THE STATE OF SAMARKAND MEDICINE IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Abstract: Analysis of the state of Samarkand medicine in the years of independence.

Key words: medicine, independence

Introduction:
After the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan in August 1991, there was an opportunity to study the history of our people, in particular, medicine, in more depth. As President I. A. Karimov stressed at the first session of the Oliy Majlis on February 23, 1995: "The whole world recognizes that Uzbekistan, that is, our Homeland, is the cradle of civilization not only in the East, but also in the whole world. On this ancient and sacred land, great scientists, thinkers and scientists grew up and conducted their activities. On this land, the foundations of religious and world science have been created and flourish"[3]

The formation of medicine as a science in the country in the Middle Ages is described in various sources. We know the names of such great scientists and thinkers of the East as Abu Mansur al-Bukhari, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Abu Abdulloh Ilohi and many others who made a huge contribution to the development and formation of medical practice not only in the East, but also around the world. Scientific researches of many scientists [R. S. Sagatov, 1958; Yu. A. Atabekov, 1960; D. M. Niyazov, 1965; N. M. Mahmudova, 1967; A. A. Kadirov, 1970; Ch. A. Abdirov, 1974; A. A. Abdullaev, 1980; I. K. Abdullaev, 1991; A. Javliev, 2001; N. F. Rasulova, 2006; M. D. Mahsumov, 2006, etc.] are devoted to the history of medicine in Uzbekistan. They analyze in detail the various areas of medicine in Uzbekistan, the stages of development of therapy, surgery, pediatrics, protection of motherhood and childhood, and the system of medical prevention.

Some branches of medical development in the territory of the Samarkand region were studied by T. U. Aripova (1979), A. A. Kadirov (1984), S. M. Bahramov (1988), M. Hasaniy (1991), R. U. Arzikulov (2005) and others. Including "the story of the struggle against parasitic diseases" D. A. Asadov, F. T. Abdiyev, 2004], "the History of the State sanitary and epidemiological supervision of the Samarkand region" (N. Hojaev, 2006), "the Development of medicine of Samarkand in the years of Independence" (N. Hojaev, 2017), "Samarand tibbiyoti Mustaqillik yillarida" (N. Hojaev, 2019), "Tibbiyot isloihatining Yangi davri."(N. Hojaev, 2020). However, the history of the development of the healthcare system in Samarkand during the years of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan is not sufficiently studied.

Materials and methods. The materials on the history of medicine of Samarkand stored in the Samarkand regional state archive, regional, city, district medical and preventive institutions are analyzed. The scientific data was collected and published using the retrospective method.

The proclamation of state independence and the formation of an independent sovereign state of the Republic of Uzbekistan required a rethinking of all aspects of the socio-economic activities of the society, including the problems of public health protection.

The crisis situation of the Republic's health care in the Soviet period was due to the fact that an extensive mechanism was
laid down in the planning of the industry, when an increase in the number of beds and the number of doctors determined the level of health care. Thus, by 1991, Uzbekistan occupied one of the first places in the former USSR in terms of the number of doctors (71.1 thousand) and hospital beds (256.7 thousand). However, quantitative indicators did not give the expected result. The average life expectancy of people in the republic is 69.3 years, which is 8-10 years lower than in the developed countries of the world (Japan, Sweden, Great Britain, etc.). Every year, up to 8 million people were registered in the republic. In hospitals, 5 million patients, or 25% of the total population, were treated during the year; 240 thousand people fell ill with infectious diseases, half of them with viral hepatitis, while 70% were children.

In the republic in recent years, the infant mortality rate has remained high – 35.5 per 1000 live births, or 24 thousand children died annually before reaching the age of 1 year; the maternal mortality rate – 65.3 per 100 thousand live births [1]. All of the above necessitated a radical revision of the planning industry and the development of new concepts of health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A group of specialists from the Ministry of Health, with the involvement of leading scientists and specialists from research centers and medical universities, developed such a concept.

The concept was based on the transition from extensive way of development to the formation of the health budget is not on the bed in hospitals and long-term norm per 1 inhabitant of the Republic, the definition of priorities in the development of health, social protection of workers of the healthcare system. The concept are the development of preventive health care, the empowerment of outpatient facilities, the reduction of hospital beds based on their performance, the increase in allocations for the operation of clinics, priority allocation of medical equipment for outpatient care, raising the prestige of providers of outpatient services. The concept has a special place in the protection of motherhood and childhood. The protection of motherhood and childhood is based on the improvement of women of childbearing age, the development of an interdepartmental program for this purpose, the close interaction of legislative bodies, the executive branch, public and religious organizations, health authorities and institutions. In the implementation of measures for the protection of
The adopted laws put on the agenda changes in the composition and tasks of the health care system and its material and technical base.

