


In 1917-1991, issues of providing sanatoriums and medical institutions with visiting personnel from the Fergana region

 Nazirov Mirjalol Baxodirjon o'g'li

Senior Lecturer at Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: In 1917-1991, important changes and events took place in the healthcare system of Uzbekistan, including the Fergana region. During this period, sanatoriums and medical institutions were important not only for local residents, but also for guests from other regions. Due to its beautiful nature and spa services, the Fergana region is characterized by many people as a place of health and wellness.

Keywords: Medical, Sanatorium, Collective farm, Infectious disease specialist, Therapist, Physiotherapy, Dugoba, Population.

Introduction: Medical, Sanatorium, Collective farm, Infectious disease specialist, Therapist In 1917-1991, important changes and events took place in the healthcare system of Uzbekistan, including the Fergana region. During this period, sanatoriums and medical institutions were important not only for local residents, but also for guests from other regions. Due to its beautiful nature and spa services, the Fergana region is characterized by many people as a place of health and wellness.

The natural conditions of the Fergana region, in particular, mineral waters, played an important role in the diversity of nature in such places. Since 1917, when institutions and sanatoriums began their activities, the issues of training and supplying personnel became especially important in their activities.

METHODOLOGY

Unfortunately, I do not have access to specialized archives or databases for an in-depth literary analysis of specific historical events, but I can offer a general approach to research into the issues of staffing sanatoriums and medical institutions in the Fergana region from 1917 to 1991.

- It is important to consider the historical events that took place in Russia during the specified period, including the Russian Revolution, the Civil War, the

formation of the Soviet state system, as well as the implementation of socialist health care policies. Particular attention should be paid to the importance of health care in the policy of the Soviet Union and its development in the regions.

The Soviet era, which began in 1917, included initiatives aimed at organizing a state health care system. In this process, the number of medical institutions in the Fergana region increased. In particular, since 1917, hospitals, clinics, and rural medical stations were created in the Fergana region. Medical workers were recruited from schools, factories and farms. During the years of Soviet power in Uzbekistan, a number of measures were taken to train medical personnel with higher and secondary education, to provide medical institutions with personnel. Their number increased year by year. Since the 1930s, technological innovations have been introduced into anesthesiology, radiology and other new areas of medicine. This has made the work process of regional doctors more efficient.

DISCUSSION

The composition of the medical services system provided to residents of regions, districts and villages was even somewhat expanded. For example, in 1935, the first collective farm maternity hospital was created

in Fergana. In 1937, 94 women's and children's clinics and 146 hospitals with 4,530 beds operated in rural areas.

During the Second World War, unique changes took place in the medical care system. In particular, in November 1941, employees of the Moscow Medical Institute No. 4 were transferred to the city of Fergana to treat patients in evacuation hospitals. Among the scientists of the institute who worked in evacuation hospitals were professors K.V. Maistrakh, G.A. Richter, P.I. Emdin, B.M. Gliner, S.L. Firer and others.

The issue of providing the medical care system with specialized personnel remained problematic even in the post-war years. In particular, in 1957, not a single general practitioner worked in the medical institutions of the Kuva, Buvay, and Baghdad districts of the Fergana region. In the Buvaydinsky district of the Fergana region, the role of general practitioner was performed by a gynecologist, and in the Baghdad district, by an infectious disease specialist.

Or in 7 out of 26 rural district hospitals in the Fergana region there was no highly educated medical worker at all.

RESULT

In 1917-1991, the Fergana region, like other regions of the Soviet Union, underwent major changes in the healthcare sector. During this period, issues of providing sanatoriums and medical institutions with qualified personnel became especially relevant and became one of the main tasks of state policy in the healthcare sector.

In accordance with the decision of the Soviet government, the Fergana Institute of Physiotherapy was established in February 1926. In 1927, the Fergana Institute of Physical Therapy was transferred to the state budget. As a result, the number of beds in the hospital was increased to 44.

