

REFORMS IN RURAL MEDICAL POINTS OF ANDIJAN REGION

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Annotation: The article analyzes the activities of rural medical centers in Andijan region, the reforms carried out to modernize the sector.

Keywords and expressions: Andijan region, village medical center, family polyclinics, health centers.

In the early years of Istiqlol, the transformation of most of the rural settlements into large and medium-sized villages led to the convergence of the distance between the villages and the district centers. Naturally, in such conditions, specific opportunities were created in the territorial organization and development of medical services. As a result, a modern system of medical services began to be built and developed even in rural areas.

During this period, primary care was provided to more than 60% of the rural population in the faldsherlik-akusherlik points, mainly by a secondary medical officer. Secondly, more than 56% of rural primary care facilities were located in adapted buildings. Of these, 37% did not have a refrigerator, and 55% did not have a tap water supply [1:7].

By 1995, 133 rural medical outpatient clinics in Andijan province had been built and put into use on a project basis, and 92 had access to clean drinking water and 32 had a telephone network. During this period, 64 of the 2,537 faldserlik-akusherlik points in the region were built on the project. The rest were housed in adapted buildings [2:8].

In 1996-2000, 30 rural doctor's offices were built, and a 160-seat Office, 42 rural doctor's outpatient clinics and a faldsherlik-akusher points were converted into rural doctor's offices. However, of the 176 rural doctor's points to be put into use, 38 were not handed over or were sluggish in this regard. In this regard, 9 rural outpatient clinics and faldserlik-obstetrics were expanded and renovated in 1996, 21 in 1997, 43 in 1998-2000, while 50 rural outpatient clinics and faldserlik-obstetrics were renovated, adapted to a rural doctor's office, and equipped with modern medical equipment, diagnostic apparatus [2:24].

Work on this in the region was carried out at a rapid pace in the following years. On the implementation of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Respublnka of Uzbekistan dated March 5, 2014 "on measures to further improve the effectiveness of the work of rural medical centers", a number of works were carried out in the Shahrikhan district. In 2015, there were 27 rural doctor's offices operating in the district. Most of them come with tardza medical supplies that meet the demand of the Times. In particular, the rural doctor's office in the Dolan neighborhood is picturesque, the rooms are cozy and bright. The tools are modern, everything is in place.

The rural medical point in the culture village of pakhtaabad district was 50-lane, with 9 doctors of practice and 16 secondary medical personnel camarbasta for patient health, serving a population of 6,600.

But not all rural doctor's offices in the district were equally in demand. For example, the Fortress is located on the territory of the MFY and is a rural doctor's office "friendship", which serves a population of 6 thousand 158 people. Its building was built in 1950 of hom brick for the community Ox office. It was set aside for a medical facility in 2009. On rainy days from the roof, the chakka passed, the ceiling and walls were displaced and cracked. While the floor is a loop patch, heating in winter has been a problem as the rooms are wide and high. And the rural doctor's office in Andijan neighborhood served 11,500 residents. Housed in this old building, Maskan employed 23

employees. Built in 1950 for the former community Ox office. It was later used as a school. It was given to the medical institution in 1993. From the roof to the chuck, the floor is old, the walls are cracked. On top of it, you also carved the SAH in front of it-it has become deep [3].

Work on the construction of rural family polyclinics in the region, strengthening its material and technical base, providing the necessary medical equipment has reached a new level, and work in the field is being systematically continued. In this regard, the location of rural medical points was revised and optimized the points of inefficient operation. The emphasis was placed on the material and technical strengthening of high-demand rural doctor's offices, the transformation of worthy ones into polyclinics and the encouragement of qualified doctors. particular attention was paid to the issues of setting up the activities of rural doctor's offices around the clock and, if necessary, creating the necessary conditions for doctors to live there.

In recent times, the activity of rural medical centers equipped with the most modern medical equipment has been established in each district of the region. Work was continued to further improve the quality of social, domestic and medical services necessary for the rural population, primarily women. The village doctor's office was replaced by modern-looking, comprehensively developed family polyclinics.

