

The Social Significance of The State Projects Health-1, Health-2, Health-3

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Abstract: This article analyzes the content, main goals and objectives of the state projects "Improvement of the health care system - Health" implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Within the framework of the projects, measures aimed at protecting the health of the population, developing primary medical care, improving the quality of medical services and modernizing the health care system, the role of women working in the field are gradually covered over the years using the example of Jizzakh region. Also, the social significance of these programs and their role in strengthening the health of the population are assessed from a scientific point of view. The work done and the causes of existing problems are studied.

Keywords: Health system, State programs, Health projects, quality of medical services, primary health care, public health, prevention, medical material and technical base, electronic medicine, free medical care, treatment and preventive institutions, paid medical services, the role of doctors and women in the development of the health system.

Introduction: In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Citizens' Health" [1] and in order to ensure the constitutional rights of the population to access qualified medical care and social protection, as well as to create organizational, economic and legal conditions for improving the quality of medical services, to raise a healthy generation, to bring the health system into line with the reforms being implemented in the country, a number of State programs, projects, and concepts for reforming the health system were developed in the first years of independence and were implemented over the years.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

For example, in 1998-2005, a concept for reforming the healthcare system [2] was developed, which established a list of treatment and prevention institutions that provide free medical care and should be financed from the budget, as well as treatment and prevention institutions that should be gradually transferred to paid medical services;

In 2001-2005, a concept for developing a network of

rural medical stations was developed, in accordance with which additional needs for the training of doctors and paramedical staff were studied and solutions were developed. These included programs for the transformation of medical schools into vocational colleges in 1999-2005.

Such concepts were implemented within the framework of the State Projects "Improvement of the Healthcare System - Salomatlik", which include a set of measures aimed at improving the quality of medical services in the country, strengthening preventive measures and forming a modern medical infrastructure. These 3-stage ("Salomatlik-1", "Salomatlik-2", "Salomatlik-3") systemic projects include the main processes in improving the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are a major project implemented in cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development aimed at modernizing the medical sector at the republican level, developing family medicine and improving the health of the population. This article studies and analyzes the essence, main goals and

objectives, historical significance, project effectiveness and implementation, existing problems, and the activities of women in the system using the example of Jizzakh region.

DISCUSSION: ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS AND RESULTS

Including. The State Project "Health-1" is one of the first important international cooperation projects financed by international loans implemented in 2003-2004 (in some regions - 2005) based on the loan agreement concluded with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (No. 4396-UZ)[3]. In this regard, let us dwell on the main goals and objectives of the project:

-Firstly, improving medical services, that is, strengthening and developing primary medical care, that is, the institution of family medicine, introducing new technologies.

-Secondly, developing infrastructure, equipping and modernizing polyclinics, family polyclinics and medical centers.

-Thirdly, training personnel, training and advanced training of doctors in the specialty "Family Doctor", organizing professional retraining courses.

-Fourthly, public-private partnerships (PPPs) cover issues such as developing public-private sector cooperation in medical services, and providing medical services to the population. It is no exaggeration to say that it ensured the territorial convergence of the regions.

The historical significance of the "Health-1" project is that, first of all, it became an important foundation for the development of modern medicine, especially in improving the quality of primary medical care. Within the framework of cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a mechanism for financing rural primary medical and sanitary assistance institutions (RPMS) [4.141-v]-Rural medical stations (RMS), rural medical outpatient clinics and feldsher-midwifery station complexes based on per capita expenditure standards was introduced in a number of regions of our Republic. Within the framework of the project, family medicine centers were opened in many regions, the professional qualifications of doctors and nurses were improved. Diagnostic centers, health dispensaries were equipped and modernized.

In particular, in the Jizzakh region, a number of practical works were carried out within the framework of the implementation of the "Health-1" project in accordance with the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2107 dated November

10, 1998 "On the State Program for Reforming the Healthcare System in the Republic of Uzbekistan"[5].

