medicine were established. In particular, the establishment of the Research Institute for the protection of motherhood and childhood also coincides with this period.

The first research work on obstetrics in Uzbekistan was carried out by the members of the department "Obstetrics and gynecology" of the Medical Faculty of Turkistan State University. Department founder K. T. Khrushchev, he led the department until 1924 year. Department professor after him A. M. Novikov, professor F. N. Tavladarov, professor S. K. Xaskin, A. A. Kogan, X. S. Umarova managed. A. B. Yakhina-Teregulova, M. A. Daniaxy, G. M. Kutumova, D. P. Livanov, A. F. Popov, M. A. Finkel, G. D. Asfandiyorova, T. I. Kopitovskaya became one of the first in Turkey and began research

in obstetrics. The research conducted research on the causes of infertility in Central Asian conditions, the use of analgesic drugs in the process of childbirth and other problematic issues of science. The results of the study were stated in the form of lectures at scientific conferences and used in practice. For example, 1925 year in the II Congress of Central Asian doctors G. L. Vanshteyn and E. Korchis gave a lecture on the above-mentioned issues. In 1929, a meeting of representatives of the Central Asian republics on maternity and childhood protection will be held. At The Convention. A. Shorokhova reported that in her speech she described the results of her research on the prevalence of maternal and child diseases in the country, their prevention .

In the revitalization and development of research works in this field, the role of the research Institute for the protection of mother and child health, which worked in 1927-1940, became great. Since 8 March 1927, the institute has been working as its first director N. I. Osipovsky became. The employees of this institute were provided with the following organizational and scientific work: measures to reduce the incidence and mortality of children in Uzbekistan, to prevent common diseases among children, to improve the work of the elderly, to protect the health of mothers and to reduce death. The opening years of the institute B. M. Deych, S. E. Volkenshteyn, D. L. Rijick, Z. Y. Germinovich, A. P. Vasilev such scientist worked. The scientific staff of the Institute conducted research on such issues as prevention and elimination of various diseases that spread among mothers and children, treatment of infertility. In 1940, this institute was finished with the opening of the pediatric faculty at the Tashkent Medical Institute .



From the researcher N. B. Karkadinovsky conducted a study in 1927 on the causes of indifference in rural women in Tashkent district and found indifference in 8, 1 percent of women who underwent control. In the same year V. V. Yasevich conducted a research on this issue in the Khorezm district.

In Uzbekistan, the founders of pediatric science A. N. Ustinov, R. S. Gershenovich, V. I. Lisenko, N. I. Osipovsky became. In 1920 at the faculty of medicine professor A. N. Ustinov the establishment of a children's clinic for 15 seats under the leadership of was a very big event in the development of Yulka pediatric science. In The Clinic. A.N. Ustinov together with B. M. Deych, V. N. Lisenko, R. S. Gershenovich, I. A. Garitovsky conducted research on the treatment of sick children, the study of various children's diseases that spread throughout the country. 1924 year scientific society of pediatricians was established at the clinic. From 1924 year this clinic N. I. Osipovsky managed and with him R. S. Gershenovich, K. T. Titov, N. I. Ivanov, N. A. Garitovsky, clinical intern A. M. Maksudov went to work. 1930 year N. I. Osipovsky after was transferred to the leadership of the Moscow children's clinic, the clinic was opened by R. S. Gershenovich managed. Together with him from the well-known pediatrician S. M. Metkis, M. Z. Lyubenskaya, K. T. Titov, N. I. Ivanov, A. M. Maksudov, A. A. Nojik-Bussel, X. T. Glezer, D. I. Ishakova, I. F. Fazilov conducted a joint research.

Scientific conferences dedicated to the issue of motherhood and childhood protection were also held in Uzbekistan, and many topical issues related to the sphere of activity were discussed. In 1929, the first meeting of the staff of the Central Asian maternity and childhood protection institutions was held, where lectures were heard on the establishment of sphere activities, organization of maternity affairs, treatment of infertility, opening of nursery, children's and women's consultations, training of personnel for the sphere and other issues. At the conference, women's paranja and chachwon, as well as his mother and child health on the harmful aspects of R. S. Gershenovich, F. N.Y. Tavildarov, R. N.Kazorosians made a lecture. The authors of the report tried to analyze the impact of paranja and chachwon on the health of women and children in accordance with the results of the research conducted by the staff of the research Institute for the protection of motherhood and childhood. For example, R. S. Gershenovich and F. N. Tavildarov at the report of scientific employee of the Institute A. D. Asfandiyorova took a survey of 120 women, noting that conversations were organized between them on the favorable and unfavorable sides of paranja and chachwon. As a result of the research, it is revealed that most women wear paranja and chachwon, which causes a lot of discomfort for them. According to R.S. Gershenovich, there are cases when under

paranja and chachwon seriously affect the organism of a young baby. First of all, it is difficult to breathe under paranja as a result of a lack of fresh air, the child experiences a violation in the digestive organs, a favorable environment for the development of various infectious diseases occurs, and also the sunlight, which is desperately necessary for the human body, is blocked.

R.N.Kazorosyan is based on the negative effect of paranja and chachwon on the body of pregnant women, especially the violation of blood circulation in the female body. Paranja and chachwon served as one of the main factors in the prevalence of some eye diseases among women. For example, studies have found that women with paranja and chachwon soles have a lot of time without sunlight, which has a serious effect on the eye light. Operating in the Khiva city outpatient clinic of 1928 year, the doctor Sec conducts research on the prevalence of eye diseases among different strata of the population and studies 3273 patients. In experiments, the same thing can be seen that glaucoma – eye disease is equally common among women and men in many countries of the world. But in Uzbekistan, a large part of those infected with this disease were women. The doctor Juravlev, who worked in the hospital in the old part of Tashkent 1919-1928 years, found out that 83, 9 percent of patients with glaucoma were women, according to studies conducted on the prevalence of eye diseases among the population.

The research Institute for the protection of motherhood and childhood in Uzbekistan was reorganized in 1966 and renamed in 1969 as the Pediatric Institute. At the institute there were mainly 2 departments: pediatrics and obstetrics and gynecology. 3 of 86 employees of the institute were doctors of science, 21 candidates of science. The research work focused mainly on the solution of issues such as improving the health care provided to mothers and children, conducting profiling work in this area, reducing maternal and child mortality. According to the results of the study, the incidence of children in the Republic was 25 – 30 percent, mortality was reduced by 24 percent. In 1966-1990, 12 doctors of Science, 80 candidates of science were prepared at the Institute, 22 sets of scientific works, 12 monographs, more than 1000 scientific articles were published and 364 advanced experiments were used in practice.

In short, as a result of the consistent research carried out in Uzbekistan on the protection of mother and child health, it became known that diseases such as rishta, malaria were completely eliminated. The scientific-research institute for the protection of motherhood and childhood functioned even with interruptions in Soviet times. Research in this area was carried out by scientists of medical institutes in Uzbekistan and certain achievements were achieved.



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