

**PROVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES TO THE POPULATION IN THE  
BUKHARA REGION IN 1990-1995**

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**Annotation:** After gaining independence, a number of reforms have been carried out in the social sphere in our country, and in the context of these changes, such healthcare sectors as improving the quality of medical services provided to the population and the effective implementation of medical prevention are of particular importance. This article provides analytical data on the state of medical services for the population in 1990-1995.

**Keywords:** QVP, FAP, ambulatory, polyclinic, "Litotripter," "Compact," "Dornier"

In order to improve medical services for the population in the Bukhara region, in 1990 hospitals with 24 beds were built, in 1991 - with 30 beds, in 1990 - with 220 beds, and in 1991 - with 280 beds. Along with the introduction of new effective forms of outpatient clinic services in the region, the provision of the region's population with outpatient clinic institutions is 38% lower than the established standards, and the quality of outpatient clinic services lags behind modern requirements. This is due to insufficient use of service resources. In the process before the inpatient examination of the patient, incorrect experience of treatment has developed, and the possibilities of conducting examinations and treatment in polyclinics have not been mobilized. For example, in 1990, 374,458 patients were hospitalized in regional hospitals, of which 15.3% to 20% could be treated in outpatient or polyclinic settings. Analysis shows that the number of visits to doctors of outpatient and polyclinic institutions has increased year by year. In 1990 alone, there were more than 11.7 thousand appeals, or 6.9 times per person per year. At the beginning of 1990, 253,500 people, or 14.9% of the region's population, were under dispensary observation. As of January 15, 1992, there were 271 outpatient clinics in the region, in which 965 doctors worked, which constituted only 20.5% of the total number of doctors.

The decree of the khokim of Bukhara region dated July 24, 1992, was adopted to prevent food poisoning of the region's population, increasing the personal responsibility of people engaged in the procurement and sale of consumer goods supplied to the population. The activities of public catering establishments, retail outlets, and food production facilities will be monitored. Special attention will also be paid to the sale of consumer goods at airports, farmers' markets, bus stations, and train stations. In accordance with the order of the khokim of the Bukhara region dated September 7, 1992, No. 79-f, taking into account the high incidence of kidney, gallbladder, gallbladder, and urinary tract stone formation among the population of the Bukhara region, the high cost of surgical treatment, and the number of complications, a contract was concluded with the German company "Dornier." With the help of a modern medical device manufactured by this company - a lithotriector of the "Compact" model, it was possible to treat a stone in an organ by crushing it with a shock wave without surgery. In accordance with the contract concluded with the German firm "Dornier," the regional cotton industry production association was instructed to allocate 5% of the 1991 cotton harvest and 200 (two hundred) tons of surplus cotton fiber for the needs of the region to the health department of the Bukhara regional administration for the purpose of purchasing the "Compact" stone-crushing lithotriector.

67.3 million soums have been allocated in the region to strengthen the economy of low-income, large families, as well as to provide pregnant, low-blooded women with food products, and 79.1 million soums for food for children under 2 years of age. 914 thousand dollars were spent on the construction of a Hungarian oncology dispensary with 200 beds, equipped with medical equipment, which will be commissioned at full capacity in 1993. At the regional hospital, 1.5 million Deutsche marks were allocated for the "Litotriptor" medical device, purchased from the German state, for the removal of bladderless kidney stones from 15 patients. In 1993, in order to improve medical services for the population, despite significant financial difficulties in the Romitan district, the old building of the Furkat Secondary School on the territory of the "Kalaychorbog" collective farm was renovated, and in its place, a 40-bed neurological department and a 20-bed maternity ward were opened and put into operation. In order to protect the population, free medicines were provided to children under 3 years of age, low-blooded pregnant women, patients with respiratory diseases, diabetes, and some other diseases. In order to save the budget, the volume of paid medical services for the population in 1993 amounted to 126.7 million, which is 3% of the healthcare budget. With the help of the khokim of the Vabkent district, an oxygen plant was commissioned. On the basis of cooperation, the production of mineral water was established in the regional physiotherapy hospital, and workshops for sewing sanitary clothing and soft equipment operated in the regional maternity hospital and the regional children's hospital. In addition, auxiliary farms have been organized in medical institutions - sheep breeding, pig farming, poultry farming, vegetable and meat production, and cotton growing. In 1993, the incidence of diseases in the region, including infectious diseases, decreased from 30 to 15 percent. Child mortality also decreased from 33.1 to 29.2 percent. In 1988, out of every 1,000 children born, 42 died before reaching one year of age, while in 1993 this figure was 29.

Along with the aforementioned positive changes, the healthcare system also has shortcomings. The low level of medical care provided to patients in regional medical institutions, negligence, indifference, bribery, and the shortage of medicines and medical equipment have caused justified complaints from the population. In 1993, anonymous questionnaires were distributed to identify and prevent negative shortcomings in medical institutions. The analysis of the questionnaires was discussed at the medical council, and measures were determined. This analysis was covered in the article "Life Behind the Curtain" in the newspaper "Bukhara Truth"<sup>1</sup>.

