



ORGANIZATIONAL BASES AND RESULTS OF THE PROCESS OF COMBATING INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

Residents of the southern regions of Uzbekistan also suffered from various infectious diseases during the Soviet era. In the past, infectious diseases such as malaria, sweating, choking, ringworm have been eliminated in the southern regions. At the same time, along with the effective work on the prevention and eradication of infectious diseases in the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions of Uzbekistan, serious shortcomings were noted, which caused social and moral damage to the population of the region. The pending problems in this area will be analyzed.

Keywords: Infectious diseases, the Law "On sanitary Control", the Decree "On measures to combat brucellosis", examination by a public doctor, the policy of cotton monopolism in Uzbekistan, plague, measles, sweating and suffocation, the prevalence of viral hepatitis.

Introduction

The first data on infectious diseases were recorded in the III millennium BC. The ancient Greek scholar Thucydides wrote that a major epidemic in Athens between 435 and 430 BC caused a crisis in Greek culture. Both at the beginning of our era and in the Middle Ages, humanity suffered greatly from infectious diseases. In the 14th century alone, 25 million people were affected by the plague in Europe. one died. In the twelfth century, 60 million people died of smallpox on Earth. people, including 90 percent of the Indians of North America. In the past, people tried to take all reasonable measures against infectious diseases. For example, the victims and their clothes were burned, rabid animals were killed, and the sick were driven out of the city.

Oriental physicians Abu Bakr al-Razi and Abu Ali IbnSina also emphasize in their works that in order to prevent infectious diseases, it is necessary to pay special attention to water, air, housing, clothing, and insects. Ibn Sina forbade the use of random sources of water, paying special attention to separating the sick from the healthy. Natural and climatic conditions also play an important role in the prevention and elimination of infectious diseases. Studies show that human health is 17-20 percent dependent on the surrounding climate and natural environment. The growth of cities, the development of various industries, especially the self-poisonous chemical





industry and transport, lead to a change in the quality of the environment. In particular, pollution of air, water bodies, soil with pesticides has a negative impact on the human body and creates prerequisites for the spread of certain diseases.

Literature Review

During the years of independence, a number of scientific articles and other works on the history of the healthcare system have been published in Uzbekistan. An analysis of the literature of this period shows that the attention of most researchers was mainly riveted to the study of traditional medicine. At the same time, this area was studied by historians and scientific works were published in the form of monographs. The studies of M. Makhmudov and G. E. Muminova deserve special attention. They conducted research on the history of the industry in the last quarter of the 19th century and the Soviet period, studied the healthcare system from the standpoint of historical science.

During the years of independence, a number of dissertations devoted to the study of the healthcare system have also been defended. Among them are the dissertations of M. Makhmudov, O. Ismailov, G. E. Muminova, K. Allaberganov, M. D. Makhsumov, N. Rasulov. It should be noted that the defended dissertation studies the history of the industry in the 19th-20th centuries, paying special attention to such issues as the formation of the healthcare system, maternal and child health, the fight against infectious diseases, and the sanitary and epidemiological service. . At the same time, the history of the healthcare industry is being studied by researchers from the CIS countries. A.P. Lushkova, A.M. Vyazmin, D.A. Izutkin, Yu.A. Tamarin. Among them are the works of I. A. Kamaev, T. Khabieva, Yu. An analysis of these scientific studies shows that researchers from the near abroad paid the main attention to the protection of motherhood and childhood, medical education.

Research Methodology

It is known that in the Soviet state, environmental protection was given some attention within the framework of socio-economic policy, and from 1946 to 1966, about 10 documents on this issue were adopted throughout the Union. An important event in this area was the adoption in 1972 of the Government Decree "On Nature Protection". In connection with the natural conditions in Uzbekistan, a number of measures have been taken. In August 1961, the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR developed a plan for the development of the republic's water supply and sewerage facilities for 1962-1965, the elimination of sources of pollution of canals and basins, and carried out a number of measures.





In February 1979, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers developed measures for the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. In accordance with these measures, the main issues were sanitation and improvement of settlements, the supply of drinking water through pipelines to the countryside and gasification. However, the decisions taken during the Soviet era and the measures set out in them were not always fully implemented. Only 47 out of 198 tasks stipulated by the Decree on Environmental Protection have been completed in the country.