For example, currently, the DOTS program has been adopted for the treatment of tuberculosis, and since 1997 it has been introduced in Karakalpakstan, since 2002 in our Republic, and since 2004, treatment under the DOTS program has been established in the Jizzakh region. (Note: The goal of the DOTS strategy is to identify and treat patients with the infectious form of tuberculosis in a timely manner, to quickly convert them to a non-infectious form, and to prevent the spread of the disease among the population. Treatment with the DOTS program is a convenient and affordable method for patients. The transition from the infectious form to the non-infectious form within 2-3 months is 85 percent. Medicines for the examination and treatment of patients are distributed free of charge in accordance with Order No. 160 of the Ministry of Health [6.7-b]).

If we summarize the practical nature of the "Health-1" project in the Jizzakh region, it was ensured that the infrastructure of primary health care services was modernized in the region, the organization of rural medical centers (RMPs), the protection of maternal and child health, and the prevention of diseases were implemented, and all of this, as noted above, was implemented and financed in cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

After achieving the goals set by the "Health-1" project, its continuation, the "Health-2" project, was developed and implemented simultaneously with the State Program "Year of Health and Wellness". Within the framework of the project, the material and technical base of medical institutions was strengthened, and improving the quality of medical services was identified as the main priority. In particular, healthcare institutions at the republican and regional levels were equipped with modern medical equipment, the activities of specialized medical centers (cardiology, maternal and child health, diagnostic centers) were expanded, and measures to improve the professional skills of medical workers were developed and implemented. This contributed to an increase in the efficiency of diagnostic and treatment processes.

Below is an analysis of the implementation of the "Health-2" project in the Jizzakh region by year.

In order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Jizzakh regional governor No. 34[7.9-v] dated January 27, 2005 "On measures to implement the "Health-2" project with the participation of the International Development Association", Resolution of the Regional

Governor No. 31[8.9-v] was adopted on February 5, 2005, and within the framework of the project, the process of deepening the reform of the primary health care system in the region and the purchase of necessary equipment, repair and construction work were carried out intensively in rural medical stations, laboratories of district central hospitals, city polyclinics, and training and information centers.

Also, in accordance with the Program "Development of the Service Sector and Services in 2006-2010" [9.16-v] approved by the resolution of the regional governor, plans for the development of medical and social and sanatorium-resort services in the region have been developed, and on the basis of the "Health-2" project, modern medical equipment in the amount of 3.2 million US dollars was supplied to the Jizzakh branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care and its departments in 11 districts at the expense of a loan from the Asian Development Bank [10.-17-v].

The Resolution of the Jizzakh regional governor No. 36 dated February 7, 2007 [11.229-v] was put into practice in order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improving the system of financing and management of healthcare institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated September 28, 2005. In accordance with it, the region is planned to further deepen reforms in the field of health care, expand the new financing mechanism for primary health care in all rural institutions, as well as improve the management of primary health care institutions within the framework of the "Health-2" and "Strengthening the Health of Women and Children" programs, and a number of practical works have been carried out. As an example, in order to strengthen the material and technical base of the institutions of the regional healthcare system, the tuberculosis hospital in the Zamin district was reconstructed[12.79-v]. (Based on: Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 23, 2007 No. PQ-573 "On the State Program of the Year of Social Protection"; Resolutions of the regional governor dated February 8, 2007 No. 26 and June 8, 2007)

The processes were not limited to this, of course, according to Resolution No. 188 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 10, 2007[13.], the region was allocated funds to ensure the implementation of the "Year of Social Protection" program, improve medical services, form the physical and mental health of the younger generation, and build and repair healthcare institutions. 535.2 million uzs was allocated. These funds were allocated to facilities that were planned to be newly built, undergo major reconstruction and

overhaul in accordance with the resolution of the regional governor No. 171 dated October 17, 2007 [14.45-v]. For example, newly built medical institutions - Zomin (rural medical center in Bogishamol rural Community Assembly), Bakhmal (rural medical center in Qorasuv, Gallakon rural Community Assembly), Zarbdor (Lalmikor rural Community Assembly of Zarbdor district, rural medical center in Ravot neighborhood), capital reconstructed medical institutions - Zafarabad (hospital in the territory of Chimkurgan rural Community Assembly of Zafarabad district) and capital renovated - Zafarabad district central hospital [15.46-v].

