

REFORMS CARRIED OUT IN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS OF FERGANA  
REGION

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In the first years of independence, a polyclinic was commissioned in Kuva and Rishton districts of Fergana region, a 60-bed hospital in Tasloq district, and dental treatment polyclinics in Kirguli and Baghdad districts. However, the cardiology sanatorium in Sokh district (the construction of this medical facility was later completed as a result of privatization by entrepreneurs and now provides high-quality medical services to the population), the maternity hospital in Tasloq district, and the construction of the children's hospital in Fergana city were not completed due to transitional difficulties. The supply of medical facilities with equipment, necessary equipment, medicines and food products has also been left behind. The saddest thing is that in the situation of a budget deficit, it should be noted that in Uchkoprik and Bagdad districts, the funds allocated for this sector were used for other purposes[2,22].

In order to improve the material and technical base of these institutions, in the following years, 3 modern hospitals with 260 beds (100 beds in Toshloq district, 60 beds in Fergana district, 100 beds in Kuva district) and 1 thousand 500 patients per shift will be opened by the regional health department. 17 planned polyclinics and outpatient clinics were completed and commissioned. However, in this period, not a single village medical clinic or paramedic-midwifery center was built in Altiariq district. The construction of a modern hospital for infectious diseases has not been resolved in Uchkoprik district.

Modern hospitals with a total of 815 beds, outpatient clinics and polyclinics with a capacity of 324 patients, 2 sanitary-epidemiological stations, and a 160-bed infant and children's home were launched in the region within three years. A hospital for eye diseases with 120 beds, a polyclinic for 200 patients, a district hospital with 60 beds in Toshloq district, a sanatorium for mothers and children with 120 beds in Beshariq district have been launched in Ko'kan city. A 6-bed intensive care unit, a 40-bed regional children's dental polyclinic, and a 200-bed regional children's hospital were opened in Fergana city under the regional maternity hospital [3,27].

In order to timely equip these institutions with modern medical equipment, 388 types of modern dental, physiotherapeutic, X-ray diagnostic, breathing apparatus, such as dental, physiotherapeutic, x-ray diagnostic, breathing apparatus, from the medical equipment factories of the Independent Commonwealth countries, at the expense of industrial raw materials and medical cotton received for exchange, 1 billion 336 thousand soums and 316 thousand dollars worth of foreign medical equipment was brought [4,29].

However, in 2000, the construction of medical facilities in the region decreased by half compared to 1998. It is a pity that 26 of the 127 facilities that have not been completed in the province for many years are health facilities [1,364].

During this period, the number of available 15 thousand 609 beds in 105 hospital institutions decreased by 325. Provision of places for every 10,000 inhabitants was 55.2. In the city of Kokan, this indicator was 77.6, which was much higher than the regional indicator. This is due to the fact that, as a methodical center, certain profile locations have been preserved to serve the surrounding districts. In other districts and cities, the supply was almost the same.

In 2006, serious deficiencies in the construction and repair of medical facilities in the region were noticed.

This is also confirmed by the fact that only 25% of the planned works have been completed in 8 family polyclinics that need to be overhauled, and 22 of the 33 rural medical centers that are planned to be reconstructed have been put into operation [1, 117].

As of January 1, 2009, 267 private treatment and prevention institutions were registered in the province, and their total number reached 719. As a result of the monitoring and observation of private treatment and prevention institutions, the improvement of accounting of non-state treatment and prevention institutions operating individually was achieved.

In order to improve the sanitary-technical condition of treatment and prevention institutions, the central hospitals of Rishton district and Kuvasoy city medical association were released from capital repair. In addition, sterilization departments of 19 city and district central hospitals were fully repaired and reconstructed. Also, the buildings of 99 of the non-state preventive treatment institutions that received a license and applied for re-registration were brought up to the required level and a sanitary report was issued. Sterilization departments were organized in all of them, and "Ariston" and "Titan" water heaters were installed for constant hot water supply.

In order to improve the sanitary and technical condition of the kitchens in the treatment and prevention institutions, the kitchens of all city and district central hospitals were removed from current and cosmetic repair. During this period, there were 70 central sterilization departments in the treatment and prevention institutions of the region.

99.0 percent of water, heating, sewage system, electricity supply of treatment and prevention facilities, autoclaves 99.0 percent, drying cabinets 98.2 percent, distiller 97.2 percent, modern test indicators 87 percent, detergents 98.0 percent and disinfectants made up 98.0 percent.

Based on the approved network schedule, construction and repair works planned for 2014 have been completed in total of 11 treatment-prophylactic institutions in the region from 12 objects in the plan.

In the remaining 1 facility (the building of the 40-bed infectious diseases department of the Dangara District Medical Association), construction and repair work was continued the following year.

Construction and repair works were carried out in 7 out of 15 district medical associations in the health care system. In 2 of them, the construction and repair works were completed and put into full use [5,6].

In conclusion, during the years of independence, a network of medical institutions was formed in the Fergana Valley, including the Fergana Region, which includes new quality emergency medical care centers that meet the highest standards. Multidisciplinary medical centers for adults and children have been established in the regional center, and rural medical centers equipped with the most modern medical equipment have been established in each district. A solid system of modern medical institutions was created, screening and perinatal centers, maternity and health care complexes, rural medical centers were established and provided with necessary medical equipment and supplies.

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