

REFORMS FOR MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH IN FERGANA PROVINCE**Abdukhalimov Abdurakhmon Abdumuminovich***Andijan State Medical Institute Work with youth, spirituality and head of education,
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On the eve of independence, reducing the mortality of mothers and children and improving medical services in the country has become a problem that has been waiting for its solution for many years. Because ecology has become vulnerable, health care information in the country is falsified, diagnoses of dangerous and contagious diseases are not written in the medical records, but distorted.

In the early stages of independence, providing medical assistance to citizens, strengthening sanitary and preventive services, improving quality and efficiency, especially protecting the lives of pregnant women and children were among the priority tasks.

During this period, 387 thousand 199 women of childbearing age in Fergana region underwent medical examination, 188 thousand 401 of them were diagnosed with various diseases. 85 thousand 425 of 113 thousand 272 children prone to diseases under the control of the dispensary were treated in medical institutions, 64 thousand 520 children were cured in summer camps and sanatoriums. As a result of the comprehensive sanitation measures, child mortality in the region decreased from 41.7% in 1992 to 28.7%, and maternal mortality decreased from 38.1% to 18%. Due to the timely implementation of preventive measures aimed at preventing the disease, the incidence of infectious diseases has been decreasing year by year. In the last 3 years, ichternalma, viral hepatitis, measles, acute gastrointestinal diseases have decreased by 20% [1,28].

In 1995 alone, more than 34 thousand residents recovered their health in 28 rural district hospitals, 98 rural medical clinics and 1 thousand 217 day beds. In order to maintain the health of more than 385 thousand women of childbearing age, they were regularly examined and rehabilitated. As a result of the implemented work, the mortality of infants under 1 year of age has decreased from 45.6 percent in 1992 to 25.3 percent, and maternal mortality has decreased by 20 times [1,6].

Despite the decrease in maternal and child mortality in the studied period, it remains on the agenda as the main problem in the system. The reason for this is that the level of medical care for rural residents is not at the level of medical care provided to urban citizens. More than 60 percent of the rural population received primary health care at FAPs, mostly by a midwife. Second, more than 56 percent of rural primary health care facilities were located in adapted buildings. 37% of them did not have a refrigerator, and 55% did not have tap water. As a result, 16 women died during childbirth in the region in 1994. In 1993, there were 20 such unpleasant situations [2,61].

As a result of health measures, child mortality was 33.7 in 1993, 28.7 in 1994, and maternal mortality decreased from 19.4 to 16.9.

As a result, the rate of complicated births in the region was 19.0 percent. In the dynamics of births, the weight of live births in the region decreased by 3.4 percent, i.e. to

1,831 people, while the birth rate remained high in Kokan city, Sokh, Uzbekistan, Baghdad, Buvayda, Dangara, Furqat, Okhunboboev, Altariq districts. The birth rate in the region was 18.7 percent, and in Beshariq, Buvayda, Baghdod, Sokh, Okhunboboev and Uchkoprik districts, it was 21.7 percent on average, which was much higher than the regional rate. This certainly means that in 2004 urgent measures to prevent unwanted pregnancy were drawn up in these cities and districts, and specific positive actions should be implemented.

The Screening Center has established neonatal screening and blood analysis for the purpose of early detection of birth defects in mothers, termination of pregnancy, and early detection of genetic diseases in babies. During 2003, 43 thousand 882 pregnant women underwent UTT, 238 women were diagnosed with defective development of the fetus, and 177 of them were terminated by medical instructions. The quality of UTT examination of pregnant women was not at the required level in Dangara, Uchkoprik, Toshloq, Sokh districts and in the cities of Margilan, Kuvasoi and Fergana. Not enough work has been done to terminate pregnancies with congenital defects found.

In the region, the number of women who gave birth after 35 years of age decreased to 140, and the number of women who gave birth twice in 1 year decreased to 217 or 30.0%. This is the result of the active work of the "School of Young Mothers" program among pregnant and new-born women. The number of women who gave birth in 2 years increased by 128 or 3.5%.

In 2019, 17 cases of maternal death were recorded in Fergana region. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Buvaida, Dangara, Rishton, Koshtepa and Uchkoprik districts. The rate of natural population growth increased from 15.3 to 18.6 per 1,000 inhabitants [3].

In conclusion, it can be said that during the years of independence, a number of reforms were implemented in the country in the direction of maternal and child health. In recent years, work on motherhood and childhood protection has reached a new level. In particular, positive solutions are being found to issues that were a serious problem 10-15 years ago, such as monitoring the health of the mother and child during pregnancy and childbirth, in-depth medical examination of women of childbearing age, strengthening the material and technical base of maternity hospitals, "Mother and Child" health centers. . The results and achievements in this field have been rightfully recognized by prestigious international organizations.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Фарғона вилояти Давлат Архиви, 1220-фонд, 1-2 рўйхат, 60, 161 йиғмажилдлар
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Администрацияси Архиви, 975-фонд, 20-рўйхат, 21-йиғмажилд.
3. Фарғона вилояти Соғлиқни сақлаш бошқармаси маълумотлари.