



SUPPORT OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTHCARE IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses the issues of cooperation with the World Health Organization in the development of medical services in Uzbekistan and social relations with a number of foreign countries.

KEYWORDS: *Uzbekistan, medicine, medical care, technology, modern, dispatcher, emergency medical care, international, communication, motor transport*

DISCUSSION

The complex and dangerous epidemiological situation in the world requires special attention to health care. Countries around the world are working together to fight the coronavirus, which has spread around the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) is particularly active in this regard. WHO is taking consistent measures to protect the health of the population, to develop health programs with countries, to improve and protect the environment.

In this regard, the organization has also provided close assistance to Uzbekistan. With the support of WHO, the attitude to health in Uzbekistan has changed radically.

WHO has been studying health approaches, knowledge, in particular, medicinal plants, various natural minerals, treatment methods, and experience in diagnosing and preventing disease.

Uzbekistan joined the WHO on May 25, 1992. Since 1993, WHO, as a member of the United Nations, has helped Uzbekistan achieve its international and national health goals, including the 2000 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Health 2020 Program. has been closely supported in achieving this.

WHO's cooperation with the Republic of Uzbekistan is currently based on the European Health Program signed by Uzbekistan in 2012 and the Bilateral Cooperation Agreement signed with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2014-2015 under this program. The main goal of the program was to improve the health care system and ensure that all people have access to appropriate medical services.

Important reforms planned in Uzbekistan in the first years of independence have led to consistent

changes in the social sphere. In December 1992, the International Medical Exhibition opened in Tashkent. The exhibition showcased 20 leading pharmaceutical concerns, as well as products from Germany, the United States, Japan, Turkey, Austria and other countries.

The state strategy in the system was supported by the World Bank. In November 1998, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) signed Loan Agreement No. 4396 UZ for the Health Project, aimed at reforming the primary health care system in Fergana, Navoi and Syrdarya regions. The Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region, which have high water shortages, were included in the project, and international donor organizations (USAID, DRD, WHO) were involved. The project cost \$ 77.3 million, and the Government of Uzbekistan and the World Bank are expected to participate in the project to achieve its goals.

On January 27, 2005, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On measures to implement the Health-2 program in cooperation with the International Development Association in order to further deepen the reorganization of the primary health care system". The total cost of the project is 118.1 million US dollars. A portion of it in the amount of 40 million US dollars was a loan. This project was implemented as a logical continuation of the Health -1 project.

In order to provide quality education to students under the Health-2 project in Uzbekistan, 9 laboratories in medical universities have been equipped with modern teaching equipment. In order to continuously improve the level of professional



training of doctors working in rural health posts, the Department of General Practitioners was established at the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education. During the project implementation 4638 doctors (including 3770 doctors of QVP), 712 doctors of city polyclinics and 106 university teachers and 652 laboratory assistants and 4533 laboratory assistants were trained.

The following results were achieved during the project implementation:

The number of visits of the population to primary health care facilities in rural areas (average number of visits per person to primary health care facilities per year) increased from 3.8 in 2005 to 4.6 in 2010 per capita. An analysis of QVPs compared to 1998-2005 showed that the number of trips per QVP doubled as of 1998. The number of visits to the doctor by the rural population increased from 7.1 in 2006 to 9.3 in 2010.

«The Health-2 project, like the Health-1 project, has become one of the largest projects between the government and the World Bank, and will play a unique role in the development of Uzbek medicine. In 1998-2011, 3,192 rural medical stations in Uzbekistan were fully equipped with modern medical equipment and laboratory equipment worth \$ 76 million under the Health-1 and Health-2 projects, attracting investments from the World Bank's share in these projects.

