

Health Care Reforms in Bukhara

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the practical work carried out in the field of medicine in Bukhara during the years of independence, reforms aimed at strengthening public health, the activities of foreign medical institutions

Keywords: *medical services, social policy, health care, treatment and prevention facilities, preferential order, perinatal center, neurology, cardiology, medicine, gynecology, pediatrics*

Introduction

During the years of independence, attention has been paid to the development of social spheres in the republic. Medical care is an important area of social development. Protecting and strengthening people's health, prolonging their life and service life, improving the quality of medical services are important aspects of the state's social policy. It is known that during the years of independence, Uzbekistan has created a national model of health care, which has led to an increase in the level of medical services provided to the population, prolongation of life expectancy, improvement of public health [1].

DISCUSSION

For the last 4 years, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has signed 15 decrees and orders, 50 resolutions, the Cabinet of Ministers has adopted more than 100 decisions and orders on health care, approved more than 180 normative documents and allocated more than 12.1 trillion soums from the state budget for medical purposes [2;3] this is the proof of the ideas.

In the Address of the President to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, 2021 was declared the year of "Support of youth and strengthening the health of the population" in our country. This, of course, opened the door to great opportunities not only for the younger generation but also in the development of the medical field. It is no secret that 2020 was a turning point in Uzbekistan, as in the rest of the world. Because of the pandemic, there has been a change in the outlook of every citizen. Life itself has proved the truth of the profound words of Imam Motruudi, "Know the wisdom of life in health", and in this regard, strengthening the health of the population will remain one of the priorities of this year.

Today, radical reforms are being carried out in the Bukhara oasis to further improve the system of medical services and training of qualified medical personnel. According to 2020 data, 1.9 mln. 252 treatment-and-prophylaxis and ancillary facilities provide medical services to the population [2;1]. Of these, 30 are inpatient and 186 are outpatient. The population of Bukhara is 280.2 thousand people, they are served by 37 hospitals and 171 outpatient clinics [3]. However, in 2016, there were 31 hospitals and 142 outpatient facilities in Bukhara [4]. In addition, medical services in the city are provided by 13 treatment and prevention facilities of the City Medical Association. In particular, there are 10 family clinics, 1 city hospital, 1 maternity hospital, 1

multidisciplinary central polyclinic. In recent years, the attention paid to hospitals in Bukhara and the conditions created for patients, the improvement of the quality of medical services are in line with modern requirements. During the 12 months of 2019, there were a total of 332 patient beds in the city medical association, where 19,331 patients were treated for an average of 5.3 days, and in the 12 months of 2020, a total of 15,107 patients were treated for a total of 332 beds and spent an average of 5.0 days. The employment rate of the urban population was 10.9 per 10,000 population in 2019, and 10.7 per 12 months in 2020 [5].

The measures taken to reform the health care system have made it possible to further increase the level of medical services and improve the living standards of the population. As a result, the average life expectancy in the Bukhara oasis was 67 years in 1990, 73.7 in 2010, and in 2019 the average life expectancy will be 76.5. Some infectious and socially dangerous diseases, such as suffocation, plague, vafo, sweating, etc., have been completely eradicated. However, in 2020, the spread of the Covid-19 virus around the world, as well as in Uzbekistan, caused great damage to public health. To date, 79,804 people have been infected with Covid-19 and 78,333 patients have been cured. In Bukhara region, 1484 people became ill with Covid-19 and 99% of patients recovered [6]. The study of this virus is still going on and the treatment method, system is being improved. Thanks to the efforts of doctors, positive results have been achieved in improving the health of the population.

One of the main directions of reforms in the Bukhara city medical association is to protect the health of mothers and children, strengthen the capacity of medical institutions that serve them and improve the quality of medical care. It is carried out in accordance with the directions of state programs adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 2, 2016 No PK-2650 "On additional measures to further improve the system of protection of motherhood and childhood in Uzbekistan in 2016-2020". Every year, special attention is paid to the system and decisions and orders are made to improve the quality of medical services to the population.

While the population of Bukhara is growing, the composition of the population is changing from year to year. The increase in the number of children in the population by 1.3% between 2019 and 2020, including 66,244 in 2019, increased to 68,800 in 2020, and the number of adolescents increased from 15,385 in 2019 to 14,188 in 2020, ie 0.9. percent. The number of adults increased from 221,401 in 2019 to 226,440 by 2020, or 1.2 percent [5]. Such a situation in the population is due to the values formed over the years in the transition to market relations, changes in our traditions, attitudes to having many children in the family, the desire to create decent living conditions, the spread of contraceptives among women, women's employment in social production. we see that factors such as increase lead to optimization of the birth rate.

Indeed, the population growth rate in Bukhara shows a moderate increase. Improvement of medical care in the oasis during the years of independence, introduction of modern technologies in the health care system, equipping medical facilities with modern equipment, due to the high level of attention paid to the training and retraining of highly qualified personnel in this field and the provision of the sector with highly qualified personnel, we can observe a relatively low mortality rate among the population. The main achievement of demographic indicators is that maternal mortality is declining from year to year. In particular, the programs adopted by the state in recent years to strengthen maternal and child health and the effectiveness of its implementation create the above situation. The implementation of measures aimed at strengthening the health of mothers and children, including the introduction of new modern technologies, is improving the quality of obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics. In Bukhara in 12 months of 2020, the absolute number of

infant deaths was 36, while in the same period last year it was 41 [4]. It should be noted that Uzbekistan has one of the lowest mortality rates in the world [7].

