



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajsshr>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

ISSUES OF PROVIDING QUALIFIED PERSONNEL TO MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF FERGANA REGION

Submission Date: September 13, 2023, **Accepted Date:** September 17, 2023,

Published Date: September 23, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajsshr/Volume03Issue09-08>

Abdulkhalimov Abdurakhmon Abdumo‘Minovich

Andijan State Medical Institute Work With Youth, Spirituality And Head Of Education, History Doctor Of Philosophy (Phd), Associate Professor, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the issues of renovating the medical institutions of Fergana region with qualified personnel, the reforms carried out in the way of training and improving their qualifications.

KEYWORDS

Fergana region, medical institutions, medical staff, doctors, nurses, professional development and retraining.

INTRODUCTION

On the eve of independence, the country had a high demand and need for medical professionals. In turn, this situation caused personnel problems in places. This in turn meant that the training of qualified doctors and secondary medical personnel was one of the important, most urgent tasks.

During this period, 5,945 qualified doctors worked in 125 hospitals in the Fergana region, which were able to

treat up to 27,000 patients at a time. This is a better indicator in the Republic than a [1:27].

To bring the provision of specialists in rural medical institutions to the level of demand, 257 out of 366 doctors sent to the disposal of the Regional Health Department in 1992 (70 percent) were given a referral to treatment and preventive institutions in rural areas for work. In addition, the chief Doctors of 135 rural outpatient clinics were returned from their positions to

direct treatment work. As a result, the provision of doctors to the villagers improved somewhat. Since more than 1.5 thousand medical personnel who served in rural areas have advanced their qualifications, 254 doctors, 220 intermediate medical personnel have been given the category. Despite this, the total number of medical personnel of the category was much less in the Yozyovon, Dangara and Furqat Districts [1:21].

The training of some doctors in the region was carried out in the form of short-term cycles of 10 days by the Research Institute of Pediatrics, and not by specialists from the Institute of professional development of doctors [2:139].

As of 2002, the supply of doctors in the region was 23.0 per 10,000 inhabitants, compared to 22.6 in 2003. Of the existing 8,59 medical places in the treatment and prophylactic monsoons, 7,49 were occupied by specialists. For every 10,000 residents by region, the supply of Doctor Iovozim was 28.6.

With a seat ratio of 1.4 by region, this figure was higher than the regional figure in the cities of Fergana district, Quvasoy and Marghilon, and lower than the figure in the districts of Sokh, Stone, Furqat, Uzbekistan, Quva, Dangara and Baghdad.

According to the region, the supply of secondary medical personnel with Iovozymes to every 10 thousand inhabitants was 67.5, which was lower than

the regional figure in the Uchkoprik, Rocky, Baghdad, Sokh and Beshariq districts.

During the year, 1,214 people qualified, or 18.7% of the total doctors, and 3,989 or 12.6% of the secondary medical staff.

Systematic work on improving the qualifications of doctors of maternity complexes and women's maternity hospitals providing Perinatal assistance was carried out, 58 Obstetricians-Gynecologists, 184 pediatricians, 28 neonatologists and 90 general practitioners from the region took 10-month courses. Also, during the Year, 1 obstetrician-gynecologist and 1 pediatrician were sent to Kiev in the Ukrainian state for Advanced Training [3].

In 2009, the supply of physician positions per 10,000 residents by province had decreased to 25.8. This figure was significantly lower than the regional figure in Sokh, Baghdad, the Steppe, Yozyovon, Oltiariq, Oxunboboev, Dangara, Uchkoprik, Buvayda, Uzbekistan, Quwa, Beshariq, Fergana, Rishton and Furqat district.

While the supply of Doctor positions with specialists was 92.1 percent in the region, the cities of Quvasoy, Fergana, Fergana, Yozyovon, Okhunboboev and Sokh district were below the regional figure. With a seat coefficient of 1.5 by region, it was higher than the regional indicator in the cities of Marghilon, Fergana,

Fergana, Arkhlag, Yozyovon, Quvasoy, Sokh and Okhunboboev districts.

With the posts of secondary medical personnel in the region, the supply to every 10 thousand residents was 61.0, while in Uchkoprik, Uzbekistan, Sokh, Buvayda, Oltiariq, Baghdad, Tashkent, Yozyovon, Beshariq, Danghara and Fergana districts it was lower than the regional figure.

The employment of secondary medical personnel positions was 99.7 percent for the regional buyer and 0.9 for the seat ratio. This indicator fell below the established norm of Rishton, Quva, Furqat, Okhunboboev, Beshariq, Dangara, Rocky, Uzbekistan, Sixariq districts.

During this period, a total of 163 medical institutes graduated Bachelor, general practitioners were recruited to the regional treatment and preventive institutions.

In order to improve the staffing of treatment and preventive institutions, first of all, Qyps, measures were taken to attract young specialists to rural vrchlik points based on a database on graduates of medical higher education institutions in the cross section of cities and districts, and to recruit doctors working in District Central polyclinics to rural vrchlik points on a bench basis. As a result of this, the supply of doctors in rural vrchlik points increased by the region from 79.9% in early 2009, by the end of the year to 94.3%, including

the lowest supply, on average 25-30% in the districts of Sokh, Stone, Fergana and Yozyovon.

In all treatment and preventive institutions, the needs of a narrow range of specialists were analyzed and 61 narrow-range specialists were hired, who graduated from the clinical residency and master's degree. In addition, during the year, 62 doctors passed the specialty, entered the qualification specialty and continued their activities.

As of the end of the year, 3,713 or 58.4% of total doctors, and 38.3% of secondary medical personnel had a qualification Category [4:81].

