

## PROCESSES OF ORGANIZING THE ACTIVITY OF HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS IN NAMANGAN REGION

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In the first year of independence, 120 hospitals with 19 thousand 110 beds, 12 sanatoriums, 45 rural district hospitals, and 470 paramedic-midwifery centers [1,115] operated in Namangan region, during the first 10 years A hospital with 1 thousand 505 beds, polyclinics with a capacity of 43 thousand 700 patients per shift were built, an emergency medical center, a regional multidisciplinary hospital, a hospital for neoplastic diseases, a physiotherapy hospital for mothers and children, and an infectious disease hospital were commissioned. They were equipped with modern medical devices and equipment.

In connection with the implementation of the 1999 plan of capital construction in the health department of the provincial governor, construction and assembly works were carried out in 20 construction objects, and 16 rural medical centers were built and put into operation during the year. At the same time, the construction of 50-bed district hospitals in the village of Zarbdar, Yangikurgan district, serving 150 people per day, and 60-bed district hospitals in the village of Tashkin, Norin district, were completed in 2000 [2,49] .

It is positive that during this period, through the funds directed to the health care system, the number of ambulatory-polyclinic institutions in the region has increased. As of 1998, there were 209 ambulatory polyclinic institutions in the region, and by 2001, they had increased by 15 and reached 224. From the above figures, we can see that health care facilities have increased year by year in all regions of the region.

By 2008, the region had 61 hospitals with 12 thousand 18 beds, 332 outpatient polyclinic institutions with a total capacity of 28 thousand 400 visits per shift, including 222 rural medical centers and 9 urban medical centers functioned. The capacity of outpatient facilities was 127.7 per 10,000 inhabitants [3].

On the basis of the Republican investment program for the development of specialized fields of medicine, the regional cardiology and cardiosurgery center was started in place of the regional cardiology dispensary, and the construction and assembly works with a total cost of more than 1 billion 200 million soums were carried out.

14 existing maternity complexes and departments in the region are planned to be equipped by the Asian Development Bank under the project "Promoting the health of women and children", and based on this project, equipment in the amount of 75 thousand US dollars will be provided for each maternity complex. kept in you.

"Damas-ambulance" village doctor's station medical service vehicle with a price of 8 million 676 thousand 245 soums and a total amount of 78 million 86 thousand 206 soums was distributed to 9 districts of the region based on the "Health-2" project.

A number of works have been carried out to improve the "Ambulance" service to the population and update the car fleet. In particular, the number of brigades serving the

population in the city of Namangan was increased from 25 to 27. 9 of the "Hunday-ambulance" medical vehicles brought centrally by the Ministry of Health of the Republic were allocated for Namangan region.

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In total, 676 million soums worth of work was carried out in 2008 to establish a regional tuberculosis hospital at the expense of the reconstruction of the Namangan City Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the first stage of the reconstruction was completed. During 2009, 425 million soums were allocated for the second stage of reconstruction works.

Outpatient polyclinic institutions consist of rural medical center, city medical center, dispensary, polyclinics attached to central district hospitals, polyclinics attached to regional district hospitals, children's polyclinic, adult polyclinic, dental polyclinic, polyclinics attached to centers and hospitals. The capacity of ambulatory polyclinic institutions is 27 thousand 767, and the provision of each 10 thousand population is 120.5 [3].

In 2010-2011, a total of 318 ambulatory polyclinic institutions operated in the region, including 242 rural medical centers, 19 polyclinics under central district hospitals, 18 dispensaries, 10 family polyclinics, 9 city medical centers, 6 It consisted of dental polyclinics, 6 centers, 5 polyclinics attached to hospitals and 3 polyclinics attached to regional district hospitals. 263 of them were considered independent institutions. The capacity of ambulatory polyclinic institutions is 27 thousand 325, and it is 112.9 per 10 thousand population. As a result, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the total number of capacities increased to 442, and the population supply increased by 7.6% [3].

Of course, when we say a healthy generation, we all first of all understand a healthy generation. In this regard, over the past years, a wide range of measures have been developed and implemented on the basis of the program embodying the idea of "Healthy mother - healthy child". In particular, diagnostic, screening and perinatal centers equipped with modern medical equipment, construction of new maternity wards, in short, a lot of work has been done in the center and in other places to protect the health of mothers and children.

In recognition of these works, prevention of risks that have a negative impact on human health due to various reasons, further strengthening of the material and technical base of medical services, and stimulation of the work of doctors who are guardians of this field. We have a good idea that new tasks are appearing in front of us today.

In short, as in the country during the years of independence, the healthcare system of Namangan Region abandoned the path of extensive development and moved to the path of

continuous intensive improvement. The number of underpowered and inefficient patient beds has been reduced. In turn, the main part of the funds allocated to medicine was spent on prevention of diseases and treatment of patients in ambulatory-policlinic conditions.

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