



REFORMING THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

One of the main achievements of the ongoing health reform policy is the creation of an entirely new type of primary health care institutions - rural medical centers, where all the conditions for general medical staff, which is a fundamental basis for the development of family medicine. Primary health care (PHC) provides the largest contribution to the formation of public health, most responsible for his losses, defines a rational and efficient use of health care resources and the satisfaction of the population state medical provision.

Keywords: primary health care, family medicine, outpatient care, inpatient care.

It should be noted that the primary health care system was characterized by the non-realization of a number of proclaimed principles on preserving the health of the people. The rural population was cut off from broad health protection measures, and primary health care facilities in rural areas were in an extremely neglected state, where the average medical personnel worked, performing mainly dispatch service for the hospital network, losing precious time for timely provision of medical care [1, p. 71-74]. The maternal and child health care service in conditions of extremely high birth rate (often intervals between births were less than one year) against the background of low health of women of fertile age, which determined a high level of maternal mortality, also did not meet the requirements of international standards and effective counteraction to the existing difficult demographic situation. This situation in a market economy could lead to a crisis in the health sector. Uzbekistan's aspiration to sustainable socio-economic development of society requires meeting the growing needs of society, including the need for quality health services [2, p. 65]. The new era requires new, advanced assessments of the whole set of problems facing health care. One of the main achievements of the ongoing health care reform policy is the creation of a completely new type of primary health care institutions - rural health centers, where all conditions have been created for the work of general medical personnel, which is the fundamental basis for the development of family medicine. Today, all countries have adopted the position that "primary health care" is the foundation of the entire system of medical care. PHCM makes the greatest contribution to the formation of public health, bears the greatest responsibility for its losses, determines the rational and effective use of health care resources and public satisfaction with the state of medical care [3, p. 22]. A real breakthrough in health care reform was the fact that rural and urban primary health care institutions began to receive annual funding based on the calculation of the basic standard cost per inhabitant and the number of the attached population using correction factors, which led to an even distribution of budget funds. However, primary health care reform would not be complete if we did not pay attention to the modernization of maternal and child health services. In Uzbekistan, therefore, maternal and child health care has been elevated to the rank of State policy. In recent years, a number of targeted programs have been

adopted to protect the health of mothers and children and to create the necessary conditions for the birth and upbringing of a healthy generation. Child mortality rates are approaching the world average, despite the relatively high birth rate in the country. 99% of preschool and school-age children are covered by preventive vaccinations, poliomyelitis and diphtheria are not registered, and the incidence of viral hepatitis has decreased [1, p. 71-74]. General medical practice creates favorable conditions for structural and personnel transformations in outpatient and inpatient health care. The solution of the above tasks requires the introduction of new promising tools that are aimed at improving the quality of medical care. One of such tools, in my opinion, is accreditation of primary health care institutions. Therefore, the introduction of accreditation mechanisms will enable a thorough assessment of all major factors that can affect the quality of care, such as infrastructure, resources, organization of services and case management [1, p. 71-74]. Thus, the implementation of the program provides for the priority of preventive medicine and the introduction of a healthy lifestyle, the education of a physically and morally healthy, harmoniously developed generation, and the formation of public awareness of responsibility for their health. All this reflects the state policy of the Republic, which is based on the development of family medicine and general medical practice.

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