

MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEM OF FERGHANA VALLEY IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Abdurakhmon Abdumuminovich Abdukhalimov

Andizhan State Medical Institute Work with Youth, Spirituality and

Head of Education, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in History, Associate Professor

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the activity of hospitals in the Ferghana Valley during the years of independence and the number of beds in them based on evidence. Besides, it is shown that activity of healthcare facilities, their material and technical condition, was in a pitiable condition. In the first years of independence, the procedure of expanding and developing inpatient services based on the Soviet model.

Keywords and expressions: Ferghana Valley, hospital, material and technical base, places, construction and repair.

INTRODUCTION

On the eve of independence, as in other areas of the republic, the activity of healthcare facilities, their material and technical condition, was in a pitiable condition. In the first years of independence, the procedure of expanding and developing inpatient services based on the Soviet model, increasing the number of beds for patients in hospitals, was preserved in the country's medical field. Gradually, with the passage of time, reforms were carried out in this direction as well [3:22].

RESEARCH METHODS

Reorganization of the structure and network of local health institutions was continued with the decisions No. 707 of 1991 and No. 521 of September 30, 1992. More than 21,000 hospital beds were cut in 1992 in order to find cheaper forms of medical care and increase the efficiency of the hospital bed fund [4:79].

In 1992, children's hospitals and departments with 667 beds, polyclinics for 1 thousand 392 admissions per shift were built and commissioned. More than 243.5 million rubles or 40% of the total funds allocated for these purposes were spent on capital repair and reconstruction of children's and maternity institutions. The number of day inpatient beds in pediatric institutions has doubled.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The "Regulation" on the organization of labor protection and safety equipment in institutions and organizations within the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been revised. However, some of the measures provided for in this agreement include increasing the wages of health workers working in rural areas by 20 percent, and the wages of workers working in difficult districts by 25 percent. Introduction of 8-10 percent additional payment to medical personnel working in conditions harmful to health. The monthly salary of health workers for the degree of candidate of science and doctor of science, as well as the issue of payment of additional funds for

the category of qualification and rank of senior health workers have not been resolved [4:74]. And 325-bed hospitals and 1,238 polyclinics per shift were built at the expense of collective farms. Among them are the hospital at the Karakol collective farm of Andizhan region and the rehabilitation building in the village of Tashliq, Fergana region.

The administration of Namangan and Ferghana regions successfully completed commissioning of hospitals and polyclinics, while Andizhan region failed to launch the planned facilities, hospitals and polyclinics. The facilities of the 60-bed hospital in Andizhan city and the 410-bed dental clinic in Shahrikhan city were not commissioned. One of the reasons for the non-commissioning of the planned capacities was the failure of the customer to equip the commissioned facilities with equipment, cable-wire products and materials.

It is a pity that outpatient polyclinics are not using the available medical techniques effectively while difficulties are arising. Central district hospitals have quality medical equipment up to computer tomography, but it was not working at full capacity. Therefore, it was indicated that these equipments should be installed in permanent working hospitals and large institutions. In polyclinics, doctors do not carry the load, they mainly see patients in the first half of the day, and there are no patients in the second half. He did very little research in laboratories.

Provincial Health Departments assumed responsibility for every incident that occurred in the province without referring to the Ministry of Health. Second, there were reforms in money and expenses in the sector. Thirdly, the curative activities were gradually moved to preventive activities.

New forms of management have been introduced in all healthcare institutions of the republic, work such as the brigade form of labor organization, the contract system, and paid and contractual services have been launched.

This increase is due to the repeated increase of the price list for paid services. At the same time, in 1992, an additional 13 medical and 3 non-medical small enterprises were opened. As of January 1, 1993, there were 1,365 departments in the health care system based on budget organizations and independent organizations.

The activities of health care institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan were carried out under emergency budget conditions. Institutions' expenses related to staff salaries, medicines and food for patients were fully financed.

The lack of financial resources, on the one hand, put medical institutions in a difficult economic situation, and on the other hand, it allowed to reduce costs and introduce new forms of management, as well as to find additional reserves for the treatment of financial resources [4:75]. Of course, when we say healthy offspring, we all mean healthy offspring first. In this regard, over the past years, a wide range of measures have been developed and implemented based on the program embodying the idea of "Healthy mother - healthy child". In particular, diagnostic, screening and perinatal centers equipped with modern medical equipment, construction of new maternity wards, in a word, a lot of work was done in the center and in other places to protect the health of mothers and children.

Acknowledging these things, we are also aware that new tasks are emerging in front of us today in order to prevent risks that have a negative impact on human health due to various reasons, to further strengthen the material and technical base of medical services, and to encourage the work of doctors who are guardians of this field. we imagine.

New screening centers were established in regional centers within the framework of the State Program "Mother and Child Screening". All regional centers were provided with modern diagnostic and laboratory equipment and necessary materials at the expense of budget funds. This, in turn, made it possible to raise the prevention and treatment of many genetic diseases to a higher level, to reduce the risk of children being born with genetic diseases and defects.

The Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the main directions of the implementation of the State Program for further deepening the reform of the health care system and its further development" dated September 19, 2007 and the Decision of October 2007 "On measures to improve the organization of the medical institutions of the Republic" and Regional medical associations were established on the basis of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the organizational structure and activities of regional healthcare institutions" issued on March 18, 2008. Rural district hospitals were transformed into departments of district medical associations. The material and technical base of rural medical centers was provided in accordance with the world standards of the Asian Development Bank, the Kuwait program and the projects "Health-1", "Health-2", "Health-3" [5:68].

Taking into account such wide-ranging tasks, in 2010, 1 trillion 700 billion soums were allocated from the state budget in the field of healthcare. This is 30 percent more than last year [2:52].

Work on improving the system of stimulating the work of doctors and medical workers will be continued. In 2011, the average salary of healthcare workers was increased by at least 25%. More than 420 billion soums were allocated from the budget to finance expenses related to salary increase [2:126].

It is no secret that along with the positive results achieved in the health care system in the past period, there are also shortcomings and problems waiting to be solved. For this reason, over the next three years, citizens' appeals, opinions and suggestions were thoroughly studied in our country, and more than 170 legal documents were adopted on the deep reform of the medical network.

In particular, on the basis of the decree "On comprehensive measures to fundamentally improve the health care system of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the concept of the development of the health care system in 2019-2025 and the corresponding program were approved. All this creates new opportunities to focus on the human factor in the organization of work, from primary health care and emergency and emergency care to higher structures, to expand the types of medical services and to bring their quality to the level of international standards.

It is known that prevention of the disease is more effective and useful both for the family and the state than to treat it. Therefore, priority is given to the development of preventive medicine in our country. In this regard, the head of our state said, "At this time, in order to improve the provision of medical and sanitary assistance, women's consultation rooms, girls' health rooms, social pharmacies, 24-hour emergency medical centers are organized in 817 rural medical centers, 798 rural and 178 city family polyclinics in our country and the activities of specialists in 5 narrow fields were launched" [1:382].

CONCLUSION

To sum up, in the first years of independence, the condition of medical institutions, outpatient clinics and polyclinics in the regions of Ferghana Valley was not satisfactory. There were a number of problems in the supply of clean drinking water and heat in rural medical centers. In order to eliminate these problems, a number of reforms were implemented during the years of independence. The material and technical base of district, urban medical associations, family polyclinics was strengthened and equipped with modern equipment. A network of medical facilities including emergency medical care centers meeting the highest requirements has been formed.

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