In 1928-1929, the number of places in the Fergana Institute of Physical Therapy was increased to 60. In addition to the first sanatorium in Uzbekistan, treatment with therapeutic mud was carried out. will be launched. With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, the two main buildings of the inpatient department of the Institute of Physiotherapy in Fergana were transformed into an evacuation hospital. In 1942-1943, the clinic of the 4th Moscow Medical Institute was created on the basis of the institute. During the war, wounded soldiers and officers were treated at the institute.

In 1925-1930, the health resorts of the Fergana Valley were developed and work began on creating sanatoriums. In connection with the implementation of

this decision, one can cite as an example the events that occurred in the medical care system in the case of the Shakhimardan resort. In 1926, the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR decided to build the Shakhimardan resort. Due to the complexity of the preparatory work, the lack of roads, the lack of transport, the lack of regular supplies of food and wages for workers, construction work was delayed. Finally, in 1930, construction began. .

The main building of the Shakhimardan sanatorium was put into operation in 1934 and received about 100 patients. In the following 4 years, its other buildings were also completed. In 1938, a water supply system was laid and a hydroelectric power station was built at the Shakhimardan resort. With the help of the People's Commissar of Health of the Uzbek SSR Ya.K. Mominov, the resort was allocated 200 hectares of land for subsidiary farming.

The tests showed that in 1934-1935, a professor at the N.A. Semashko Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Sanatorium-Resort Treatment studied Shakhimardon, located in the Fergana region. Sent by N.I. Ragoza. N.I. Ragoza began studying Shakhimardon in 1934 and researched it until June-August 1935. .

This expedition also investigated the hydrogeological conditions of the Shakhimardan sanatorium with the aim of providing it with drinking water. This work was carried out by hydrogeologist B.A. Bedr with a small group. This group investigated a number of springs and as a result of their purification the resort's water supply was further improved. This group designed the water supply system of the Shakhimardan resort. The climate of Shakhimardan was also monitored. In general, the metrological station near the resort has been operating since the late 1920s. Their information was carefully studied by the expedition.

In October 1935, a metrological station was placed on its territory to monitor the resort's climate. In 1935, Associate Professor I.G. Lutherstein, together with students from the Central Asian State University, studied Shakhimardon from a geophysical point of view.

In the early years, Shakhimardan, the first resort in Uzbekistan, did not have a protected area. This resort is supplied with clean water from springs. These springs were located outside the resort area. Therefore, no one was responsible for protecting these sources from pollution. The need to protect the Shakhimardon sanatorium from a sanitary point of view was also connected with its location between two villages - Shakhimardon and Yordon. In particular, the village of Shakhimardan is a large village, and many people, including sick people, came here in the summer from

the city of Fergana. The distance between the village of Shakhimardan and the resort was 1.5 km. In addition, the White Water River, which runs through the resort area, was a breeding ground for flies, creating a risk of malaria. For this reason, it became necessary to take measures to improve the sanitary conditions of the resort area and adjacent territories. Cutting down forests and gardens, digging trenches, holes and wells, as well as extracting natural resources without the consent of the USSR Ministry of Health. It is prohibited to stop water sources, build reservoirs and lakes, plant rice, build factories and plants, and carry out various construction works. .

Construction work began at the Shakhimardan resort, fruit trees were cut down. Since 1934, trees have been planted and a flower garden laid out in front of the main building of the sanatorium. In 1935, as a result of the water supply of the Shakhimardon sanatorium and a bacteriological study of the water at the beginning of the stream, i.e. the village of Yordon (a village of 140 households, 625 people), the Dugoba River flows behind it. In fact, at the beginning of the stream the water is clean, but before it reaches the resort it is heavily polluted. The pollution occurred due to garbage removal in densely populated villages. As a result, the resort received poor quality water. These data showed that the resort's supply of drinking water was unsatisfactory.

