

EFFECTS OF IMPORTANT REFORMS IN PROTECTING MOTHERHOOD AND CHILDHOOD IN UZBEKISTAN (IN THE CASE OF JIZZAKH REGION)

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Abstract

The issue of maternal and child health has been a central issue in the reforms of the healthcare system in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is one of the countries with high fertility rates in the Central Asian region, and children make up a large part of the population. This requires special attention to the work of protecting the birth of a healthy generation by preserving women's health. Along with this, strengthening the material and technical base in this area is also one of the most important issues.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Jizzakh region, Reproductive health, Women, Healthy generation, motherhood and childhood, International Charity Fund, Perinatal Center, "Healthy woman", reconstruction.

Introduction

In the era of globalization, the protection of public health in countries around the world is increasingly putting the issue of medicine and health care on the agenda against the backdrop of today's intensifying environmental problems. Global epidemics that have occurred in recent years have revealed the weaknesses of health care systems. As a result of these factors, improving health care systems and providing the population with quality medical services is considered one of the most important issues today. Taking this into account, studying the history of medicine and its scientific research from a historical perspective is of urgent importance.

The comprehensive reforms implemented in the conditions of New Uzbekistan serve to unify medicine with practice, coordinate the activities of the healthcare system, and ensure that the state guarantees citizens' rights in this area. After all, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "Creating a high-quality and qualified medical system for all is an important direction of the development strategy of New Uzbekistan."

The reforms implemented in all regions of our republic are also noticeable in Jizzakh region. For example, in the early years of independence, the number of cases of early marriage of girls in the region and, as a result, the reduction of the marriage age increased in Namangan (+15), Samarkand (+9), Fergana (+7), Surkhandarya (+3), and Syrdarya (+3) regions compared to 1998. It is worth noting that the number of single mothers increased by a factor of (+259) in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, (+121) in Andijan, and (+52) in Jizzakh region.

The Secretariats of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara, Andijan regions are not using the available opportunities to form a healthy lifestyle among women. For this reason, it is observed that 70-80% of women of childbearing age in these regions suffer from various extragenital diseases. Maternal mortality rates increased in Tashkent city (38.0/61.2), Jizzakh (30.2/33.5), Kashkadarya (30.1/45.6), Tashkent



(20.9/31.5), Khorezm (16.1/21.3) regions (28.6/31.0 in the republic), and the number of abortions increased in Jizzakh region (+453).

Although the primary morbidity rate decreased to 672.31 per 100,000 population in 2007-2009, it increased by 8.0 percent in Jizzakh and by 4.4 percent in Fergana region.

According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the birth rate in the republic was 21.2% per 1,000 population at the beginning of 2012. The number of births in the inter-two-year period also decreased by 2,152 to 25,611, of which 5,400 were recorded in Samarkand, 3,520 in Andijan, 3,428 in Kashkadarya, 2,082 in Tashkent, 1,693 in Surkhandarya, 1,495 in Namangan regions, 1,490 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 1,259 in Khorezm, 1,171 in Jizzakh, 1,125 in Bukhara, 1,105 in Fergana regions, 973 in Tashkent, 568 in Syrdarya and 302 in Navoi regions.

Maternal mortality decreased by 6 in 2013, totaling 120. In particular, 11 maternal deaths were recorded in Tashkent, Fergana, and Khorezm regions, 4 in Andijan, Bukhara, Samarkand, and Kashkadarya regions, and 3 in Jizzakh region.

Although infant mortality decreased by 259 to 5,365, it increased by 24 to 447 in Surkhandarya region, 706 in Fergana region, 532 in Kashkadarya region, 517 in Andijan region, 515 in Samarkand region, 476 in Namangan region, 455 in Tashkent region, 431 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 359 in Khorezm region, 210 in Tashkent city, and 165 in Jizzakh region.

In order to eliminate the above shortcomings and problems, it is necessary to further strengthen and accelerate the work being carried out to strengthen the reproductive health of the population and form a healthy family, as well as protect motherhood and childhood.

Measures taken to improve the health of women of childbearing age in the republic between 1997 and 1998 reduced the dynamics of childbirth by 5.1%, and the dynamics of abortions by 16.9%, reducing their ratio to 1:8.

However, the indicators of Surkhandarya (30.4), Samarkand (25.8), Kashkadarya (29.1), Jizzakh (25.6), Namangan (25.6), Fergana (25.4), and Khorezm (25.1) regions are still higher than the national average.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiency among the Population" was adopted on June 27, 2010.

