



PERSONNEL ISSUES OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE IN TASHKENT (1964-1967)

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Abstract:

The main objective: analysis of the activities of mobile workers in the field of health care of Tashkent emergency medical care stations in 1964-1967.

Keywords: Ambulance, outpatient clinic, doctor, paramedic, general medical teams, emergency care, specialized team.

Introduction:

The state of specialized emergency medical care stations providing high-quality medical care to the population, as well as the activities of visiting medical workers (doctors and paramedics) in providing emergency medical and urgent care to the population, personnel issues.

Materials and methods:

The ambulance service is the most advanced unit of health care in the fight for human life. Medical personnel of the ambulance station provide assistance to patients with sudden onset of inflammatory diseases, severe life-threatening conditions and the wounded.

The relevance of the work, diagnostics and provision of medical care on the street, in the apartment, at the workplace is an important condition for the activities of doctors and paramedics of emergency medical care. Quick reorientation in the environment, correct diagnosis and emergency medical care - these are the requirements for the medical personnel of the station. Therefore, it was necessary to supplement the mobile teams with qualified doctors and paramedics. The ratio of the percentage of requests for types of assistance to the total number of requests served over a certain period is determined by the formula.

As of January 1, 1967, 80 ambulances and 298 doctors worked day and night at the Tashkent ambulance station. As of January 1, 1967: The actual staffing level of



International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies

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20th March, 2025

doctors and paramedics at ambulance stations amounted to 69.5% of the total number of positions of visiting doctors, 76.7% of primary doctors, and 23.3% of deputy doctors. On January 1, 1967, out of 468 medical positions, 206 were practicing, which is 44%, 33.7% - primary care physicians. Due to this, in 1966, the service of patients by paramedics was 35%, and the delay in calls for all types of medical care - 9.9%. Unfortunately, part-time doctors often did not fully meet all the requirements for emergency medical personnel, and the quality of medical care and documentation was lower than that of primary care doctors.

It is very difficult to conduct medical and educational work with resident doctors, since they are busy with their main job, which is usually evening and night work in the emergency room. In particular, students of the Tashkent Medical Institute were not prepared to work in the emergency room, their work period did not exceed 2-5 months.

However, due to the small number of doctors, the station management had to hire replacement workers. The number of such doctors during the year. Was 70 people. A number of difficulties arose in providing the ambulance station with primary care doctors, the main ones being the multidisciplinary nature of servicing calls and disconnection from hospitals in practical work.

It was necessary to create specialized support for the provision of high-quality medical care to the population. From February 1963 to January 1967, 8 specialized teams were created, for which personnel from visiting doctors and paramedics were trained at the Research Institute, the Tashkent Institute for Advanced Medical Studies, and classes were organized without interruption from work at the ambulance station. Prof. SSRI in the research laboratory of resuscitation of the body of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences. Three resuscitators were trained by V. A. Negovskiy. In total, during this period, 32 doctors and 29 paramedics were trained for work in the specialized service, including 6 resuscitators, 5 anesthesiologists, 2 neuropathologists. 14 electrocardiologists, 2 laboratory biochemists, 9 resuscitation paramedics, 10 ECG specialists, 7 laboratory paramedics, 3 psychiatry paramedics.

Providing assistance to patients with myocardial infarction and the electrocardiology group consists of doctors with special training in electrocardiography in the team,



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and doctors who completed specialization in urology in 1966 in the urology group (one urologist completed clinical residency in urology in Moscow, was provided The teams were staffed with doctors to treat patients with terminal illnesses and pesticide poisoning, but not all of them had sufficient training in resuscitation and toxicology. The psychiatric emergency team consisted of doctors working on an outpatient basis. In order to improve the quality of medical care for young children, a specialized substation was created consisting of 4 round-the-clock pediatric teams, where doctors with special training and clinical experience worked. At 2 other substations, 4 additional teams of substitute doctors worked from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. "Tashgorzdravdel" was responsible for providing the station with medical personnel, and by its order in 1964, in order to improve the emergency medical service, the city's medical institutions were to allocate 45 doctors for a period of 1 year. In fact, 23 people were sent, who worked for the specified period and returned to their main jobs. By order of the Ministry of Health of the Uzbek SSR, Tashgorzdrav was instructed to allocate 50 doctors from among young specialists who graduated from school in 1965 to work at the station, but in reality, 3 people were sent. The issue of providing the station with both types of specialists, doctors and paramedics, has not been resolved.