The sanatorium accommodation consists of 8 buildings, the main building has space for 180 people, located 250 meters from the 1st building, and a tuberculosis building is open in the 2nd building. 20 places have been created for patients infected with the form. Along with the laboratories and pharma, an administrative building, apartments for employment, and a kitchen and your service buildings are built. On the ground floor of the main building there is an X-ray machine, an X-ray laboratory and a physiotherapy room. The wards are designed for 2-6 people, with 8 square meters of space per person. They needed enough light and fresh air. The living room, kitchen, corridors, decorated with flowers, were clean, beautiful and cozy. In front of the main building, a flower garden was laid out, and in the middle of it, a fountain was installed. The resort is also provided with electricity, that is, it is connected to a hydroelectric power station. Only patients with pulmonary tuberculosis were treated at the resort. In 1947, about 10 thousand patients were treated for tuberculosis at this resort. But given the post-war situation and the prevalence of these diseases among the population, the capacity and capabilities of these sanatoriums were insufficient for the treatment of tuberculosis. In the village of Shakhimardan in the Fergana region, it was possible to build 15 sanatoriums

and rest homes. However, no serious action was taken in this regard, and the center did not allocate any funds or support.

The peaceful nature of the village of Vadil in the Fergana region was taken into account. In the early 1950s, the "Vodil" Children's Sanatorium was created here. This institution was under the jurisdiction of the Fergana regional health department. In 1953, the Vodiil Children's Sanatorium treated 50-60 children in the winter season and 350-400 in the summer. From May to August 1953, 1,223 children were treated. If we pay attention to the location of children's sanatoriums by regions of the republic, then in 1954 there were 8 of them in Tashkent, 4 in Fergana, 3 in Samarkand, 3 in Andijan. There are 3 sanatoriums in the Namangan region, 1 each in the Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Khorezm regions and the KASSR. That is, 10 of the 26 such sanatoriums in the republic were located in the Fergana Valley regions. In the 1960s and 1970s, many sanatoriums began operating in the Fergana region. The hydrogeological potential of the region was studied and then recommended to them, and their number increased.

In 1981-1982, there were 42 children's sanatoriums for preschool age in Uzbekistan, and 3 children's sanatoriums in the Fergana region. One of them was the Koka Sanatorium for patients with bone tuberculosis. The sanatorium has 70 beds and provides medical services to patients all year round. In addition, resort sanatoriums have been widely established in neighboring regions. For example, in the Chust district of the Namangan region, a sanatorium for physically weak children with 200 beds was created. Fergana region, now Besharik district, in 1981 on the massive lake Shaiton, located in the Rapkon river, a preventive measure for collective farmers "Rapkon" was launched. This place is designed for 50 people, a treatment building with 10 baths, a kitchen for 150 people, and a club for 300 people has been built. The activities of this sanatorium during the Soviet period can be summarized as follows: "At first, near the tomb of Grandmother Immat, there was a territory consisting of two buildings, which was used only by the heads of collective farms; the upper one was considered a place of rest for officials. In 1981, the chairman of the collective farm, Madaminov, turned this place into a sanatorium where only people working in agriculture could rest and receive treatment. there was a sanatorium-prophylactic center".

Initially, mineral water from the Chimion sanatorium will be delivered to the prevention center, and treatment will begin for people suffering from colds of the musculoskeletal system. In addition, salt mud was brought here from the Asht district of Tajikistan.

Initially, 20 places were available. Between 1981 and 1989, he treated 750 people suffering from complex diseases, infertility and epilepsy. The clinic is equipped with modern physiotherapy equipment. Since 1989, he began to expand the preventive center by another 105 places. In short, in 1917-1991, within the framework of the system of medical care in the districts of the Fergana region, the number of sanatoriums and health resorts increased and their network expanded. For example, during the Soviet era, health resorts for the treatment of adults and children were created in the Fergana region's health care system. However, there are also problems that need to be addressed locally. For example, in children's sanatoriums, division by illness is not taken seriously and is not fully organized in practice. In a number of cases, patients who came for treatment in natural conditions were given an incorrect diagnosis.

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