In 2007, practical work continued on strengthening the material and technical base of institutions in the system of the regional Health Department and providing financial incentives to medical workers, with 25 million uzs allocated [16.79-v] (Based on the resolution of the regional governor dated December 14, 2007 No. 143). Also, construction and installation works worth 369.2 million uzs was completed and commissioned in the Zamin district central hospital, 264 million uzs in the regional eye hospital, and 175 million uzs in the Jizzakh district central hospital [17.11-v]. Such works were carried out in accordance with the regional program "Year of Social Protection", approved by the resolution of the regional governor dated December 31, 2007 No. 73/14-3. The intended goal was to increase the effectiveness of the current social protection system, to provide assistance to socially disadvantaged segments of the population, first of all, to build, reconstruct medical institutions that provide exemplary services to patients, and to strengthen their material and technical base, and this was achieved to a certain extent. In this regard, on the basis of the "Health-2" project, 83 medical stations were equipped with 23 types of medical equipment worth 182.3 million uzs, and hospitals in Pakhtakor, Jizzakh, Gallaorol, Zarbdor districts were equipped with 23 types of medical equipment worth 112,288.1 million uzs [18.12-v].

In turn, the effectiveness of work on improving the health care system is a process directly related to the capacity of personnel. A number of measures were also taken to improve the capacity of medical personnel and provide them with material support. In particular, in order to radically improve the health of citizens, strengthen the health of women and children, and create conditions for improving the quality of medical care, a number of employees of medical associations of Jizzakh, Bakhmal and Zamin districts were financially encouraged in accordance with the resolution of the regional governor dated November 10, 2008 No. 58 [19.70-v].

The role of female doctors working in the field of health care and medicine in the development of the system is incomparable. They have been contributing to the efficiency of the sector by showing their initiative in all parts of the system. Let us analyze their activities based on the nature of their manifestation in the development of the sector.

First of all, they are the main support force of medical services. That is, they provide daily, direct services to patients as doctors, nurses, obstetricians-gynecologists, pediatricians and laboratory specialists;

Secondly, the most relevant aspects of the healthcare system, the main responsibility for maternal and child health, which are important links in the health of society, are seen as medical personnel - obstetricians-gynecologists, neonatologists and patronage nurses;

Thirdly, it is no secret that women are highly empathetic and patient. With these unique aspects, they can gain the trust and affection of patients in any situation. They are close to the heart with their humanity and sincerity of communication;

Fourth, it is encouraging that today many women are working in the management and scientific circles of the sector. Women doctors are emerging as specialists who have taken their place in the areas of medical research, education, management, and digital health;

Fifth, women are also leading personnel in the work carried out in the field of prevention and public health. For example, they are the main performers in preventive programs such as vaccination, screening, and promotion of a healthy lifestyle.

In a word, women are the most essential personnel in the healthcare system. They are not only performers, but also a guarantee of the development, stability, and efficiency of all aspects of the system, as well as humanity. Therefore, their work is highly appreciated and constantly encouraged throughout our Republic. Let's analyze the years in which women working in the medical and healthcare system of Jizzakh region are awarded on the occasion of "Medical Workers' Day" and "International Women's Day" for their contribution to the socio-economic development of our region, their effective and long-term work in preserving public health, and their achievements in the field of medicine.

