

## DEVELOPMENT OF PEDIATRICS AND ITS ENTRANCE TO UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** Pediatrics, the department of remedy that focuses on the fitness and well-being of children, has witnessed widespread tendencies over the years. This article pursuits to spotlight the growth made in pediatrics and its entrance into the healthcare machine of Uzbekistan, a Central Asian country.

**Keywords:** founder, diseases, scholars, child mortality, growth, pediatricians

**Introduction:** Pediatrics - from the Greek words paid - child, iatria – treatment being taken and appearing as a fetus of a child's organism the anatomo-physiological features of the period from birth to adolescence, the specific features of the development and progression of diseases that occur in the meantime, and practical skills in the process of treatment and care teaches the directions. Hence, pediatrics is a field of medical treatment that focuses only on children.

Pediatrics, in turn, is a difficult field that requires extreme responsibility, patience and perseverance from future medical workers. Because a child cannot describe the changes happening in him in an orderly and comprehensible manner during the process of birth and development, especially until the age of 5-6 years. Second, most of the child

it is possible to notice the changes and draw appropriate conclusions based on extreme care and observation and deep knowledge, thus choosing the help the child needs. If the appropriate conclusion is not made in time and the prescribed help is not provided, the children's lives may be in danger.

Many people have been interested in these problems since the creation of mankind, and many medical scientists have been conducting research to solve them. Let's look at the history of pediatrics in order to study the activities of scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of pediatrics and its formation as a science.

The founder of medicine is Bukrat (Hippocrates) and medicine in the works of scholars Soran, Galen and other scientists, there is information about the care of babies, their feeding, and the characteristics of some diseases in children. In the activities of some Arab doctors, there are cases of describing diseases typical of childhood.

But neither Greek, nor Roman, nor Arabic medicine is unique to children. It was impossible to find information about the characteristics of a specific system. Children's studies are carried out in the same way as adults are studied, and as a result, most of the changes that occur in children are overlooked.

This situation, in turn, caused high morbidity and mortality among children, especially young infants. Unsanitary practices in infant care, lack of medical care, unqualified midwives, and malpractice by midwives contributed to increased child mortality. These circumstances prompted the development of another field in medicine - pediatrics. The development process of pediatrics as a medical science can be divided into the following three periods.

The first period of development of pediatrics covers the period from the 16th to the 18th century. Although there was a lot of knowledge in this period, it was not yet put into a clear system.

It was during this period that it became a branch of medicine. Because the works of most of the scientists had instructive ideas about maintaining children's health. For example, in one of the works of the brilliant Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov, in addition to defining the main measures related to the maintenance of public health, the state care of the woman who gave birth and children showed the need to fight against death.

In particular, the need to open orphanages for children born out of wedlock was also promoted in this work. Professor-obstetrician N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodik's works describe the proper care of children, diseases specific to young babies.

Professor-obstetrician S.F. Khotovitsky plays a very important role in the development of pediatrics as a separate field of medicine, in the clear definition of its goals and tasks. He was the first to organize a children's department under the obstetric clinic, created the first manual on children's diseases - *Pediatrica*.

In this work, he wrote the following universal... A child is a being who grows and develops only according to the rules that apply to him. "A child is not just a small copy of an adult." The second period of development of pediatrics lasted from the beginning of the 19th century until 1917, and during this period, pediatrics as a separate discipline separated. An important factor in this was the opening of children's hospitals in most developed cities and the establishment of departments of children's diseases at universities.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, a period of growth in the development of pediatrics began. As a result of the effective activities of the great doctors-scientists N.F. Filatov and N.P. Gundobin, a school of pediatricians was created in medicine.

Clinical scientist and pedagogue N.F. Filatov's series of works such as *Semiotics of Children's Diseases*, *Lectures on Infectious Diseases*, *Lectures on Children's Gastrointestinal Diseases*, "Brief Textbook on Children's Diseases, Clinical Lectures" rightfully recognized him as the founder of pediatrics. caused to be taken. N. P. Gundobin, a professor of the Military Medical Academy, was one of the founders of the union against child mortality, who conducted a lot of research on the anatomical, histological and physiological characteristics of children.

His work called "Characteristics of childhood" has not lost its scientific significance even now. The third period of development of pediatrics includes the period from 1917 to the time of independence. During this period, a number of positive works were carried out on the development of pediatrics, the maintenance of children's health, and the reduction of children's illnesses and deaths.

For example, protection of motherhood and childhood, protection of women's work, organization of dairy kitchens, giving working holidays to pregnant women and women who have given birth, expansion of the network of institutions serving women and children are among them. Maintaining and strengthening the health of women and children, raising pediatric services to a higher level, and raising a healthy generation are the main goals of the consistent policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Therefore, it is worth recognizing our current successes as the fourth development period of pediatrics. Because the great scientists of our country have conducted a lot of research on children's health care, women's care, prevention and treatment of children's diseases, they have made a

significant contribution to the development of pediatrics and are still contributing today. we can talk and be proud.

The most important factor in the development of Central Asian medicine and embodies many aspects of our national values "Avesta" is an important written monument.

**Conclusion:** Pediatrics has emerged as a vital field in Uzbekistan, contributing to the overall well-being of children. From limited healthcare facilities to advanced pediatric centers, the country has made significant strides in ensuring the optimal health of its young population. Continuous efforts and collaborations will further strengthen the field, enhancing the quality of pediatric healthcare in Uzbekistan.

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