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In order to positively solve the difficulties in providing the population with medicines, 5 small enterprises were established by the Fergana regional health department and the "Pharmatsiya" production association with the direct support of the regional government. According to the results of experiments, medicinal plants were grown on 30 hectares of land, and the production of more than 10 medicines was launched. However, the supply of medicines to hospitals was only 55 percent. In order to further improve the supply of medicines, 219 of the planned 234 pharmacies in Fergana region were privatized based on Resolution 132 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 11, 1994 [2,28].

In 1994, 195 pharmacy institutions were taken out of state control in Andijan region to ensure the implementation of the above decision. Of these, 25 institutions were turned into joint-stock societies, 164 into private property, 6 into community property, and 1 pharmacy was transferred to the regional department of "For a Healthy Generation" [3,12].

In turn, the regional administration took necessary measures to meet the population's need for medicines in the domestic market. However, life has clearly shown that it is impossible to solve this problem without developing the national pharmaceutical industry and starting the production of medicines at the expense of local raw materials with reliable foreign partners.

Over time, reforms implemented in the republic, like in other fields, attracted the attention of international organizations in the field of pharmaceuticals. Various studies have been started in the country by WHO. In particular, Fergana region was selected as the object of the research conducted on the evaluation of the pharmaceutical industry in Uzbekistan.

Research conducted within the Zdravplus project: 1) evaluation of healthcare policy related to pharmaceuticals; 2) assessment of price and availability of medicines; 3) covered three areas, such as reviewing the prescribing practices of rural primary care physicians.

Data were collected from 1,350 patients from newborn to 90 years old. 60 percent of them were women. The number of medicines recommended to patients in rural outpatient clinics and polyclinics has reached from 1 to 9. There was no significant difference in the mean number of drugs prescribed between men and women, or between different age groups, but very significant differences were observed between districts. For example, Yozyovon ranks highest with 3.5 drugs per prescription, while prescribing three or more drugs is prescribed to 55% in Besharik and 40% in Kuva [4,184].

In 2008, 1,753.8 million soums or 2.9% of the funds allocated from the general budget were allocated for the medical system of Namangan region for medicines and binding materials. 537 soums for medicine per bed per day in the region, 132 soums in the medical

department of Namangan city, 136 soums in the medical department of Pop district, and 139 soums in the medical department of Kosonsoy district. made up soum. In the republic, this figure corresponded to 1,249 soums [5].

As of 2013, the supply of drugs to emergency medical teams within the Fergana branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care was 11 percent. Ambulance teams are fully stocked with disposable syringes and scarifiers, narcotics, psychotropic drugs, alcohol and cotton[6].

Reforms in the field of pharmaceuticals have reached a new level in the valley regions in recent years. In particular, in the meeting of the head of state with the representatives of the voters organized in Namangan region, the problems in the health care system were specifically addressed. In particular, he defined the tasks that need to be implemented in the field of pharmaceuticals. For example, in 2016-2018, a project worth 10 million dollars was implemented in the joint enterprise "Merrimed Farm" in Namangan region, and it was planned to establish production capacities of 20 million vials of antibiotics and infusion solutions per year. Also, the production of 6.3 million ampoules of medicine by the "Namangan Farm Planet" enterprise was determined [1,102]. If these works are carried out, regional pharmacies will be provided with cheap and high-quality drugs in the future. Imported drugs are replaced by local national products.

A total of 187 social pharmacies were established under the medical institutions of Andijan region. 12 pharmacies belonging to the joint-stock company "Andijan Dori-Darmon" were transformed into social pharmacies. In order to provide the population living in remote areas with cheap and high-quality drugs, 11 specially equipped "Damas" mobile pharmacies have been launched [7].

As a result of the work carried out in the Namangan region, drastic changes were made in the pharmaceutical sector. Until 2018, there were 5 pharmaceutical industry enterprises in Namangan region, and by 2020, the number of enterprises engaged in pharmaceutical activities in the region has reached 78. For example, 7 manufacturers "Merrimed farm" LLC, "Kamol med farm" LLC, "Med diagnosis farm" LLC, "Namangan farm Plant" LLC, "Qadr textile", "Ax-medikal" Uzbek-Chinese JV, "Musaffo Iqlim Kelajak" LLC, 1 private enterprise "Mo'minjon" packaging raw materials of medicinal plants, 5 non-sterile drugs, 67 enterprises engaged in wholesale sales are among them.

In January-November 2019, more than 230 billion soums of industrial products were produced by pharmaceutical production enterprises in the region. In recent years, Namangan Farm Plant Limited Liability Company has launched a project for the production of injection solutions in the form of ampoules of various types with a total cost of 6.3 million US dollars and an annual capacity of 170 million units. As a result, 96 new jobs were created, and the production of products with an annual capacity of 25 million packages was launched.

On September 13-14, 2019, 22 agreements worth \$92.7 million were signed at the international medical and pharmaceutical forum in Namangan. Agreements were concluded with companies from Austria, Germany, Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine, India and China. In particular, 30 million for the production of pharmaceutical products in cooperation between "Spring Pharmaceuticals" LLC, which operates in the "Kosonsoy

Farm" free economic zone, and the Egyptian company "Pharco Pharmaceuticals Corporation", between the regional health department and the Austrian company AME International GmbH. 10 million for the establishment of a cardiology center, 30 million dollars agreements were reached between "Merrymed Farm" LLC and the German Textima Export Import company on the establishment of a multidisciplinary medical center.

In conclusion, it can be said that among the large-scale work being carried out in the field of pharmaceuticals, the needs of the population for medicines are also increasing. Instead, the task of providing citizens with medicinal products was raised to the level of state policy.

Of course, during the research period, the pharmaceutical industry of the country, especially in the valley regions, developed consistently, and effective forms of guaranteed delivery of cheap and high-quality drugs and pricing were developed. We can see that many advances have been made in the field of medicine. However, there are still many problems waiting to be solved in the field. And this imposes even more tasks on the representatives of the industry.

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