-6 out of 11 specialists awarded on the occasion of the "Medical Workers' Day" in 2005 [20.6-v]

-12 out of 21 specialists awarded on the occasion of the "Medical Workers' Day" in 2006 [21.18-19-v]

-9 out of 11 specialists awarded on the occasion of the "Medical Workers' Day" in 2007 [22.14-v]

-8 out of 20 specialists awarded on the occasion of the "Medical Workers' Day" in 2008 [23.5-v]

-12 out of 20 specialists awarded on the occasion of the "Medical Workers' Day" in 2009, 1 out of 4 specialists awarded for their achievements in the field of medicine [24.5;47-v]

-10 out of 2010 awarded on the occasion of the "Medical Workers' Day" 6 out of 16 specialists[25.100-v]

-2011-1 out of 16 specialists of various professions awarded on the occasion of "International Women's Day"[26.30-v]

- 2012-7 out of 9 specialists awarded on the occasion of "Medical Workers' Day", 1 for effective work in the sanitary and epidemiological service[27.14;13-v]

-2013-3 out of 8 specialists awarded on the occasion of "Medical Workers' Day", 2 out of 11 specialists of various professions awarded for their active participation in raising a healthy and harmonious generation, promoting a healthy lifestyle, and effective work, 2 out of 19 specialists awarded on the occasion of "International Women's Day" [28.80;23-v]

-In 2014, 4 out of 8 specialists, 1 out of 13 specialists were awarded for their activity and effective work in the field of improving the ecological situation and ensuring ecological safety in the region, 1 out of 17 specialists were awarded on the occasion of "International Women's Day" [29.24;17-v]

These analyses show how high the need for female doctors is in our society, how much they are recognized. In 2010 alone, by order of the Regional Governor, the requirements for female high-class doctors in the field of health, and indeed for all high-class doctors, were studied in the regions, and in the same year 50% of them were provided with jobs [30.3-v].

By 2010, the regional bureau for the implementation of the projects "Health-2" and "Strengthening the health of women and children" was merged into the Jizzakh Jizzakh regional branch of the "Institute of Health and Medical Statistics", and the processes of implementing the projects "Health-2" and "Strengthening the health of women and children" were completed [31.230-v]. In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that this process was the beginning of the new stage of the project "Health-3".

So, what is the project "Improving the Health System - "Health-3" and what is its uniqueness from previous projects? What practical work was carried out in our region in this regard?

The "Health-3" project mainly analyzed the results of "Health-3" and implemented it as a further stage, and it was manifested as a new stage in the modernization of the health system. The main uniqueness of this

project is that within the framework of the project, an innovative infrastructure was formed in the health system. That is, high-tech medical services were introduced, an electronic medicine system was developed, and measures were taken to widely promote a healthy lifestyle. In particular, priority was given to the issues of combating cardiovascular diseases, oncological diseases and other socially significant diseases.

As is known, on September 7, 2011, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed the "Health System Improvement Project" in financial cooperation with the World Bank International Development Association Resolution No. PQ-1614 [32.15-v] was adopted. In accordance with this resolution, the World Bank's International Development Association allocated a loan of 93.0 million US dollars to the Republic of Uzbekistan for the implementation of the Health System Improvement Project - "Health-3". This loan was mainly aimed at further improving the health system, equipping primary health care units, district medical associations and family clinics with modern diagnostic and treatment equipment. The intended goal was to improve the quality and level of medical services provided to the population.

Let's analyze the scope of work carried out in Jizzakh region in this regard based on examples.

According to the resolution of the governor of Jizzakh region No. 1185 of 2011 [34.16-v], the necessary funds were allocated from the 2012 budget for the renovation and construction of medical institutions where medical diagnostic and treatment equipment will be installed, which will be delivered under the "Health-3" project. In addition to this resolution, the scope of work was expanded by the resolution of the governor of the region No. 52 "On additional measures to improve the healthcare system" dated March 3, 2012 [35.52-v].