On September 7, 2011 the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 1614 "On measures to implement the project" Health - 3 "to improve the health care system with the financial support of the World Bank International Development Association." On the basis of this decision, the implementation of the project "Health-3" in conjunction with the International Development Association of the World Bank has begun.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the project "Health-3", regional project implementation bureaus were established and operated. In 2010, capital repair and reconstruction works were started in Kegeyli, Muynak and Turtkul district medical associations of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Kushrabad TTB of Samarkand region, Navbahor district TTB of Navoi region, Sherabad TTB of Surkhandarya region, Yangiariq TTB of Khorezm region. As of January 1, 2012, these activities have been completed. In particular, new buildings of the district central hospital were commissioned in Kegeyli, Moynak, Turtkul, Koshrabad, Yangiariq, Kamashi TTBs.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan in cooperation with the Dutch company Philips Healthcare has implemented a project to establish an interventional cardiology department at the Fergana Regional Multidisciplinary Medical Center.

The Health projects implemented jointly with the World Bank have made a worthy contribution to the development of medicine in Uzbekistan. In particular, the work on capacity building of medical personnel has yielded positive results. In addition, the role and importance of these projects in the provision and equipping of newly built or renovated medical facilities with medical equipment. The allocation of large sums of money has led to the provision of new medical facilities in rural areas with modern medical equipment, as well as the use of the latest medical equipment by the population in remote areas. During 1996, the Healthy Generation Foundation received \$ 2.0 million from Sanavita, Pfizer, Mayra, Pribori Oy, Bristol Myers Scoob, Rexab and Medical, Medek, and Yan International. It received more than US \$ worth of medicines, sanitary and hygiene items, contraceptives, special dietary drugs, baby food, wheelchairs, hearing aids, and medical equipment. The Lancet, a British medical journal, has published a ranking of the world's countries on indicators of sustainable development related to medicine, life and health. According to him, Uzbekistan ranks 55th out of 188 countries in the world. This was the best performance among the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Criteria included country and infant mortality, traffic deaths, overweight in children, alcohol and tobacco use, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), tuberculosis and hepatitis B, and suicide. Uzbekistan is one of the top ten countries in the world in the world ranking of children's health, compiled by the world's leading organization "Save the Children". According to a United Nations-sponsored study by Columbia University, Uzbekistan ranks 44th out of 158 countries in the World's Happiest Countries and first in the Commonwealth of Independent States. This high rating of Uzbekistan is another confirmation of the fact that the success of socio-economic reforms in our country is recognized by the world community.

Major measures have been taken to establish the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Care (RSEMC) and its regional branches, and in this regard, cooperation with international organizations. In particular, RShTYoIM was accepted as a new member of the American International Medical Association and a cooperation agreement was signed with the Sklifosovsky Emergency and Ambulance Research Institute in Russia. Also in 2000, 28 doctors were trained in clinics in the CIS and abroad, and 12 specialists got acquainted with the organization of emergency services in Russia, Germany, Israel and the United States. By this time, work has been carried out to provide RShTYOIM and its regional branches with medical equipment. For example, in the department located in Samarkand alone, an artificial kidney device for 87 thousand US dollars, 1 million. Soft and hard equipment was purchased for \$



700,000. In addition, the regional branches of Germany have 23.4 mln. provided with medical equipment in the size of the German brand.

Equipment donated by developed countries was also distributed to the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Care and its regional branches. In particular, equipment and medicines worth \$ 6.2 million imported from Germany, the United States and China were donated to the RSE and its regional branches.

The World Bank's project "Improvement of emergency medical services" in Uzbekistan was launched on October 22, 2018. In April 2018, the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved a \$ 100 million project.

So, during the years of independence, measures have been taken to expand primary health care, create a modern infrastructure to provide them with qualified, specialized high-tech medical care, strengthen the material and technical base of specialized high-tech medical institutions, and effectively use international experience. In particular, large-scale work is being carried out in this area to reconstruct buildings, overhaul and build new ones, medical and social rehabilitation and rehabilitation of children with disabilities, to create conditions for their participation in society. Explanatory work on the birth of healthy children was carried out among the population, and the formation of healthy lifestyle skills among young people was put on the agenda.

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