In the 1980s, Uzbekistan occupied one of the highest places in the Union in terms of air pollution, only 1.4% of industrial enterprises met environmental and hygienic requirements. In the context of population growth, management and improvement of environmental management, strengthening control is one of the most important measures for the prevention of various infectious diseases. The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection was established in 1988. Until now, this task was carried out by various departments, which did not allow for the full effective implementation of environmental work. On June 20, 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR adopted the Law "On Sanitary Supervision".

In the prevention of infectious diseases, it is important to provide the environment and the population with clean and high-quality drinking water, and drinking water pipelines play an important role in solving this problem. In 1946, only in the cities of Karshi and Termez in the southern region of Uzbekistan there were drinking water pipelines. In 1950, the needs of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan in tap water were met by 25-30%. On July 17, 1959, at the 3rd session of the Karshi City Council, the issue of the state of the communal economy and measures to improve it was considered, and an appropriate decision was made.

One of the main requirements of the negative socio-ecological situation in the south of Uzbekistan was the excessive use of pesticides in agriculture and the lack of technological discipline and proper control over the use of chemicals hazardous to human health. In accordance with the instructions of the Center, the production of pesticides and the aerial chemical drying of cotton leaves have been expanded. In Uzbekistan, they have been widely used since the 1960s.

Analysis and Results

In addition to the above factors in the prevention of infectious diseases, one of the most important measures is the timely hospitalization of patients with this disease and the creation of special medical institutions, departments and separation of patients from healthy people. It is known that in the former USSR, the treatment of





infectious diseases was carried out in three directions: the opening of special infectious diseases hospitals, the creation of their departments in multidisciplinary hospitals, and the creation of temporary epidemic foci in areas with a high incidence illness.

Since the 1980s, the number of infectious disease treatment facilities in the USSR has increased. For example, in 1985 the number of places allocated for infectious diseases in the USSR was 256.6 thousand, and in 1989 it was increased to 3272.7 thousand places. In Uzbekistan, the number of infectious diseases has increased from 24,903 to 28,862. As a result of the measures taken, a number of infectious diseases have been completely eliminated in Uzbekistan. Diseases such as plague, measles, sweating and suffocation were eradicated. Inpatient treatment in infectious diseases hospitals has also been reduced. For example, in Andijan in 1960, 194 people with diarrhea were registered, and in 1961 - 109 people. However, Uzbekistan ranks high in the Union for many infectious diseases. For example, in 1974, the incidence of diarrhea per 100,000 population in the Union was 9.3, and in Uzbekistan - 45.2. In such republics as Ukraine and Belarus, it was 2.7 and 2.9, respectively.

During the Soviet era, Uzbekistan was prone to high-risk infectious diseases. For example, in 1957, 3 cases of anthrax were registered in the USSR, 2 in the Bukhara region, 1 each in the Tashkent and Kashkadarya regions. The organization of measures to combat brucellosis plays a significant role in sanitary control. In July 1945, the Ministry of Health of the Union issued a decree "On measures to combat brucellosis." The resolution provides for measures to increase the number of places for this disease in sanitary and epidemiological institutions and medical institutions.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, as a result of large investments in health care in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era, it was possible to build not only conventional medical facilities, but also modern and specialized hospitals and polyclinics and equip them with new medical equipment. While funding for the sector has increased over the years, archival evidence has shown that a number of wastewater treatment plants operate in adapted, inconvenient buildings due to uneven distribution. There was also a significant difference between medical institutions and the health of medical staff per capita by region.

The study found that the spread of infectious and social diseases depends on a number of natural conditions, the nature of the state socio-economic policy, in particular, the material well-being of the population, state health policy, the prevalence of health education of the population, settlements, cities and regions, the situation,





environment and ecology, provision of clean drinking water, food consumption of the population.

Due to the policy of cotton monopoly in Uzbekistan, the cultivation of cotton fields, the use of excessive amounts of pesticides in the soil to increase cotton yields and non-compliance with established procedures, i.e. storage, transportation and application of chemical fertilizers. especially the prevalence of viral hepatitis, which is increasing every year.

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