In turn, the relative increase in the number of births and the declining trend in the number of deaths have a direct impact on the natural growth rate. In particular, the increase in life expectancy in the region or in the country is the main criterion for determining the level of development of social systems. On this basis, as a result of reforms in the social sphere over the past period, the quality of medical and socio-medical services, the development of high-tech medical care, proper nutrition and hygiene, healthy pregnancy and child care, reproductive health, healthy lifestyle Improving literacy and strengthening a healthy lifestyle among the population remains the main task today.

One of the key indicators determining the health of the population is the morbidity rate, which depends on the environment, the lifestyle of the population and how medical care is organized. In health system management, this indicator, like health indicators, also plays an important role in system development and targeted use of resources. The morbidity status of the population is described in two different forms - infectious and non-communicable diseases.

2020 proved to be a testing year in the health care system and this situation proved that more reforms were needed in the system. In Bukhara in 2020, the absolute number of general diseases of the population was 34,257 patients with respiratory diseases, 27,194 patients with injuries, 16,749 patients with circulatory diseases [5].

The amount of funding for the system has increased from year to year, and in 2019 the budget allocations for health care increased by 182% compared to 2017 and amounted to 645.4 billion soums. During the first 8 months of 2019, 39.9 billion soums were spent on the sector from the excess funds of the local budget [2;1]. In 2020, 38% of budget expenditures or 1 trillion soums will be spent on quality medical services and health-related activities. 153 billion soums were directed [8;1], 5.5 billion for the fight against coronavirus infection and the organization of quarantine measures. soums were allocated [8;1]. 5.7 billion soums were allocated from the local budget to equip the Bukhara branch of the Republican Scientific Emergency Medical Center, regional eye hospital, dermatological dispensary, regional medical diagnostic center and other medical institutions with modern medical equipment.

In the medical field, as in other areas, practical work is being done in recent years to develop private entrepreneurship. In addition to public medical institutions, the city also has private hospitals and clinics. In particular, the family enterprise “AZIMED HOSPITAL”, LLC “BUKHARA LOR MED CENTER”, the family enterprise “IHLOS MED SERVICE MULTIPLE BRANCH”, the family enterprise “GREEN HOUSE MED CLINIC” and other similar private hospitals are showing.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2017 “On the creation of additional conditions for the development of private medical organizations” No. PK-3450 On the basis of the decision, the Bukhara oasis was allocated \$ 1.0 million. These funds were distributed to 10 private medical institutions. Foreign currency funds were spent on the purchase of equipment [9].

Also, on the basis of Bukhara Dori-Darmon LLC, 12 public pharmacies were established in the city. Each of the pharmacies serves an average of 9.1 thousand people. At the same time, in 2020, 20 new private medical institutions were established in the city. The activities of 6 of them have been expanded [8;5]. As a result of the introduction of modern methods of treatment, patients were prevented from traveling to Tashkent or abroad, and there was no need for preferential orders.

As of December 31, 2020, 226 private medical institutions provide services to the population in Bukhara [10]. Of these, 181 provide inpatient and 45 outpatient services.

RESULTS

For the last 3 years, 2 “Women” and “Children” Charity Homes, Psychiatric, Oncology, Narcology and Infectious Diseases Dispensaries, Regional Central Hospital, Regional Emergency Medical Center and Regional Elderly, Disabled, War and Labor Veterans of the Health System The buildings of the sanatorium were completely renovated and put into operation. At the same time, relations with medical centers abroad are strengthening.

In 2018, a memorandum was signed with the leadership of the Khimchan Hospital Clinic of the Republic of Korea to open a branch of the network of Himchan Hospital in Bukhara. In 2019, the building of the former banking college in the central part of the city was reconstructed and renovated for the clinic [11]. In the medical institution, mainly orthopedics (knee and pelvic joint diseases), neurosurgery (spine) diseases are treated surgically. In addition, patients in neurology, cardiology and endocrinology are currently recovering.

In 2019, until now, coronary stands used in the treatment of diseases such as heart attacks and strokes were brought to our country at great expense. Now such products, ie coronary cylinders, diagnostic catheters and introducers, are manufactured at the joint venture “Tibtexnika” in the form of LLC, which began operations in Bukhara. In addition, cooperation is being established with Medanta healthcare of India, Megapolis Capital and Vujin Pleimvujin of Korea.

Along with the changes in the development of the industry, there are also problems. Given the growing population of Bukhara, there is a need for a city maternity complex for 100 beds. In the city The existing regional perinatal center is a Phase III maternity hospital, the city maternity complex is a Phase II maternity hospital and serves the entire region. There is no Phase I maternity complex in Bukhara, and although the issue of allocating 100 beds for the Bukhara Sanatorium for the Elderly and Disabled, War and Labor Veterans has been considered, the problem has not been resolved.

CONCLUSION

In short, as a result of the work done in the field of health care in Bukhara during the years of independence, medical services in the city have improved. The provision of medical facilities with qualified medical staff and modern technical equipment has led to an improvement in the health of the population. However, it should be noted that Bukhara is located in the desert zone and there are problems with drinking water, the relatively high salinity of the water has led to an increase in kidney and endocrine diseases among the population. Therefore, reforms to improve the health of the population in the Bukhara region will continue we want the population to be more vigilant on responsible days.

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