In order to strengthen measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV infection, seminars were held for 567 medical workers and specialists from maternity care institutions operating in the primary care sector of Tashkent city, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Navoi, Khorezm, Syrdarya and Kashkadarya regions, 2,156 conversations, 654 question-and-answer evenings, and 151 lectures were organized. 19 articles were published in newspapers, and more than 80 radio broadcasts were made. 1,325 medical workers working with pregnant women in primary care departments were trained in pre-test consultation.

Within the framework of the project "Strengthening the Health of Women and Children" with the participation of the SSV and the Asian Development Bank, the readiness of 94 maternity facilities included in the ADB for strengthening the material and technical base of maternity and childhood institutions (Andijan, Namangan, Navoi, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya regions) and equipment was monitored according to ADB requirements (uninterrupted cold and hot water supply, uninterrupted power supply, heating and sewage



system serviceability, compliance of departments with sanitary and hygienic standards). To strengthen the material and technical base, contracts worth 5.026 million US dollars (115%) were concluded for the purchase of medical equipment and consumables and were registered with TIAI and SV. Advance payments have been made to suppliers of equipment and consumables, and goods are currently being delivered.

As part of the project "Further Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Protection", 5,741 medical workers and 315 heads of medical institutions were trained.

Employees of the Institute of Health and Medical Statistics organized a total of about 85 events in higher education institutions and secondary specialized vocational schools on the topics of "Healthy lifestyle", "harmful habits and their prevention", "Reproductive health", "Prevention of drug addiction, the effects of smoking on the body".

As a result of the work carried out:

In our republic, 467,046 live births were registered in the first 9 months of 2009, while in 2010 this figure amounted to 451,947. This figure decreased by 15,099 (3.2%) compared to the previous year. This indicator increased by 536 (1.4%) compared to the same period last year in Namangan, 3,157 (9.5%) in Tashkent, 2,359 (5.3%) in Andijan region, 2,180 (7.3%) in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 2,170 (8.1%) in Khorezm, 1,327 (2.9%) in Kashkadarya region, 1,205 (6.0%) in Jizzakh region, 995 (2.5%) in Tashkent, 801 (6.7%) in Syrdarya, 548 (1.1%) in Samarkand, 349 (0.9%) in Surkhandarya, 237 (1.0%) in Bukhara, 107 (0.2%) in Fergana, 107 (0.2%) in Navoi regions, There is a decrease of 70 (0.5%).

According to the results of the inspections conducted in Jizzakh region at the end of 2015, the funds that should have been allocated to the studied QVPs for medicines, dressing materials and reagents were not indicated in the QVP estimates, tenders were held for the centralized provision of 80% of medicines to QVPs, but by July 23, this direction had not been financed by the regional finance, and the 20% of funds allocated for medicines by QVPs and intended to be retained by them were not included in the estimates of the Bahmal district QVPs. As a result, in-depth medical examinations currently conducted in QVPs are being carried out without laboratory analysis.

At the same time, 100.0 million soums are planned for the capital repair of the Jizzakh branch of RIA and GIATM. 100.0 million soums are planned for the capital repair of the building of the Jizzakh city obstetric complex, the construction of a canteen and enterprise buildings, but the work has not started, only the design and estimate documents have been submitted for tender.

Work on equipping children's dental rooms in multidisciplinary city (district) polyclinics with new dental equipment has not begun. Installation of X-ray machines delivered to Zomin, Forish, Jizzakh and Yangiabad districts under the "Health-3" program has not yet begun.

The planned work to provide children aged 6-12 with iodine-containing drugs (antistrumin, microiodide) in the region has not been completed.

"In order to prevent childhood disabilities and the birth of disabled children, it was determined that screening tests have not been conducted since May 7, 2014 due to the shortage of reagents required for the analysis of early detection of hereditary diseases at the "Mother and Child



Screening" center, and in order to eliminate these shortcomings, several fundamental reforms have been implemented in the region in the field of healthcare."

Medical research shows that prevention is more effective for both the state and the family than treatment. Taking these aspects into account, in recent years, attention has been increasingly paid to the development of preventive medicine in Uzbekistan. In this direction, in 2020, 1,793 outpatient clinics, including 817 rural medical stations and 798 rural family clinics, provided services.

On November 12, 2020, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4891 "On additional measures to ensure public health by further improving the effectiveness of medical preventive work" was adopted. The implementation of this resolution served as the basis for important reforms in healthcare.

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