According to the Vobkent District Health Department, in 1993, medical services for the district's population were provided through a central hospital with 470 beds, 2 rural hospitals with 110 beds, 3 polyclinics with a capacity of 400 visits, 9 outpatient clinics, and 33 FAPs. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment, such as diagnostics using short sound (ultrasound), detection of diseases using a computer, and laser therapy, have been used. As a result, diseases were identified in a timely manner, during the latent period, and treatment measures were taken. The number of medical workers increased, the provision of assistance by specialty expanded, and 147 doctors and 947 nurses were employed. Services were provided in 21 specialties at the district central polyclinic, and in 17 specialties at the hospital. Great attention has been paid to improving the qualifications of medical workers. In the region, 80 percent of rural doctors and medical stations are located in buildings adapted only nominally. In the city of Bukhara, 81% of the population is provided with drinking water, while in rural areas this figure is only 15%. Wastewater discharge is 44 percent in the city and almost 9 percent in rural areas. This led to the

<sup>1</sup> Buxoro vioyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 24-yig'ma jild.34-varaq

spread of infectious diseases<sup>2</sup>. In the region, 80 percent of rural doctors and medical stations are located in buildings adapted only nominally. In the city of Bukhara, 81% of the population is provided with drinking water, while in rural areas this figure is only 15%. Wastewater discharge is 44 percent in the city and almost 9 percent in rural areas. This led to the spread of infectious diseases<sup>3</sup>.

In Peshku district, 330 million soums were spent on improving public health in 1993. In order to improve medical services for the population of the district, a reception center and a modern pharmacy have been built and put into operation at the central hospital. Also, in order to protect childhood and motherhood, and create favorable conditions for mothers with low blood levels, a prevention facility was built, which can restore the health of 25 people per shift. In the summer of 1993, there were 15 suburban, 6 sanatorium-type, and 139 health camps operating in the region. 35,791 children and adolescents rested in these camps. This amounted to 115 percent of the planned target. About 16 thousand children from large families, low-income families, as well as children left without parents, received free recreation. From the funds received in the account of the regional khokim from the privatization until April 1, 1994, 140 million soums-coupons were allocated to the health department of the regional khokim for partial payment of the cost of the litotripter "Compact," purchased for the population of the region on the basis of a contract. The newly built 120-bed hospital building of the regional governor's health department in the Vobkent district has been transformed into an inter-district women's health center..

One of the important tasks was the introduction of new forms of medical care for the population, the deepening of reforms in the healthcare system, and the revision of its structure. The creation of day hospitals at outpatient clinics and polyclinics has made it possible to restore the health of more than 55 thousand people in new treatment facilities. This amounted to 30% of patients treated in hospitals. Thus, 73 million soums were saved. As a result of a number of measures taken, maternal and child mortality has significantly decreased compared to 1994. However, the material and technical base of the regional medical centers, especially healthcare institutions in rural areas, did not meet the requirements. Of the 124 rural medical outpatient clinics, only 18 are located in standard buildings. Of the 388 feldsher-midwife stations, 148 were gasified, and 32 had centralized water supply. In addition, 30 of them do not have telephones, and 66 do not have radio stations. The provision of exemplary medical services to patients also did not meet the requirements. Insufficient attention was paid to the issues of providing rural medical outpatient clinics and feldsher-midwife stations with clean drinking water<sup>4</sup>. At the same time, the presence of problems and shortcomings in this area requires deeper reforms. Only 399 feldsher-midwife stations serve the rural population, of which only 80 are located in modern buildings, and the remaining 319 are in adapted buildings. Of the rural medical stations, 147 need reconstruction, 133 need replacement, and 33 need additional buildings. 104 of them had to be completely demolished and updated. Only 197 points had telephone communication networks. After reviewing the situation of social sector institutions located in rural areas across the region, they worked on developing a special program to fundamentally improve their situation within two years. According to it, by 2001, it is planned to increase the number of feldsher-midwife stations

<sup>2</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 45-yig'ma jild.65-varaq

<sup>3</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 45-yig'ma jild.65-varaq

<sup>4</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 76-yig'ma jild.70-varaq

in the region to 255, the number of reception places in the khokimiyat's outpatient clinic per shift to 610, and the number of beds in rural district hospitals to 125<sup>5</sup>.

Due to the budget deficit, no funds have been allocated for the purchase of sanitary vehicles in the region for the past five years. Only 40 percent of the existing vehicles in the healthcare system are operational today, and the rest need repair. In order to prevent such a situation and increase the number of ambulances, the regional health department ordered 60 Damas ambulances at the "UZDEU" bus station in Asaka. However, the funds were insufficient to purchase these cars. In this matter, the khokimiyats of cities and districts had to take special initiative and involve various business systems in the purchase of sanitary vehicles. Also, local agricultural machinery maintenance enterprises should provide close assistance in repairing existing machinery.<sup>6</sup>

Despite the implementation of a number of targeted measures to improve quality medical services for the population during 1990-1995, the quality of medical services was unsatisfactory. The reason for this is the insufficiency of the material and technical base, the location of RHU, FAP, polyclinics, and outpatient clinics in adapted buildings. Also, the fact that medical workers did not receive enough wages to fill the consumer basket also had an impact on the development of the industry.

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<sup>5</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 132-yig'ma jild.56-varaq

<sup>6</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 133-yig'ma jild.12-varaq