The provincial Blood Transfusion Service had 40 doctors and was fully staffed. Of these, 8 of the higher category 10 were Category 1 and accounted for 45 percent. The medical staff numbered 118, of whom 63 were categorised.

The supply of doctors in the region during this period amounted to 20.6 per 10 thousand residents. This figure was higher in the cities of Kokand and Margilan, but 2 times lower than the regional figure in the districts of Sokh, Fergana, Rocky, Yozyovon, Baghdad and Qoshtepa.

The number of secondary medical personnel was 36,380, 117.8 per 10,000 inhabitants. This figure was higher in the districts of Kokand city, Quwa, Furqat and Rishton, and lower than the provincial figure in the

districts of Fergana city, Sokh, Yozyovon and Uchkoprik.

In 2011, within the framework of the "Health-3" project, systematic work was carried out to re-train doctors operating in district and municipal medical associations, multidisciplinary polyclinics and family polyclinics as general practitioners in order to organize training in special 10-month retraining courses.

There were a total of 6,214 doctors in the treatment-proflactic facilities in the Regional Health Administration system, with a supply of 18.8 per 10,000 inhabitants. The districts of sokh, Tashlag, Fergana, Yozyovon, Qoshtepa, Oltiariq, Baghdad, Beshariq and Buwayda were included in low-maintenance areas.

During this period, the province had needs in some areas of expertise. Including 29 psychiatrists, 32 phthisiatrists, 30 radiologists, 18 anesthesiologists-resuscitators, 11 pathanatoms, 14 endocrinologists, 13 Dermatovenerologists who were critical. But, on the way to eliminating this Mammo, 1,419 people trained during the year, or 21.8% of the total doctors. Of the doctors of the regional treatment and preventive institutions, 116 received special training in retraining (specialization) courses.

In 2012, 242 bachelors (general doctors, epidemiologists, dentists) and 28 undergraduates were distributed to work in regional treatment proflaktics institutions. Of these, 184 were hired, with

the remainder sent to study (clinical ordinatura and magsitratura) to continue the education [3].

In 2017, the provision of physician positions with specialists was lower than the regional figure in the city of Quvasoy, Yozyovon, Fergana and Qoshtepa districts, with 92.5 percent in the province. While the coefficient of seating was 1.4 by region, this figure was high in the districts of Rocky, Fergana, Sokh, Kotepa and Sixariq.

With the posts of secondary medical personnel by region, the supply to every 10 thousand residents was 60.0, while in the districts of Uchkoprik, Tashkent, Buwayda and Beshariq it was higher than the regional figure.

The employment of secondary medical personnel positions was 99.7 percent by region and the seat ratio was 0.8, which did not reach the regional indicator in the districts of Quwa, Rishton, Baghdad, Qoshtepa, Beshariq and Buwayda.

During this period, 42,696 secondary medical workers were active in the regional medical institutions, accounting for 117.9 per 10,000 inhabitants. This was higher than the provincial figure in Kokand city, Rishton and Quwa districts, and lower in Fergana city, Uchkoprik and Oltiariq districts.

While the provision of Doctor's positions with specialists is 92.5 percent in the region, in the districts

of Quvasoy city, Yozyovon, Fergana and Qoshtepa, this figure has fallen significantly from the norm.

The number of medical positions in qvps was 1,606.25 in 2019. The employment rate of medical positions, being 74.8 percent, did not reach the regional indicator in the districts of Koshtepa, Yozyovon, Quvasoy, Fergana.

In the Qvps of the region, the seat coefficient is 1.5, higher than the regional indicator in the districts of Quvasoy city, Fergana, Baghdad, Beshariq, Arkhlars and Uzbekistan. Danghara, Uchkoprik, Qushtepa, Buwayda, Rishton and Furqat districts had lower rates. The employment of the positions of secondary medical personnel was 99.9 percent by region, and the seat ratio was 0.9.

1,652 of the doctors operating in the regional treatment and preventive institutions, 5,549 of the secondary medical personnel had advanced their qualifications, and as of the end of 2019, 3,846 of the total doctors had a qualification category of 45.3% of the secondary medical personnel [3].

In 2022, the number of physician positions at family physician points was 381.75, with an employment rate of 84.6%. The provision of physician positions with specialists was lower in Quvasoy city, Rishton, Fergana and Sixariq districts, with 84.6 percent in the province.

During the year, 1,265 doctors operating in regional treatment and preventive institutions, 4,715 secondary medical personnel, received training. 49.6% of total doctors, 43.0% of secondary medical personnel had a qualification Category [3].

In place of the conclusion, it is possible to say that in the early years of independence in the Fergana region, the lack of doctors and secondary medical personnel active in the field of Medicine was one of the main problems in the system. Due to the scarcity of specialist medical personnel, no ultrasonic examination, electrocardiograms and similar medical apparatus were used in places, especially those brought to rural doctor's offices. Most doctors with higher education or secondary specialized medical personnel indicate that they did not undergo training and retraining courses.

As a result of the reforms carried out in the system during the years of independence, many medically qualified personnel activities are established in the region. Doctors with higher education and secondary medical personnel underwent Tayta training in advanced training courses. A narrow range of specialists were involved in the system.

REFERENCES

1. State archive of the Fergana region, Fund 1220, list 1, Collection 5, 60.

2. National Archives of scientific and technical and medical documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, m-372-Foundation. List 1, volume 164.
3. Data from the Department of health of the Fergana region.
4. Archives of the administration of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Fergana region department, Foundation 2048, list 21, Collection 27



OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES