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## CHANGES IN HEALTHCARE IN KASHKADARYA REGION

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QarDU mustaqil tadqiqotchisi

### **Abstract:**

The healthcare system is one of the most important sectors of any society. Kashkadarya region is also considered one of the leading regions in the republic in this area. This article analyzes the role of the region in the healthcare system, the extensive reforms implemented in the sector, and their results.

**Keywords:** village medical station, "Dori-Darmon", pharmacy, paramedical service, obstetrics, pharmacy warehouse.

### **Introduction**

As of January 1, 2023, the permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 36,024,946 people. Of these, Kashkadarya region ranks 3rd in the republic, with 3,408,313 people [1]. Uzbekistan ranks first in Central Asia in terms of population. The increase in the population has made the provision of quality medical services to the population one of the important tasks in social life.

### **Literature analysis**

The study of the topic used the works of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, legislative documents, data from the regional statistics department, periodicals, and archival materials.

### **Research methods**

In the process of studying the topic, attention was paid to comparative analysis, systematic analysis of collected data, and chronological consistency based on the principles of historicity.



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### Research Results

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021”, No. PF-6221 dated May 5, 2021 “On the creation of necessary conditions for the consistent continuation of reforms in the healthcare system and increasing the capacity of medical workers”, No. PQ-2956 dated May 5, 2017 “On measures to further reform the medical education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, No. PQ-4007 dated November 7, 2018 “On measures to strengthen material incentives for employees of state medical institutions and healthcare management bodies”, No. PQ-4310 dated May 6, 2019 This dissertation serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks set out in the Resolutions “On measures for the further development of the system of medical and pharmaceutical education and science” and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 12, 2017 No. 284 “On measures to further improve the procedure for licensing pharmaceutical activities” and other regulatory legal acts related to the field.

At the beginning of 1990, 73,200 doctors and 223,400 medical workers with secondary education worked in Uzbekistan. Statistical data indicate that not all medical workers participated in the provision of medical services to the population. Every year, an average of 11,600 doctors (17.7 percent) and 43,500 medium-skilled workers (23.6 percent) in the republic took leave due to the birth of children. Medical institutions lacked about 30 thousand specialists.

In 1990, the leadership of the republic emphasized that improving healthcare was of primary importance among social issues. In particular, it was noted that the material base of this sector was extremely poor, the sector was poorly organized and not effectively used. It was said that in order to save it from this catastrophe, a large complex of large-scale measures needed to be implemented, and the problem had already gone beyond the regional boundaries and had risen to the level of a national task [2:216]. On the eve of independence, medical universities in Uzbekistan continued to train qualified doctors for the healthcare system. In 1990, the Tashkent State Medical Institute was divided into two independent educational institutions, and the Bukhara State Medical Institute was opened. Along with educational work,



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scientific and research processes were continued in the communities. These circumstances, in turn, led to an increase in the number of therapists.

On May 21, 1996, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 182 entitled “Program for the Development of Rural Social Infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2000” [3:43]. As a result of the measures taken in 1996-1997, rural medical posts (RMPs) were established in 247 newly built and 417 renovated buildings. As a result, the number of first aid and obstetric posts decreased to 2,159, rural medical outpatient clinics to 286, and rural district hospitals to 92. In 1998-2011, 3,192 RMPs were fully equipped with modern medical equipment and laboratory equipment worth a total of \$76 million as part of World Bank investments. The majority of RMP doctors provided therapeutic services to the population. In 1996-2005, the number of rural health centers increased by 25 percent. Among them, the share of general practitioners increased from 4.6 percent in 2002 to 9.7 percent in 2010. Higher educational institutions, large clinics and specialized medical centers in the republic began to assist in the reorganization of rural medicine. With their support, 264 model modular rural health centers were opened in a short period of time and retraining of staff began [4].

By 2009, 3,133 rural health centers had been established in Uzbekistan, serving 15.6 million people. In the next two years, 12.7 million dollars were spent on the purchase of medical equipment for 29 city polyclinics, along with 2,389 rural health centers. 444 cars were allocated to district medical associations to provide emergency care to the rural population.

In the period from 1998 to 2010, fundamental changes occurred in the structure of rural treatment and preventive institutions. While the number of district central (163 and 159) and rural district hospitals (32 and 35) remained almost unchanged, the number of paramedical and obstetric posts (4474 and 570) sharply decreased. By 1998, 3182 rural medical posts had been established in the republic [5]. 66 percent of the RHPs were put into operation through the renovation of existing buildings and 34 percent through new construction. The RHPs were fully equipped with modern medical equipment and laboratory equipment worth a total of \$76 million.



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### Discussion results

20 years of operation of the primary health care centers have shown the need for their relocation and further improvement. It was necessary to transform some rural medical institutions into family polyclinics and encourage the activities of their specialists, and to expand the provision of permanent medical care to the rural population by highly qualified specialists from the center to the regions.

In the process of consistently implementing measures and implementing the Presidential Decree “On further improving the activities of primary health care institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated March 29, 2017, 793 rural medical centers were transformed into family polyclinics and 441 ambulance stations, and they were provided with service housing for medical workers. At the end of 2017, the number of primary health care centers was reduced to 819 [6]. Kashkadarya region also plays a significant role in the healthcare sector of the republic. A number of works have been carried out in the healthcare sector in Kashkadarya region since independence.

In 2023, we reported that the Minister of Health Amrillo Inoyatov, during a business trip to Kashkadarya, visited the regional children's multidisciplinary medical center and got acquainted with the activities of the cardiac surgery department being established there. This year, the first two high-tech operations were performed at the center. The first operations in this direction in Kashkadarya were performed free of charge on five-year-old Umidjon and three-year-old Zehniya, who suffered from congenital heart defects. They successfully performed the procedure "Open high-tech heart surgery, plastic closure of the defect using an artificial blood circulation device." At the moment, the children are in good condition. Until now, Kashkadarya residents used to go to the capital for such operations. Now their distance is close, and the difficulty has become easier. Currently, central pharmacies are operating in all districts in modern buildings built according to a new project. 2 inter-hospital pharmacies have been launched in the region. Conditions were created for the preparation of liquid medicines in all districts. In 1989, under the leadership of Q. Kholikov, the 2nd pharmacy warehouse was launched in the city of Shahrizabiz. In 1990, this warehouse was transformed into an interregional “pharmacy” production



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enterprise. Between 1990 and 1992, 5 phytopharmacies were established, which prepare medicines from medicinal plants for the population and medical institutions. In connection with the transition to a market economy, many private pharmacies began to operate. In order to maintain their position in this competition, the “pharmacy” department was transformed into the Regional “Dori-Darmon” OJSC. The company is headed by an experienced pharmacist Ochil Khalilov [7].

## CONCLUSION

Many hospitals are operating in the health sector of the region. Today, private hospitals have also been opened to provide quality medical care to the population, and they have entered into competition. The goal is to provide reliable and effective medical services to the population. Our state is taking measures in this direction. Taking into account the shortage of doctors, the Faculty of Medicine was opened as part of Karshi State University. This was one of the measures taken to meet the need for medical personnel in the region.

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