

THE ACTIVITY OF HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS IN FERGHANA PROVINCE AND THE LEVEL OF THEIR MEDICAL SERVICE PROVISION TO THE VILLAGE POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the construction of new rural medical centers and repair of existing ones in Ferghana region, socio-economic status of medical institutions, outpatient clinics and polyclinics, providing them with the necessary medical equipment and laboratory equipment, attracting qualified specialists and providing quality medical care to the population are presented in the article. things are covered.

Keywords: Rural medical center, medical institutions, outpatient clinics, polyclinics, medical equipment and laboratory equipment.

INTRODUCTION

All socio-economic reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence are aimed at the benefit of people. It depends on the health of the people of the country to lead a prosperous life and to be satisfied with their life. In this regard, a number of state programs have been adopted in the country, and special attention is being paid to the improvement of local medical service infrastructure. We will analyze the reforms carried out in this direction on the example of Ferghana region.

RESEARCH METHODS

In 1992, a polyclinic was put into operation in Kuva and Rishton districts of Fergana region, a 60-bed hospital in Tashloq district, and dental treatment polyclinics in Kirguli and Baghdad districts [5,27]. As a result of the medical examination of women of childbearing age living in Fergana region, 140 thousand 807 women (32.8 percent) were diagnosed with extragenital diseases, 108 thousand 402 of them (76.9 percent) were cured in polyclinics and hospitals [5,22]. Also 94 hospitals, 266 polyclinics and 638 paramedic-midwifery centers (hereinafter - FAP) continuously provided services for the health care of the population living in rural areas. In order to improve the material and technical base of these institutions by the regional health department, 3 modern hospitals with 260 beds (100 beds in Tasloq district, 60 beds in Fergana district, 100 beds in Kuva district) and 1,500 in one shift will be built in the next 1.5 years. 17 polyclinics and outpatient clinics designed for the reception of patients were completed and commissioned. In 1992, 257 (70 percent) of the 366 doctors assigned to the regional health department were sent to treatment-prophylactic institutions in rural areas to increase the supply of specialists in rural areas to the required level. In addition, chief physicians of 135 rural medical outpatient clinics were returned from their positions to direct treatment work. As a result, the provision of doctors to the rural population improved somewhat [5,20]. As more

than 1,500 medical workers who served in rural areas improved their qualifications, 254 doctors and 220 secondary medical workers were awarded the qualification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Field trips were organized by the regional health department in order to improve the quality of medical care provided to the villagers. Intensive care units have been established for rural residents at 11 regional infectious disease hospitals. In order to bring serious patients to specialized regional hospitals on time, 3 specialized resuscitation brigades have been established under the sanitary-aviation department. Diagnostic centers in Altiariq and Dangara districts and diagnostic centers equipped with foreign medical equipment have started to operate in 9 districts [5,21].

The health of the young generation, first of all, is in the hands of mothers, and in this regard, the Decree issued by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the social protection of pregnant women and children under two years of age was a timely document. In order to implement the decree, measures were taken to improve the health of pregnant women living in the villages of the region and provide free meals to children under 2 years of age [5,22].

As a result of these efforts, maternal mortality has decreased by 41%, and infant mortality has decreased by 31%. In the initial transition period, the incidence of infectious diseases in the Fergana region decreased by 50%, salmonellosis by 16%, infectious jaundice by 15%, and serum hepatitis by 13%. There were difficulties in providing the population with medicines, and in order to positively solve them, 5 small enterprises were established by the regional health department and the "Pharmacy" production association with the direct support of the regional authorities. According to the results of experiments, medicinal plants are grown on 30 hectares of land. Production of more than 10 medicines has been launched. In order to further improve the supply of medicines, 219 of the planned 234 pharmacies in Ferghana region were privatized based on Resolution 132 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 11, 1994 [5,28].

In 1993, 69.3 percent of the population of the region lived in rural areas. 638 paramedics-midwives, 143 rural outpatient clinics and 37 rural district hospitals provided medical services to the population [5,47]. In the following years, modern hospitals with a total of 815 beds, outpatient clinics and polyclinics with a capacity of 324 patients were launched in the region. Among them are a district hospital with 60 beds in Toshloq district, a sanatorium for mothers and children with 120 beds in Beshariq district [5,27]. During this period, 387,199 women of childbearing age were examined in the region, and 188,401 of them were diagnosed with various diseases. 85 thousand 425 of 113 thousand 272 children who are prone to illness under the control of the dispensary were treated in medical institutions, 64 thousand 520 children were cured in summer camps and sanatoriums.

In 1995, more than 34,000 rural residents recovered their health in 1,217 day care centers in 98 rural medical clinics. In order to maintain the health of more than 385,000 women of childbearing age living in rural areas, they were regularly examined and rehabilitated [5,6]. 28 rural district hospitals of Ferghana region, In 1995, more than 34,000 rural residents recovered their health in 1,217 day care centers in 98 rural medical clinics. In order to maintain the health

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In 2009, 78 hospitals with 12 thousand 801 beds, 403 ambulatory polyclinic institutions, 20 first aid stations and departments, 6 sanatoriums, 20 state sanitary-epidemiological control centers served the population of Fergana region in 2009 [3,50]. If we analyze the number of regional rural ambulatory polyclinic institutions in recent years, in 2015-2020 there were 2 in Rishton, Furqat, Uchkoprik, Uzbek districts of Ferghana region, 4 in Dangara, Kuva, Yozyovon districts, 5 in Beshariq, Koshtepa districts, 5 in Toshloq, Fergana districts. 8 decreased to 15 in Baghdad and Buvaida districts. However, this indicator has increased by 1 in Altiariq district, and by 2 in Sokh district. The number of hospitals in the valley regions was as follows [4].

The number of hospital institutions decreased by 1 in Altiariq, Rishton, Fergana districts, 4 in Sokh district, 6 in Buvayda district. This indicator increased by 1 in Beshariq, Dangara, Koshtepa districts, and by 3 in Uzbek and Uchkoprik districts. However, 3 in Kuva and Furqat districts and 9 in Tashlok district remained unchanged. Based on the information presented above, it can be said that one of the main reasons for the problems related to the decrease in the number of outpatient polyclinics was their merger.

The increase in the number of outpatient polyclinics was due to the increase in the need for medical services as a result of the demographic growth of the population in some regions. Also, the reforms implemented in the following years regarding the establishment of private medical institutions and the importation of medical equipment from foreign countries led to an increase in the number of outpatient polyclinics. Similar processes can be considered directly in the operation of hospital institutions.

At present, many things are being done by the President 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, the health sector, first of all, its units at the primary level, rural medicine “The government should focus on the implementation of a complex of measures for the fundamental improvement of the activity of emergency medical centers and the further development of specialized special centers providing services based on high technologies [1,16]”. 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

In conclusion, it can be said that during the years of independence, positive work was carried out in the field of health care in our country, including in Fergana region. Newly modern rural medical centers were built and provided with material and technical, laboratory equipment and

medical equipment. The benefits of high-class specialist doctors have also been established in health care facilities in remote villages. Several hundreds of thousands of villagers were cured of their ailments here.

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