

STARTING THE ACTIVITY OF HOSPITALS IN ANDIJAN REGION

Abdukhaliimov Abdurakhmon Abdumuminovich

Andijan State Medical Institute Work with youth, spirituality and head of education, history doctor of philosophy (PhD), associate professor

On the eve of independence, as in other regions of the country, in the Fergana Valley, including the Andijan region, a number of works were carried out regarding the construction and repair of health facilities. Hospitals in the region have created comfortable conditions for patients. Most hospitals have been equipped with modern medical equipment.

In the first years of independence, the buildings of Pakhtaabad, Kurgantepa, Boz (now Boston) and Buloqboshi district polyclinics, state sanitary-epidemiological control centers of Izboskan and Andijan districts were completed. Central dental polyclinic in Andijan city, polyclinic for 410 patients in Khanabad city, 50-bed children's hospital, preventive buildings in Marhamat district were commissioned. During this period, 98 hospitals, 250 ambulatory and polyclinic institutions, and 539 paramedic-midwifery centers served the population of the region.

By 1995, 133 rural medical clinics were built and commissioned in the region on the basis of the project, 92 were provided with clean drinking water, and 32 were connected to the telephone network. During this period, 64 out of 2,537 paramedic-midwifery centers in the region were built on the basis of the project. The rest were housed in adapted buildings. In 1996, work was carried out on the basis of the program of the World Health Organization in Boz (now Boston) district. For this purpose, 23 different medical devices and equipment were brought from Italy [2,27].

During the period under study, significant work was done in the districts to improve the health of the population and improve the provision of medical care to them. For example, a polyclinic capable of serving 150 patients per day was established in Buloqbashi district, which was established with the honor of independence, in 1997-1998, rural medical centers were established in the villages of Mayariq, Chaqar, and Sarvontepa [3,80].

17 sub-branches with 390 beds were established under the central hospitals of 3 cities and 14 districts in order to create a system of emergency medical care in regional districts. In the next two years, 27 thousand 618 patients were treated in the regional emergency medical care system, 13 thousand 124 patients were given outpatient care, 14 thousand 131 patients were cured by surgery [4,68]. They were served by 70 hospitals, 287 independent ambulatory polyclinic institutions, 4 maternity homes, 83 rural medical clinics, and 124 rural medical centers.

As of January 1, 2000, there were 14,75 permanent treatment places in treatment facilities, and the provision of treatment places for every 1,000 population corresponded to 6.4% [2,24]. Significant changes in the field of health care have been noticed in the region in recent years. It should be noted that as of December 2003, a total of 255 rural medical centers, modern institutions specializing in maternal and child health care, and emergency medical care centers were established.

It is especially noteworthy that the city of Andijan literally became one of the largest medical centers in the republic during this period. The international recognition of scientific research and

Ethiopian International Multidisciplinary Research Conferences

OKTOBER 20

<https://ejmr.org/conferences/index.php/eimrc>

research carried out at the medical institute here shows the high potential of Andijan scientists [1,51].

The establishment of 9 medical facilities and 17 rural medical centers in the region in accordance with the adopted national programs for the protection of the health of the population made it possible to expand the scope and improve the quality of medical services. Capital repair and reconstruction works were completed in 15 medical institutions in the province, and such works were continued in 30 of them.

In 2011, a regional diagnostic laboratory worth 760,000 US dollars was commissioned under the regional state sanitary-epidemiological control center by the US company "Bechtel" based on the biological risk reduction program. As a result of the installation of modern laboratory equipment at the cost of more than 464,000 US dollars, preventive measures to prevent the entry of highly dangerous infectious diseases into the territory of the republic were effectively launched.

In turn, the medical associations of the city of Karasuv and Boz (now Boston) district, the center for the fight against AIDS and the blood transfusion station, the state sanitary-epidemiological control centers of the region and the city of Karasuv were completely modernized. Izboskan district medical association, regional multidisciplinary medical center, oncology dispensary, Oltinkol district state sanitary-epidemiological control center, 1st maternity complex in Andijan city, 2nd regional anti-tuberculosis dispensary in Izboskan district were commissioned.

In 2013, investment in the healthcare system of Andijan region amounted to 23.6 billion soums, or increased almost 10 times. This year, on the basis of the investment program, construction and reconstruction works were carried out in 10 objects.

For example, a 250-bed treatment building and a gym of the regional children's anti-tuberculosis sanatorium were newly built. The 50-bed treatment building, kitchen and farm buildings were reconstructed. Roofing works of Andijan State Medical Institute clinic buildings have been completed. The building of the 150-bed consultative polyclinic of the regional multidisciplinary medical center was reconstructed, and the construction of the 150-bed surgical building, the 50-bed treatment building of the regional oncology dispensary, and the overhaul of the radiation therapy department were completed.

In 2016, 36 billion 131 million soums worth 36 billion 131 million soums were built in 13 treatment and prevention institutions of the Health Department, as well as in 30 rural medical centers in 14 districts [5].

In 2018, construction and reconstruction works were targeted, and 7 billion 429 million soums were spent from the local budget for the installation of energy-saving boilers in heating systems. In order to improve the quality of emergency medical care, 4 thousand 682 beds were added, and 36 institutions were provided with soft furniture, computer equipment, and medical equipment. 50 billion 150 million soums were allocated for the cost of medicines [6].

In conclusion, it can be said that all primary care family doctor's offices, polyclinics and hospitals will be renovated and fully supplied with filtered drinking water and hot water. The number of hemodialysis units will be doubled to 200. All districts and cities will be covered by this service. The amount of bonuses paid to medical workers for many years of work will also be revised and increased.

Ethiopian International Multidisciplinary Research Conferences

OKTOBER 20

<https://eijmr.org/conferences/index.php/eimrc>

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Karimov I.A. Tinchlik va xavfsizligimiz o‘z kuch-qudratimizga hamjihatligimiz va qat’iy irodamizga bog‘liq. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2004.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Administratsiyasi Arxivi Andijon viloyati bo‘limi, 4141-fond, 6, 8, 15-ro‘yxat, 29, 34, 178-yig‘majildlar.
3. Eshonov G‘. Intilganga tole yor (Buloqboshi tumani hokimligining faoliyati haqida hujjatli qissa). – Andijon: «Andijon» nashriyoti OAJ, 2002.
4. Shokarimov S., Sultonov A. Jannatmakon Andijon .–Toshkent: «Toshkent Islom Universiteti», 2002.
5. Iqbol. 2017 yil 26 yanvar 5 (949)
6. Andijonnoma, 2019 yil 1 yanvar.