Before the 30-year wedding of the country's independence, the newly established Family Medical point "Golden Valley" was put into use in the village of Abdubiy in the Shahrikhan district.

As a result, the quality of medical services provided to more than 10 thousand residents living in the neighborhoods of the village of Abdubiy will increase even more. Here, the early detection of various diseases, the provision of qualified medical services has created a number of convenience.

The family doctor's office, which has just begun work, is provided with the necessary medical equipment, equipment. In addition, the effective functioning of doctors, as well as all conditions for visitors, were created [4].

On the eve of the Navruz holiday of 2022, a new 13-family polyclinic was built and put into use instead of the old village doctor's office, which is located in the village of Khalfa, fisherman's district. This facility is intended to provide medical services to more than 10 thousand residents. At the same time, 8 doctors and 30 nurses are serving in the polyclinic on the way to maintaining the health of the population [4].

Health is the primary need, desire of a person. Therefore, the head of our state pays special attention to this issue and has been developing the industry consistently. Today, working in the neighborhood system in our country, bringing quality medical services closer to the population, teaching people to a healthy lifestyle has become one of the pressing issues. With an emphasis on improving the primary medicine joint, effective measures are being carried out in this regard.

The open dialogue of our president with medical staff on March 18, 2022 was the foundation for the elimination of more than 25 thousand appeals received. In his speech, the head of state summarized them and outlined 7 important directions. The first of them was the direction on the same topic, that is, the issue of bringing primary medical services closer to the population. Because 55% of applications were about primary medical institutions. Therefore, it is noted that the network of medical points in places will be further expanded [4].

In order to ensure the execution of their assigned assignments and to bring medical services to the population in neighborhoods located far from medical institutions, neighborhood medical centers began to operate in remote areas.

As a result of the introduction and installation of these health points in 15 cities and districts of Andijan region, measures are being carried out to provide medical support to the population. In particular, in order to bring primary medical sanitation assistance to the population in the Izboskan district, it was established that medical point activities will be established in a total of 6 neighborhood citizens ' assemblies. To do this, first of all, areas with an intermediate distance of

more than 2 kilometers with the nearest medical institution were selected. The health post installed on the "prosperous" mfy is designated to serve 242 housemates. The intermediate distance with the nearest medical facility in the neighborhood is 3 kilometers. Bed beds, 120 different types of primary medicines, doctors and patronage nurses serve the population beminnat.

The spring also has a total of 8 Mobile points, taking into account the dislocation of primary medical and sanitary facilities in the district. In particular, it took only 4 days for the Qumariq mahalla Citizens' Assembly to install a medical facility on Osmanabad Street and beautify their surroundings. All are equally satisfied with the service of a general practitioner serving 676 residents, as well as a patronage nurse.

Health points installed on the tokzor street of the neighborhood are located 4-5 kilometers from the nearest medical resort. In this place, where medical services are provided to 1,200 residents, primary medicines are sufficient, bed beds fully meet sanitary and hygienic requirements.

There are also plans to establish 18 health points in jalakuduk district. Ibn Sina mahalla Citizen Assembly, a medical point installed on Doomqishlaq Street is located 5.5 kilometers away from the nearest medical institution. Patient treatment has begun. There were enough medicines.

The medical point in the neighborhood of Oxunboboev is located 8-9 kilometers from the family polyclinic in the area. One general practitioner and 5 patronage nurses are providing services to 4,100 residents at this health resort.

Medical points being established in such remote neighborhoods, it is envisaged that there will be a basis not only for the further improvement of the "rural doctor" program, but also for the provision of fast and close-quality medical services to the population.

In conclusion, on the eve of independence, the state of medical institutions, outpatient clinics and polyclinics was not in demand in the Andijan region either. Most of the rural doctor's offices were located in adapted buildings, and there were also a number of problems with clean drinking water and Heat Supply.

Literature:

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