To prepare general medical teams and teams of specialized services, 60 doctors were needed in the following specialties (based on the average 1.5-bed norm): 13 surgeons, 10 pediatricians, 20 therapists. 5 anesthesiologists. 4 traumatologists, 4 psychiatrists, 4 toxicologists.

As of January 1, 1967, of the 112 chief visiting doctors working at the station, 88 graduated from the medical faculty, 15 from pediatrics, 8 from sanitary and hygienic medicine, and 1 from dentistry. The total work experience of 80% of visiting doctors is 11 years or more, of which 70% have up to 5 years of work experience in an emergency medical care center. This situation represents the shortcomings that arise in the practice of doctors. The total work experience of 88% of paramedics and medical assistants is mainly from 5 to 16 years or more, 67% of them have work experience of up to 5 years at the ambulance station. This is due to the increase in the number of employees (from 200 to 342 over the past three years) and the involvement of young specialists.



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The specialization of doctors and the direction of improvement have always faced great difficulties due to the lack of personnel. Therefore, in 1966, based on the decision of the Board of the Ministry of Health of the Uzbek SSR, in order to include a larger number of mobile doctors in the multidisciplinary educational department of emergency medical care and emergency medical care, the Tashkent Institute for Advanced Medical Studies in the workplace created a cycle of chairs. Theoretical training took place in the building of the ambulance station, and practical training took place in the institute's clinic. There were 77 doctors in this cycle, 68 of whom graduated as traveling doctors. The training cycle was conducted in three groups.

The coverage of specialization and training of doctors was 15% in 1964, 16% in 1965, 65% in 1966. According to the long-term plan, the interdepartmental cycle of emergency and urgent medical care at the workplace was carried out once every 3 years. In 1964, on the basis of the Republican Medical University, in connection with the retraining of medical personnel, 3-month courses in emergency and urgent medical care were organized at the place of work, training was conducted according to a special program approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan. USSR; theoretical knowledge - in the emergency room, practical - in clinics.

The courses were attended by 214 mid-level medical workers. The conferences were held to improve the quality of emergency and urgent medical care for the population, as well as systematically improve the knowledge and skills of mobile medical personnel. At these conferences, diagnostic and tactical errors, diagnostic quality were analyzed, and expositions on current medical topics were organized. Special working conditions at the ambulance station, especially at the specialized substation. Doctors are needed to master related specialties. 12 out of 25 doctors at this substation have mastered 2-3 related specialties.

Due to the increase in the number of emergency medical calls due to population growth (an increase of 40,000 calls per year), taking into account the current situation, it was necessary to review the existing staffing schedule, the number of ambulances and personnel is significantly behind the norm. As of January 1, 1967, the total number of doctors was 68% of the figures, and medical personnel - 93%. In 1964-1967, if we look at the growth rates of ambulances and mobile medical



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workers: as of January 1, 1964, the number of cars was 63, the number of doctors - 218, the number of paramedics - 200.25.

As of January 1, 1965, the number of vehicles was 70, the number of doctors was 244.7, and the number of paramedics was 244.7. As of January 1, 1966, the number of vehicles was 70, the number of doctors was 244.7, and the number of paramedics was 244.7. As of January 1, 1967, the number of vehicles was 80, the number of doctors was 298.15, and the number of paramedics was 342.65. If you pay attention to the indicators of the movement of medical workers at the Tashkent Emergency Medical Care Station: on January 1, 1966, 152 doctors worked at the station, and on January 1, 1967, 131 doctors worked at the station.

Hiring and firing of permanently employed doctors was carried out by the Tashkent City Health Department. 88 medical workers were students. In 1966, 60 mid-level medical workers were fired, of whom 16 graduated from the institute, 14 moved to other cities, 13 were transferred to the center for incurable conditions, and the rest were fired for family reasons.

Conclusion.

Thus, there was a need to merge the emergency medical station with one of the city's large multidisciplinary hospitals to provide the emergency medical station with doctors. This allowed doctors to systematically improve the quality of medical care and their medical knowledge, alternating between inpatient and emergency inpatient care. In order to bring emergency medical care closer to the population and improve its quality, it was necessary to increase the number of ambulances in accordance with standards and revise the staffing levels accordingly. The organization of health improvement periods at the workplace in emergency and urgent medical care has made it possible to ensure maximum coverage of medical personnel in the specialization and, as a result, to improve the quality of medical care.

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