

## HISTORY OF THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM IN THE UZBEK SSR (1924-1974)

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### Abstract:

Measures implemented in the health care system in the Uzbek SSR in 1914-1974 and the state of medical and clinical care intended for the provision of emergency medical care and emergency medical care to the population by the employees of the sanitary-epidemiological control and station and identifying key indicators.

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

### Introduction:

The article describes the quality of emergency medical care provided to the population by the employees of the sanitary-epidemiological control and station in the health system of the Uzbek SSR, the shortcomings and shortcomings of the work carried out in the health sector of Uzbekistan, and the issue of personnel in the system.

In 1914, the newspaper "Turkestanskiye vedomosti" wrote: "Tashkent is the city of patients." "Nowadays in Tashkent, except for the sick, few people feel completely healthy. Fever is our chief scourge. Influenza seems to have taken root in our country and built a strong house for itself in Tashkent, and things in this direction are getting worse every year! However, the cause of this incident is unknown".

It is known that even 50 years after the annexation of Turkestan to Russia, there are only 65 ambulatory clinics and 64 hospitals with less than 1,000 beds in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan. , there were 33 private pharmacies. They employed 102 doctors, 80 paramedics, 171 junior paramedics and 63 paramedics. How can this small group of medical workers fight against the brutal epidemics of malaria, smallpox and cholera? After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, measures were taken to protect workers' health. According to the order No. 1 dated December 9, 1917, a health commissar was included in the Council of People's Commissars for the Turkestan region. Doctor V. Ya. Ouspensky was appointed commissar of health. 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 sanitary-prophylactic institutions: 6 malaria stations,

1 Pasteur substation, anti-tuberculosis dispensary and 2 sanatoriums were established. Also, 18 maternal and child health care institutions, 8 women's and children's counseling centers, 3 kindergartens, and 7 orphanages were opened. The first scientific-research institutions were established - the regional institute of bacteriology and the institute of physical methods of treatment in the mountains. In 1924, the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of the USSR on national delimitation and the establishment of new Soviet socialist republics was adopted. "Medical care should be accessible to every worker and should be closer to the remotest villages," the decision states.

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, institutionalized the construction of health care and strengthened its base, clinical health It was mentioned that tasks have been defined to expand the healthcare network, provide it with experienced doctors, strengthen and implement preventive measures not only in the city, but also in the countryside. By 1940, 390 hospitals with 20,600 beds and 218 health centers at industrial enterprises had already been established in the UzSSR. This form of medical care did not exist before the revolution. Specialized and profile departments of hospitals appeared. 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. Extensive work was carried out to combat tuberculosis, venereal and skin diseases.

In 1921, the first anti-tuberculosis dispensary was opened, in 1928, 9 anti-tuberculosis dispensaries were opened, and in 1931, 13 anti-tuberculosis dispensaries were opened. Sanatoriums and spas were also established for



tuberculosis patients. By the end of the first five years (in 1932), there were 14 venereal and skin dispensaries in the cities of the Uzbek SSR. Oncological, psychiatric hospitals and dispensaries, the first first aid stations were established. The ongoing work has significantly reduced the incidence of the average population. During the Great Patriotic War, Uzbekistan played a major role in providing qualified assistance to the soldiers of the Red Army. Doctors restored the health of tens of thousands of soldiers in many evacuation hospitals located in Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana and other cities of the republic.

Along with Uzbek doctors, many well-known specialists such as academician V.P. Filatov, N.A. Bogoraz and others worked in hospitals. 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.

The state of sanitary-hygiene and recreational work, labor protection and safety measures in industrial enterprises were monitored separately, and measures were taken to prevent injuries and occupational diseases. 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, including large, multidisciplinary hospitals equipped with the most modern medical equipment in the cities of Tashkent, Andijan, Bukhara, Kuvaso, Kitab with 7,083 beds.

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. If in 1966 there were 88 stations and first aid stations in the UZSSR in cities and villages, 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 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.

Summary.

As an example of the studied years, there are several works in the healthcare system of the Uzbek SSR: allocation of funds for the construction of special ambulances for the emergency medical service, medical facilities, the establishment of treatment and prevention facilities for women and children in 1960 He played an important role in



ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On further improvement of medical care and health protection measures for the population" in the development of health care on January 14.

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