In 1996, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution "On the program for the development of rural infrastructure in the period up to 2000". On the initiative of the President of the Republic, it set the task of creating branches of medical and preventive institutions of a completely new type to fully provide the rural population with qualified medical care. In a short time, a medical center was built and started operating in the village of Tegan in the Urgut district. The Ministry of Health organized regional screening seminars. Work has begun on improving the system. The decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "State program on reforming the health care system in the Republic of Uzbekistan", UP-2107, brought the reform process to a new level. In a short time, a new healthcare structure was formed. In accordance with it, in 1999, on the basis of the clinic No. 2 of the Samarkand State Medical Institute, a branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care was established, equipped with modern equipment (in particular, computed tomography) and staffed with highly qualified medical personnel. Organized emergency departments in city and regional Central hospitals in the area, built a large number of institutions of emergency medical care in the Samarkand region, improved logistics and transport potential emergency.

In 1991-2007, the old foundation was reconstructed and completely renovated: about 30 buildings began to meet the modern requirements for medical institutions. Such an update occurred throughout the region. A lot of work was carried out to equip the rural medical centers built in the villages with modern equipment. Of the 384 SVPs, 137 (36%) were newly built, and 247 (64%) were reorganized.

In 2004, 20 SVPs of the region were equipped with medical equipment worth 310 million sums under the "Health-1" project, and district institutions were equipped with equipment worth 258 million sums under the "Health-2" project. In 2006, this amount amounted to 845.6 million sums. Polyclinics in Samarkand received equipment worth 31 million sums. The total amount spent on equipping rural medical centers amounted to 1 billion 746 million sums. Thus, in a short period of time since the adoption of independence, there has been a qualitative change in the healthcare system of the Samarkand region.

After the adoption of the decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state program for the reform of the health system" No. PF-2107, the reforms in the field of medicine were further developed. The course was taken to meet international standards. Step by step, many medical institutions began to switch to self-financing. A large number of paid medical institutions have appeared. Their material and technical base was strengthened. Instead of a three-tier system of medical care began to introduce a two-stage; in the countryside ended in the creation of a network of rural health clinics, fewer obstetric units and rural health clinics. Medical firms, centers, and offices for the private activities of medical workers began to open. Healthy competition between public and private medical institutions has undoubtedly contributed to the improvement of the quality of medical care, as the opportunity to choose has appeared. The quality of training of general practitioners has significantly improved. In recent years, they have been trained by higher medical educational institutions. New information technologies and information flows are gradually being introduced.

In 1996, Pentium-3 computers were introduced into the activities of the regional hospital. They are served by software engineers, graduates of the Faculty of Applied Mathematics of Samarkand State University. As a result, the time for preparing reports has been reduced, and efficiency has increased.

In the following years, almost all medical institutions began to be equipped with more advanced computer technology. The use of modern communication, the Internet, undoubtedly facilitates and increases the efficiency of the work of medical professionals. In mid-2006, the regional branch of the Samarkand Institute of Health received a new building equipped with modern administrative office equipment, including a digital video camera and modem communication [3].

Rural medical centers consisting of 18-24 rooms were put into operation instead of paramedic midwifery centers consisting of 2-3 rooms. The staff of rural medical centers consists of 15-
25 medical workers and in the paramedic midwifery centers there were only 3 employees. There are offices of vaccination, physiotherapy, obstetrician-gynecologist, day hospital, laboratory, etc. They are equipped with 18-23 types of medical equipment.

We will not be mistaken if we note that the fruit of the reforms was the creation of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care and their branches in all regions of the republic.

Achievements in the field of medicine have shown the need to continue its reform. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan has approved programs for the construction of new buildings for medical and preventive institutions, their optimization, and major reconstruction.

This Program (2009-2013) began with the major reconstruction of four medical institutions. The regional perinatal center, the Screening Center, the hospital for War and Labor Veterans, and the maternity hospital No. 2 in Samarkand have been completely reconstructed and equipped with modern medical equipment. In accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 48 of March 18, 2008 "On measures to improve the organizational structure and activities of medical institutions", district and city medical associations were organized on the basis of two city and fourteen district central hospitals.

In order to further deepen the reforms in the healthcare system, create organizational, financial, economic and legal conditions for the formation of high-tech specialized medical centers in the republic at the level of high world requirements, and widely introduce advanced medical technologies, the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-3214 "On measures for further reform of the healthcare system" was signed on February 26, 2003.

According to this decree, the most important task of the second stage of health care reform in Uzbekistan is to create state-of-the-art foreign specialized clinics and medical centers that receive and treat patients in need of highly qualified specialized medical care using modern diagnostic and therapeutic medical equipment.

