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Anotation: This article discussed the opening of the Andijan State Medical Institute and the changes in it.**Keywords:** Institute, USSR, Andijan, faculty, pediatrician, treatment, dentistry.

The Andijan State Medical Institute was established on the basis of resolutions No. 241 of the former USSR Council of Ministers of August 2, 1955 and No. 639 of the Council of Ministers of the former Uzbek SSR of September 21, 1955. The Faculty of treatment was established in October 1955. The first dean of the Faculty of treatment is Associate Professor K.A. Zufarov was. At that time, the faculty had 10 departments, with 120 students enrolled, and later the student body grew and the number of departments began to grow. The Faculty of Pediatrics was founded in November 1966. In 1972, the faculty was shut down in Tashkent due to the opening of the Central Asian Institute of medical Pediatrics, which was restored in 1977. As of the present time, there are 14 departments in the Faculty of Pediatrics. The main part of these departments is located in the educational building and clinic of the Institute. The rest of the clinical departments are located at the bases of the regional hospitals.[1]

On December 12, 1971, the grand opening ceremony of the Yusuf Otabekov clinic of the Andijan State Medical Institute was held. The ceremony was attended by the heads of Andijan, Fergana, Namangan region, leaders in the system of the Ministry of health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, representatives of the general public and scientists of the Institute. The idea of building a separate clinic for the institute was conceived by the first rector of the Institute, U.A. Born by Alimov, by his action, according to the decree of the executive committee of the city of Andijan of people's deputies No. 228/14-a of May 10, 1961, 18 hectares of land were initially allocated for the construction of a 750-seat hospital. The construction of the clinic of the Andijan State Medical Institute is directly related to the name of a famous scientist, a skillful organizer, professor Yusuf Otabekov, who worked for many years in leadership positions in the Uzbek health system. Yusuf Otabekov was born on 18 March 1912 in Kokand to a simple poor family. From the age of 8, the children were brought up in a boarding school. Then he entered the Fergana medical educational institution, and after completing it, he studied at the Samarkand Medical Institute. In the academic year 1950-1951, Joseph Otabekov, who studied in Moscow on a one-year course to improve the skills of health leaders, taught in the preparation of my scientific work, professor N.A. Vinogradov, Prof. G.A. Batkis, A.M. Markov, B.D. He points out that I always respectfully mention the names of Shevilov and other scientists.[2] after Yusuf Otabekov was appointed rector of Andijan State Medical Institute in 1963, training qualified personnel in the health system, the Institute's improved training and practice base, i.e. the establishment of its own clinic, with the feeling that it is extremely important to create favorable conditions for young scientific workers and, most importantly, equipped with modern apparatus convenient for patients, to set up treatment work in accordance with the requirements of the time, mobilized his energy and energy for the construction of the clinic. The clinic was supposed to be a leading clinic in the Fergana Valley with high potential, equipped with the most modern

apparatus in medicine, to provide qualified medical services to more than 5 million residents living not only in Andijan, but also in Fergana, Namangan regions. In its position, the clinic was the 4th hospital at the disposal of the Ministry of health of the Republic, which served the people, was required to perform the task of training scientific and qualified personnel in medicine. Yusuf Otabyekov addressed many influential office leaders with his opinion. He came up with an appeal to Krilenko, who was elected as a deputy of the Supreme Soviet from the Andijan region in that period (former Union), and finally received permission from Moscow to build a clinic. In 1964, 25 hectares of land was allocated from the former kolkhoz "Uzbekistan" and Sovkhoz area named Engels in the Northern small genius of Andijan. The construction of the 750-bed clinic began in stages in 1964 on the basis of the project "Uzbek project Institute and all-Union (Giprosdrav)". The project included the most modern elements designed for the construction of clinical hospitals in our homeland and foreign countries. The 162nd largest construction organization in the province was designated as the general contractor for construction. The project called for the clinic building to consist of 3 floors, monolithic eight blocks, 4 blocks for patient beds and treatment, 4 blocks for examination, visiting rooms, reception, resuscitation, pharmacy, mammy, physiotherapy, X-ray radiology departments. The 8 blocks on either side are flanked by a common gallery. At the addition of blocks eight and four, there was Block 9, a 2-lecture hall for students with 260 seats each, a meeting hall with 160 seats, and in the same Block 9 is the clinic Museum.[3]

