

## DEVELOPMENT OF PREVENTIVE MEDICAL ACTIVITIES AND HISTORY OF AMBULANCE SERVICE IN UZBEKISTAN (1914-1974)

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### Abstract:

Proverb in the health care system of the SSR of Uzbekistan, sanitary-epidemiological control and the quality of emergency medical care for the population, shortcomings and issues of the work that is being done to help the health of Uzbekistan, provides emergency medical care to the population. it's about image quality. the issue of personnel in the system is studied.

**Key words:** emergency medical care, emergency medical center, dispatcher on duty, polyclinic, station, medical centers, health care, epidemiology.

### Introduction:

The measures implemented in the health system of the Uzbek SSR in 1914-1974 and the sanitary-epidemiological control and the medical measures designed to provide emergency medical care and emergency medical care to the population by the employees of the sanitary-epidemiological control bodies status of clinical care. Station and key indicators are identified.

It is known that even after 50 years have passed since the annexation of Turkestan to Russia, there are only 65 outpatient clinics and 64 hospitals with 1000 beds in Uzbekistan, there were 33 private pharmacies. 102 people, 80 paramedics, 171 junior paramedics and 63 paramedics worked in the newspaper “Turkestanskiye vedomosti” in 1914.

In May 1918, health departments were established under local councils in each district, and they were charged with organizing the medical and sanitary service of the young Soviet republic.

Also, in order to develop the health sector, new hospitals and outpatient clinics were built, medical schools and colleges were opened. In 1920, by the decree of V.I.Lenin, a medical faculty was opened in Tashkent within the Turkestan University. In 1924, the first 24 graduates of the Muslim paramedic school graduated in Tashkent. In the first 7 years of Soviet power, more work was done in the field of health care in Uzbekistan than in the previous 50 years. By 1924, the network of medical



institutions in Uzbekistan increased from 2135 beds to 292. There were already 400 doctors, 293 paramedics, 118 junior paramedics working in hospitals, outpatient clinics and maternity wards. The first scientific-research institutions were established - the regional institute of bacteriology and the institute of physical methods of treatment in the mountains.

In the 1932 report of the People's Commissariat of Health of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR, in the years from national delimitation to the first five-year plan (1928-1932), the newly established People's Commissariat of Health of Uzbekistan, first of all, provided health care, clinical health care has set himself the tasks of expanding it, providing it with experienced doctors, strengthening and implementing preventive measures not only in the city, but also in the countryside.

As a result, medical centers were established in all cities and large settlements. If in 1924 there were 151 medical-ambulatory-polyclinic institutions, in 1940 their number reached 1024. The first anti-tuberculosis dispensary was opened in 1921, 9 in 1928, and 13 in 1931. Sanatoriums and spas were also established for tuberculosis patients. The first first aid stations were also established. As a result of the ongoing work, the incidence of the average population has been significantly reduced. After the end of the Great Patriotic War, health care in Uzbekistan began to develop more rapidly. Along with the construction of new hospitals and polyclinics, many administrative buildings were handed over to health authorities. The number of beds in hospitals increased significantly: in 1953 - 36,100, in 1965 - 97,500, in 1970 - 125,300. It reached 1965-1639, 1970-1748. The number of outpatient visits to doctors increased from 21.5 million in 1953 to 62.5 million by 1970. A great deal of preventive work was carried out by specialized dispensaries, the number of which reached 278 by 1972. Special attention was paid to providing services to workers of industrial enterprises.

In the years of the five-year plan (1965-1970), about 100 million rubles of centralized capital investments, large funds of collective farms and state farms were spent to build medical institutions. In these years alone, 148 healthcare facilities were commissioned in Uzbekistan. By 1974, the number of paramedic-midwifery centers reached 4,654. 12-14 types of specialized medical care are provided in district hospitals, and 21-23 types in regional hospitals (cardiology, pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, neurosurgery and specialized centers for distal surgery, orthopedics and traumatology, endocrinology and oncology, etc.). In 1966,



there were 88 stations and first aid stations in the UzSSR in cities and villages, and in 1974 their number doubled. About 1,200 doctors and more than 2,300 medical workers worked in them. More than 800 special ambulances were allocated to the ambulance service. Specialists have been brought to the remotest corners of the republic by ambulance planes and helicopters. In 1933, the first sanitary-epidemiological stations were established in Uzbekistan, and in 1934, the Scientific-Research Sanitary Institute of Uzbekistan was established. In 1937, the opening of the sanitary department of the Tashkent Medical Institute made it possible to dramatically increase the number of sanitary workers and epidemiologists. By 1940, 60 sanitary doctors and 36 epidemiologists worked in 80 sanitary-epidemiological stations in the UZSSR, and 34 sanitariums operated. Due to preventive measures: a significant reduction in the incidence of the disease of citizens was achieved. Great success has been achieved in the fight against children's infectious diseases, gastrointestinal infections, typhoid fever, and helminthiasis.

Health authorities of the republic paid special attention to the fight against malaria. In 1945, 15 new tropical stations and 17 tropical points were established in the republic, 5 medical centers were opened. In 1946, the Science-Research Sanitary Institute of Uzbekistan started working again in the republic.

In 1948, at the initiative of the branches of republican scientific societies of hygienists and epidemiologists, the 1st congress of sanitary-epidemiological workers of Uzbekistan was held, and a broad program for improving the sanitary conditions of the republic was defined.

In 1954, the hygiene section of the Republican conference of medical workers discussed the urgent issues of improving the sanitary condition of settlements and ways to improve the sanitary culture of the population. By 1958, there were 182 sanitary-epidemiological centers in the republic. In 1961, an international medical conference devoted to the problems of combating parasitic diseases in countries with a warm climate was held in Tashkent. The participants of the conference highly appreciated the experience of Uzbekistan in the development of preventive health care and the fight against regional pathology. In 1962, the Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology was established in the UzSSR. Since 1965, large-scale works on sanitary improvement of settlements and promotion of medical knowledge have been carried out in the republic.



In 1966, Uzbekistan had 432 sanitary doctors, 522 epidemiologists (including 94 epidemiologists-parasitologists), 1357 bacteriologists, 54 sanitary pedagogues, 17 disinfection doctors, 598 infectious disease specialists, 1953 assistant sanitary doctors, 1953 assistant sanitary workers. and worked as an epidemiologist.

In 1967, the main sanitary-epidemiological department of the Ministry of Health of the Uzbek SSR was restored, in 1969, the transfer of district sanitary-epidemiological stations to independent structural units was completed. In 1914, only the wives of tsarist officials could use maternity hospitals with 69 beds, most of which were private. All other women were assisted by midwives. Unsanitary conditions, severe diseases, lack of medical care led to the death of many babies. The government announced the protection of motherhood and children. Treatment and prevention facilities for women and children began to be established rapidly. In 1924, there were 6 nursing homes, 10 children's boarding schools, 3 kindergartens, 8 maternity hospitals, 1 dairy kitchen in the republic; hospitals had 75 beds for pregnant women and 100 beds for children.

In order to further improve the provision of medical services to rural residents and bring them closer to the city level, large-scale work was carried out on the expansion of district hospitals, the expansion of regional and district specialized medical institutions, and the provision of modern medical equipment and supplies. Development of the network of stations and departments, provision of the necessary ambulance transport, provision of qualified personnel, measures to improve the activity of ambulance and emergency medical service were developed.

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