In order to further deepen the reform and implementation of the State program for health development" and to ensure the organization of activities of the Republican specialized scientific-practical medical centers a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated may 21, 2009, № 145 "On the organization of the Republican specialized scientific-practical medical centers" such as the Republican specialized scientific-practical medical center of obstetrics and gynecology, specialized scientific-practical medical center of Pediatrics, specialized scientific-practical medical center of therapy and rehabilitation, specialized scientific-practical medical center of dermatology and venereology, specialized scientific-practical medical center of Phthisiology and pulmonology, and specialized scientific-practical medical center of endocrinology. Which work successfully until today.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 29, 2015 No. 251 "On approval of the Concept and Set of measures to ensure healthy nutrition of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2015-2020" approved the Concept for Ensuring Healthy Nutrition of the population of the country for the period 2015-2020.

According to this decree, the country has improved the structure and diet, along with other factors that have a positive impact on the quality and effectiveness of medical care and improving the health of the population. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of children with reduced body weight has more than halved (from 4% to 1.8%), and the incidence of anemia in women has decreased by 2.5 times. The average life expectancy of the population of Uzbekistan increased by 6.5 years (from 67 to 73.5 years), and the average life expectancy of women to 75.8 years.

The results of the study conducted in 2014 showed that about 67.2% of the adult population of the republic consume vegetables and fruits below the WHO recommended norm, 37% - food with excessive salt content, and 16.4% of the adult population has low physical activity. As a result, 20.2% of the adult population is overweight and 33.9% has high blood pressure [4].

The new President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev Miromonovich noted that over the past 25 years under the leadership of the First President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov was made tremendous changes in all spheres of life of our country introduced the principles of market economy,
strongly fortified the foundations of sovereignty, formed a
democratic state of law and a strong civil society. The further
consistent continuation of this large-scale work is the main
goal of all our people. For ensuring the bright future of the
Motherland and the well-being of the people is the main idea
of our independence. Continuing the work of the First
President of the country, in order to further improve the state
of health care, from the first days of his leadership of the
Republic, he issued a number of decrees and resolutions on
further reform of the health care system of the Republic. This
period can be called a new period of healthcare reform.
In order to further improve the system of emergency and
emergency medical care for citizens, to strengthen its
efficiency, technology and efficiency, to organize a complex
of medical, scientific, methodological and educational work to
provide the population with timely qualified emergency and
emergency medical care, the Decree of the President of the
Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP 4985 of March 16, 2017 “On
measures to further improve the system of emergency medical
care” was signed.

In the three years since the signing of this decree, the material
and technical base of the buildings and premises of the
emergency medical service has been strengthened. In 2017-
2020, major repairs of 240 facilities and current repairs of 369
facilities were carried out.

The share of funding for mobile emergency medical teams
with necessary medicines and consumables has been increased
2-fold. To strengthen the fleet of the ambulance service, 1,200
units of specialized vehicles were purchased.

In the framework of a Program 2017 — 2021 on the further
development of specialized medical services in the Republic
of Uzbekistan allocated over 373.5 billion sums and more than
100 million US dollars, of which 60 billion sums were
allocated for the construction, reconstruction and capital repair
of facilities of the Republican specialized scientific-practical
medical centers and more than 97 million U.S. dollars to equip
the Republican and territorial specialized medical care with
the latest medical equipment.

As a result of the targeted implementation of a set of
preventive and anti-epidemic measures in the Republic of
Uzbekistan, significant progress has been made in the fight
against infectious diseases. Since 1991, there has been a
consistent decrease in the incidence of a number of infectious
diseases, including viral hepatitis "A" — 4.5 times, acute
intestinal infections — 4.6 times, acute respiratory diseases-
7.9 times.

As a result of improving the National Calendar of Preventive
vaccinations, as well as taking into account the international
experience of developed countries, vaccination against 13
infectious diseases is currently being carried out. The level of
immunization coverage among the population is 95-99%[5].

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has taken a
course to radically improve the health care system and created
a solid legal basis for the reform. Approved the concepts of
the development of medicine, science, and education in the
period 2021-2030.

Thus, during the years of independence, medical workers of
Samarkand have achieved significant success and made a
significant contribution to the development of medicine in our
country.

Conclusion

1. The development of medicine in the years of independence
in Samarkand went down in history as the era of transition
from quantitative to qualitative indicators, the organization of
medical care to the population in accordance with
international standards.

2. In the years of independence, since 1991, there has been a
consistent decrease in the incidence of a number of infectious
diseases, including viral hepatitis "A" — by 4.5 times, acute
intestinal infections — by 4.6 times, acute respiratory
diseases-by 7.9 times.

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