

BRINGING PRIMARY MEDICAL SERVICES CLOSER TO THE POPULATION!

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Abstract: The health sector serves to ensure long-term national interests aimed at strengthening the health of the population, improving the quality of life and ensuring sustainable demographic development. The purpose of developing the health sector and ensuring its economic security is to organize the provision of primary medical and sanitary assistance to the population within the scope of medical assistance guaranteed by the state and to ensure the protection of human rights in the health sector. The goal of maintaining and strengthening the health of the population is to increase life expectancy, reduce premature death and disability, and increase the population.

Key words: Medical services, efficiency improvement, standard of living of the population, healthcare system, emergency medical care.

We are grateful that the breath of independence gave our country and people the steps to progress in all aspects. Today, our compatriots feel the ease and convenience created in every sphere and direction by virtue of their independence, as an example of their daily life. If we take only the healthcare system, important and vital reforms have been implemented in terms of further improvement of the sector, improvement of the quality and efficiency of medical services, and protection of public health. The head of our state pays special attention to the development of the sector, emphasizes the need to meet the demand for quality medical services and create favorable conditions. Literally, renewal and development processes are taking place in our country in order to further improve the standard of living of the population, increase the quality and efficiency of the provided medical services. This, of course, also applies to the emergency and ambulance service of the health care system. After all, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in every lecture, speech, and meeting, always insists that in order to please our people, first of all, it is extremely necessary to meet the demand for high-quality medical services. Health care has a long history in the East, especially in Uzbekistan. Especially in the Middle Ages, high levels of medicine were achieved in this region. During this period, Greek and other languages were written. medical works were translated into Arabic, and their recommendations were put into practice. At the same time, thinkers of the East created extensive works on the science of medicine. In this regard, Abu Rayhan Beruni's "Medicine Medicine" ("Kitab Assaydana Fittib") and Abu Ali ibn Sina's "Medical Laws" ("Al Qanun Fittib") are famous and have been the main guide in world medicine for a long time. Especially Abu Ali Ibn Sina became very famous in his time as a doctor (judge) using new methods of treatment. In later

times, medicine became the main form of health care in Turkestan. Doctors studied in madrasahs or learned to treat various diseases, fractures, wounds, and prevent diseases through apprenticeship. Many of them were engaged not only in the treatment of patients, but also in the preparation of medicines. Owner Amir Timur paid special attention to public health protection, among other educational activities. Famous doctors from other countries brought to the capital Samarkand and opened special hospitals. Today, the tasks and privileges given to the development of this field in our country, the modern medical equipment allocated for the field, increase the level of scientific research carried out by system specialists to a high level, diagnostics and It further expands the possibilities of developing and developing new promising methods of treatment.

More than 20 decrees and decisions were adopted in Uzbekistan in 2020 aimed at further development of the health care system and improving the efficiency of its activities and the protection of the population's health. In 2021, 21 trillion soums were allocated to the industry from the budget, which is 3 times more than in 2017. In our country, 87 of more than 250 diseases can be treated in the primary joint. For this, it is necessary to provide this joint with qualified personnel, 50 types of drugs and 16 types of medical equipment necessary for emergency care. 17 specialized medical centers in the republic are conducting on-site medical examinations, as a result of which diseases are detected early and accidents are prevented. In particular, the number of patients coming to Tashkent has decreased by almost 20% in the last 2 years, as the Physiatics and Pediatrics centers have established their branches in all regions. There are more than 3,000 medical institutions in our country, and modern technologies are being introduced to their activities. 423 primary medical institutions are connected to the "Electronic polyclinic" information system. But there are not enough conditions for new work everywhere. Some medical institutions lack computers. Although 28 billion soums have been allocated from the budget in 2021 for digitization of the industry, the work in this regard is slow. There is still much work to be done to improve efficiency and public convenience in the system as a whole. In local surveys, only 13 percent of the population said that they feel positive changes in medicine.

In order to strengthen the material and technical base of health care institutions in the regions and expand their resource capacity, equip them with modern medical equipment, as well as improve the system of improving the qualifications of medical workers:

1. To purchase modern medical equipment for state district (city) and regional medical institutions and to improve the qualifications of their specialists in leading foreign medical institutions at the expense of the Recovery and Development Fund to the Ministry of Finance based on its applications in 2021-2022 in national currency equivalent to up to 100 million US dollars allocate loan funds at an annual rate of 2 percent. In this case, these funds are provided for a period of 3 years from the date of submission of the applications of the Ministry of Finance.
2. The Ministry of Finance will return the funds allocated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this decision as a budget loan to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city hokims for a period of no more than 3 years, provided that they are returned at the established rate. separate In this case, the Ministry of Finance can direct the loan funds to equip the republic's specialized scientific and practical medical centers with modern medical equipment and to improve the qualifications of their specialists in leading foreign medical institutions.
3. Let it be noted that: the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent hokimities, together with the relevant regional health departments, will determine the

need for medical equipment in each region and institution on the basis of consultation and purchase it from loan funds. submits the list of equipment to the Ministry of Health for approval. Public health protection largely depends on the activity of the state epidemiologic service. In Uzbekistan, sanitary epidemiology stations and "Health" centers, which carry out organizational and coordinating work on the formation of a healthy lifestyle among the population, will carry out this task. In the republic, the Institute of "Health", its branches in the regions and cities, widely disseminate knowledge about sanitation among the population using radio, television and the press. will do.

A network of institutions providing specialized medical assistance to children was established. The program "For a healthy generation" developed in the republic, first of all, on the basis of regular medical examinations, aims to identify schoolchildren and adolescents with weak health and illnesses, and implement measures to improve their health and the young generation in general. On May 7, 1993, the Order of the Republic of Uzbekistan "For a Healthy Generation" of the first and second degrees was established for special services in the protection of motherhood and childhood, in providing the best material conditions and moral environment for the development of a healthy generation. great importance is attached to improving their skills. In Tashkent, there is a training institute for doctors. Every year, 8-10 thousand doctors improve their qualifications in its 43 departments and courses for various specialties. Healthcare reform in the country was carried out step by step. In the first phase (1991-94), all attention was paid to improving maternal and child health care, stabilizing demographic indicators, and reducing infectious diseases. In the second stage (1994-98), pharmacies and a number of treatment-prophylactic institutions were privatized, outpatient polyclinic services were developed and restructured. As a result, hospitalization of the population decreased to 13.8% in 2001 instead of 18.3% in 1997. O'zbekiston In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the program for the development of the social infrastructure of rural areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan until the year 2000" (May 21, 1996), the establishment of a completely new institution in the field of health care - village medical centers (QVP) and not primary paramedic assistance to the population, but provision of qualified medical assistance was envisaged. A special criterion has been developed for QVGT that meets international standards for all indicators - material supply, personnel, modern equipment and medicine.

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