During the years of independence, great attention was paid by our government to the issue of reforming the health system, protecting the health of the population, especially preserving the health of the mother and child, and further strengthening the formation of a healthy generation, and a number of priorities were set. Treatment and prevention work at the institute based on the tasks set out in the reforms of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ No. 1096 of April 13, 2009, PQ No. 1144 of July 1, 2009, The implementation of measures to further deepen the reform of the health sector outlined in the resolution PQ-1652 of November 28, 2011, as well as the implementation of the resolution PQ-2221 of August 1, 2014 and the implementation of state programs set for each year for the next 5 years, was carried out in the directions of practical implementation of the achievements of Special attention is paid to strengthening the health of el in our country, where human and his interests are considered priority, establishing the use of medical services by the population. In the past period, a large - scale and teran-meaningful large-scale work, a number of nationwide programs aimed at carrying out tasks of paramount importance for the development of our country and society, first of all, the program "Healthy Mother-healthy child" was implemented.[4]

Andijan State Medical Institute was founded in 1955, and to date more than 30,000 specialist doctors have been trained. While 37 Institute employees and 165 students took part in the regional-wide treatment and paternity work of the institute, by 2015 about 500 yaquin professors-teachers and students of the higher course (6-7) and Masters took up this charitable work every month. In total, 28,659 events on various topics were held in Andijan and Namangan regions on the work to increase the medical culture of the population. Including-6,201 lectures, 9,316 round tables and 13,142 Q & A nights and events on a variety of topics, including - 2,391 times in QVPS, 1,910 times in neighborhoods, 254 times in comprehensive schools and 148 times in colleges. On" World Health Day "and June 1"World Child Protection Day", professors and teachers of the institute took an active part in health fairs held not only in Andijan city, but in cultural and recreational parks in all district centers of the region and conducted more than 25,000 medical examinations per year. Seminar-trainings on "reproductive health issues", "VICH/AIDS problem, diagnosis, treatment and Prevention" were held at 2 academic lyceums under ADTI and 7 Medical Colleges and 18

pedagogical, socio-economic colleges in the region. The Seminar-trainings were attended by 1,620 students - young people. Students concentrated under the slogan "to an equal peer" received adequate knowledge of AIDS disease, its transmission routes, the consequences of the disease, which today has become an urgent issue for countries of the world, and trainers from 60 individuals from each educational institution were prepared. As a result of the treatment and promotion work carried out over the past period, it can be said that the professors and teachers of the Institute contribute to improving the reproductive health of the population in the regions of Andijan and Namangan. In particular, the number of pregnant women, maternal mortality rates decreased significantly, births at the age of 15-16, 17 years before puberty in the region decreased sharply, births at the age of 35-44 years, fourth and subsequent deliveries, the difference in the interval between deliveries was achieved only by instruction. Over the past decade, more than US \$ 750 million has been spent on modernizing and equipping treatment and preventive facilities with the most modern equipment. During the years of independence, maternal mortality in Uzbekistan decreased by 3.1 times, and infant mortality decreased by 3.2 times. As a result of the implementation of the "mother and child screening" program, the birth of children with birth defects has decreased by 1.8 times since 2000. Today, 92% of the children of our country fully comply with the World Health Organization standards for development indicators. According to the ranking of international organizations, Uzbekistan is among the ten countries in the world that provide the most care about children's health.[5]

Conclusion:In conclusion, Andijan State Medical Institute is developing mature staff in our country. In particular, to this day, such directions as treatment, pedigrree, dental faculties, pharmacy, medical prophylaxis, folk medicine are training their young personnel at the Institute. In our Uzbek people, respect and trust in doctors is significantly stronger. Therefore, it must be that today's students burn in the hope of becoming a mature doctor worthy of this trust and respect. And at the Andijan State Medical Institute, all conditions are sufficient for this.

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