

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CARE ISSUES IN ANDIJAN REGION

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In the years of independence, as in the whole country, significant work was done in the field of motherhood and childhood protection, including Fergana Valley and Andijan Region.

In 1993, 199 million 337 thousand soums were allocated for food for children under 2 years of age, 1 million 925 thousand soums for medicines of anemic pregnant women, and 199 million 533 thousand soums for food in order to strengthen the health care system of Andijan region and prevent diseases. as a result of the census, the number of deaths of children under the age of 1 decreased from 34.1 to 22.8 [1,30].

During the activities of the "Ecology and Health" program for 1994-1995, great attention was paid to creating conditions for raising a healthy generation, protecting the environment and public health. In the early years of independence, within the framework of the State program for women's health, medical examinations were carried out, especially when extragenital diseases were detected in women of childbearing age, and they were registered separately and made healthy. Constriction of respiratory tracts, diseases of digestive organs, diseases of blood and blood-producing organs (anemia - anemia) were found in the region. Among infectious diseases, the incidence of viral hepatitis increased in 1995 [1,28].

In relation to the number of the population, birth, death and natural growth processes began to be proportionate. The adoption of the program "For a healthy generation" and continuous efforts in this direction from the first period after independence showed its results. Research on improving the health of the nation, extending life expectancy, reducing maternal and child mortality, and leaving a healthy and talented offspring to future generations has proven that the right path has been taken in this area.

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The comprehensive struggle aimed at maintaining the health of the population and raising a healthy generation has given its initial results. The indicators obtained for the Izboskan district of the region are a clear proof of this [2,131].

Decree No. 112 of the governor of Andijan region dated July 16, 1998 "On measures to radically improve the health care of women of childbearing age in Andijan region" was issued, according to which 30 million 330 thousand soums of additional funds were allocated to the health care system. A women's mobile clinic was established, and 1,600,000 soums worth of iron-containing medicines were purchased for free treatment of anemic women [1,32].

In 2000, a regional polyclinic for adolescents and a screening center "Mother and Child" were established in Andijan region under 6 directions of the State program "Healthy Generation", 26 thousand 694 babies were examined and 51 of them were found to have birth defects. 10,793 young people underwent medical examination before marriage, 7,952 young mothers were taken under dispensary control. In 2000, 3 maternity complexes in the region received the international certificate of "Child-Friendly Hospital". The work carried out in this direction was considered in the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic, and it was recommended to promote the experience of Andijan in other regions.

In 2017, 66,419 babies were born in the region, and the intensive birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants decreased from 22.8 to 22.2 compared to the same period last year. This indicator was 20.3 on average in Asaka, Marhamat, Boz (now Boston), Izboskan, Shahrikhan and Pakhtaabad districts, which was higher than the regional indicator.

The intensive birth rate has significantly decreased from 23.2 to 21.1 in the cities of Andijan, Karasuv, Andijan, Balikchi and Kurgantepa districts.

During the year, 1 death of mothers was recorded in Andijan Baliqchi and Marhamat districts, 2 deaths in Oltinkol district, 3 deaths in Asaka district - a total of 8 deaths, and the intensive index increased from 10.5 to 12.4 per 100,000 live births.

A total of 857 deaths were observed among infants, and the intensive rate was 13.3 per 1,000 live births. This indicator decreased by 10.9 in Andijan, Asaka, Baliqchi, Buloqboshi and Boz (now Boston) districts, while it increased by 22.3 in Khanabad, Karasuv, Oltinkol and Jalakuduq districts.

In 2019, 77,674 babies were born in the region. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Shahrikhan, Oltinkol, Khojaabad, Pakhtaabad and Izboskan districts. In Asaka, Baliqchi and Boz districts, 2 deaths were reported, and 1 death was recorded in Kurgantepa, Ulughnor, Marhamat, Pakhtaabad and Shahrikhan districts, totaling 11 mothers. A total of 985 deaths were observed

among infants under 1 year of age. This indicator was observed to increase in Bulagbashi, Ulug'nor, Altinkol and Pakhtaabad districts [3].

In short, in the years of independence, unprecedented preventive measures were taken to provide pregnant women with special polyvitamins containing vital elements and thereby strengthen the reproductive health of the population in Andijan region. Also, great work is being done in our country on the prevention of a number of diseases that are dangerous for human life. Vaccinations against preventable infections have been carried out today in all regions of our country, including children in the Fergana Valley regions.

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