Also, in order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 28, 2011 No. PQ-1652 "On further deepening the reform of the healthcare system"[36], the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 18, 2008 No. 48 "On measures to improve the organizational structure and activities of regional healthcare institutions"[37], and in accordance with the Investment Program in the city of Jizzakh, the Resolution of the Regional governor No. 114 "On measures to further improve the quality of medical services to the population" was adopted on May 11, 2013. According to it, a new regional infectious diseases hospital was built and put into operation in the

Kimyogar neighborhood of Jizzakh city, on A. Navoiy Street. In this facility, which was included in the investment program, construction and installation work worth 9 billion 660 million uzs was carried out by the team of the "Kamol" multidisciplinary construction company. The health care facility was equipped with modern medical equipment and furniture manufactured abroad[38]. Based on the letter of the Ministry of Health No. 012-9/966 dated March 26, 2013, this hospital began operating with 3 departments and an additional 105 beds. Also, 28 beds were allocated from the budget to form a 140-bed regional multidisciplinary medical center due to the reduced capacity of the Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital. 112 places were self-financed, 23 places were transferred to the regional children's multidisciplinary medical center, 10 places to the regional endocrinology dispensary and 10 places to the regional oncology dispensary [39.135-v]. Not only the material and technical base of these medical institutions was strengthened, but also the issue of providing them with qualified personnel was developed. Investment program Construction and reconstruction of 143 medical facilities, outpatient clinics with a capacity of 10,145 people per day, equipped in accordance with world standards for diagnosis and treatment, were commissioned. In 2003 alone, medical equipment worth a total of 40.5 million US dollars was purchased under five investment projects included in the Investment Program[40]. If we pay attention to the cited sources and analyses, the implementation of a number of projects and programs aimed at improving the healthcare system was effectively carried out in cooperation with foreign partners.

In order to ensure the implementation of Resolution No. 37 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further reform the financing system in the healthcare sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan"[41] dated February 13, 2013 and to further deepen reforms in the healthcare sector, Resolution No. 35 of the governor of Jizzakh region dated February 16, 2013 was put into practice. Accordingly, as a result of the introduction of a financing mechanism based on the per capita expenditure norm in family polyclinics of the pilot city, the budget of these polyclinics increased by 4.2 times, the base per capita expenditure norm increased by 4 times, the costs of providing the population with medicines increased by 2.5 times, an even distribution of budget funds was ensured, and the provision of free and high-quality medical services was improved by strengthening the material and technical base and human resources of family polyclinics [42.27-v] (Based on: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the

Republic of Uzbekistan No. 217 dated September 28, 2005 "On further improving the financing and management system of healthcare institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [43]. Based on these positive results, a per capita financing method was introduced for 5 family clinics in the region starting in 2015.

In accordance with the Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-1855 dated November 21, 2012 "On the Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013" and the Resolution of the regional governor dated November 26, 2012 No. 277[445-v] and the Investment Program of 2013, in order to establish the activities of newly constructed medical institutions and further improve the quality of medical services to the population and create favorable conditions, the Resolution of the regional governor dated May 1, 2014 No. 101 "On coordination of the activities of regional oncology and dermatovenereological diseases dispensaries" was adopted, and the regional oncology dispensary was relocated to a newly constructed building on Sayilgo Street, Madaniyat neighborhood of Jizzakh city. As a result, the building of the regional dermatovenereological dispensary in Pakhtakor district was renovated and in order to create comfortable conditions for the population, the regional oncology dispensary was relocated to the building located on the territory of the "Toqchilik" rural citizens' assembly in Jizzakh district. In turn, the relocation of these medical institutions with their fixed assets, equipment and instruments was ensured, while maintaining their staffing levels [45.6-v].

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decree No. PQ-1652 dated November 28, 2011 "On measures to further deepen the reform of the healthcare system", the Order of the Ministry of Health dated March 19, 2014 "On improving the organization of dental services in the republic", and in connection with the "Year of the Healthy Child" 2014, in order to regulate the provision of dental services to the population and further improve the sanitary and epidemiological situation in dental institutions, the Resolution of the regional governor dated May 14, 2014 No. 110 "On the establishment of a regional specialized children's dental clinic on the basis of the Jizzakh city children's dental clinic" was adopted [46.85-v]. In accordance with it, in order to regulate the provision of dental services to the population, a regional specialized children's dental clinic was established on the basis of the Jizzakh city children's dental clinic.

Taking into account the implementation of the Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-1652 dated November 28, 2011 "On

measures to further deepen the reform of the healthcare system", the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 91 dated March 29, 2012 "On measures to further strengthen the material and technical base of medical institutions and improve the organization of their activities", and the letters of the regional health department No. 01-100/480 dated March 14, 2015, and the letters of the finance department No. 03-5/339 dated May 14, Based on the resolution of the regional governor No. 147 dated May 17, 2015 "On the optimization of the inpatient activities of medical associations of Pakhtakor, Mirzachul and Yangiabad districts", a 3-bed intensive care unit was established under the regional oncology dispensary. Also, 15 additional beds and 11.5 staff units were optimized for the inpatient departments of the Pakhtakor, Mirzachul and Yangiabad district medical associations in the Regional Children's Multidisciplinary Medical Center and oncology dispensary [47.228-v].

So, so many decrees and resolutions were adopted at the republican and regional levels, and programs and projects were developed on their basis. They were put into practice. Finally, what are the results we have achieved, what are the achievements, and what are the unfulfilled and problematic aspects? Of course, just as problems were highlighted in each area, the healthcare system also faced challenges in some areas, and as a result of delays at the regional level, problems remained.

As a result of the audit of the Jizzakh regional healthcare and medical system by the State Control Committee under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2003 alone, it was revealed that there was insufficient coordination between hospitals, treatment and preventive institutions in the region, cities and districts, weak control over them by the "Sanepid" center (note: control of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Center), and that the provision of "Emergency" services to the population did not meet the requirements set out in the presidential decrees. The deteriorating financial situation of medical institutions was cited as one of the main reasons for this[48]. However, later, as a result of the implementation of these programs, the scope of medical services provided to the population expanded significantly. The development of primary health care increased the possibilities for early detection and prevention of diseases. Positive changes were observed in maternal and child health indicators.

In addition, as a result of improving the quality of diagnostics and treatment, complications from serious diseases have decreased. The introduction of high-tech medical services has made it possible to treat some complex diseases within the country. The electronic

medical system has served to increase the efficiency of medical service management. The wide range of population has been provided with the opportunity to receive treatment on a regional scale without visiting the Centers, as well as the opportunity to detect the disease early.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the medical infrastructure created within the framework of the Salomatlik-1, Salomatlik-2, Salomatlik-3 State Projects and the results achieved have brought the healthcare system in Uzbekistan to a new level. These programs have played an important role in strengthening the health of the population, improving the quality of medical services, and developing the healthcare system in accordance with modern requirements.

The programs implemented by the Republic of Uzbekistan are important strategic initiatives aimed at comprehensive and consistent modernization of the healthcare system. Within the framework of these programs, large-scale reforms have been implemented aimed at institutionally strengthening the primary health care system, updating the material and technical base of medical institutions, and introducing high-tech medical services.

As a result of the phased implementation of the programs, the quality and coverage of medical services provided to the population have significantly improved, and the opportunities for early detection and prevention of diseases have expanded. In particular, stable positive results have been achieved in protecting maternal and child health, preventing and ensuring effective treatment of socially significant diseases.

Also, the introduction of digital technologies and elements of electronic medicine in the healthcare system has served to increase the efficiency of medical service management, rational use of resources, and ensure the transparency of medical services. In general, the "Health" state programs have created a solid institutional framework that serves to bring the national healthcare system to a qualitatively new level, strengthen the health of the population, and form a healthy society.

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