

MOTHERHOOD AND CHILDHOOD AND THEIR HEALTH PROTECTION ISSUES IN THE FERGANA VALLEY IN 2010–2017

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Adopted in 2009, the “Measures program to strengthen the reproductive health of the population in 2009–2013, the birth of a healthy child, and the raising of a physically and spiritually mature generation” is aimed at the following: 1) improvement of the system of strengthening the reproductive health of the population, a healthy child creating the necessary conditions for birth; 2) further strengthening the material and technical base of maternity care, maternity and child care institutions, and primary health care institutions providing medical care to mothers and children; 3) strengthening educational activities among the population on the birth of healthy children and their upbringing, formation of the desire to build a healthy and harmonious family, lead a healthy lifestyle in young people; 4) providing the necessary conditions for the physical and harmonious development of children and adolescents, the formation of a physically strong and intellectually mature young generation; 5) improving the qualification of medical workers working in the field of maternity and child protection, improving the quality of medical care provided to mothers and children. As a result of the medical and preventive work carried out in this regard, the rate of maternal and child diseases and congenital disabilities has significantly decreased in the country [1].

14 maternal deaths were recorded in the Fergana region in 2012, which decreased by 2 compared to the same period in 2011. 3 deaths occurred in Fergana city and Dangara district, 2 deaths each in Tashloq and Uzbekistan districts, and 1 death each in Kokan City, Buvayda, Furqat and Yoz'yovon districts. Among them 4 died from acute fatty hepatitis, 5 died from bleeding, 2 died from amniotic fluid embolism, 1 died from bacterial viral infection, and 1 died from cirrhosis of the liver [2]. In 2015, 10 maternal deaths were recorded in the region, 3 in the Uzbek district, 2 in Buvaida and Kuva districts, and 1 in Altariq and Tashloq districts. Death of infants under one year increased by 5 compared to the same period last year [3].

In 2016, a total of 1,468 births were recorded in Beshariq district, while morbidity and mortality among infants decreased by 1.5% compared to the same period in 2015 [4].

As a result of the natural growth of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the following years, the number of the population is increasing year by year. In addition, it was noted that the population of the Andijan region increased by 1.8 percent in 2016 compared to 2015.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 7, 2016, said “Improving reproductive health, which is an important condition for raising a healthy child, preventing births with birth defects and diseases, the material and technical base and personnel potential of medical institutions systematic works were carried out for further strengthening.

A lot can be said about this, but I will only touch on some examples.

This year, 80 million dollars worth of loans and grants were allocated to equip medical facilities in our country with modern diagnostic and treatment equipment.

About 9 million women of childbearing age and about 10 million children were medically examined and treated according to the measures specified in the program.

In particular, cochlear implantation operations were performed on more than 350 hearing-impaired children at the Republican Specialized Pediatric Scientific and Practical Medical Center. 21 billion soums were spent on this. But it is important for us not how much money is spent, but the health of hundreds of our children is restored.

Among such activities, 700,000 children were vaccinated against pneumococcal infection and other infectious diseases” [5] he said.

66,831 babies were born in the Andijan region in 2016, and the intensive rate of births per 1,000 inhabitants decreased from 23.8 to 22.8 compared to 2015. This indicator was 24.1 on average in Andijan, Asaka, Shahrikhan, Oltinkol, Pakhtaabad, Marhamat, Khojaabad and Izboskan districts, which was higher than the regional indicator.

The intensive rate of birth has significantly decreased from 22.6 to 21.3 in the districts of Andijan, Karasuv, the cities of Balikchi, Boz (now Boston), Kurgantepa and Khojaabad.

During 2016, 1 person each in Andijan City, Asaka, Jalakuduq and Korgontepa districts, and 3 people in Andijan district – a total of 7 maternal deaths were recorded, and the intensive index decreased from 11.7 to 10.5 per 100,000 live births.

A total of 889 deaths were observed among infants under 1 year of age, with an intensive rate of 13.3 per 1,000 live births. This indicator decreased by 11.1 on average in Khanabad, Karasuv, Andijan, Baliqchi, Oltinkol, Ulug’nor and Pakhtaabad districts, while it increased by 15.7 on average in Andijan city, Bulaqbashi, Marhamat, Khojaabad and Shahrikhan districts.

In 2017, 66,419 babies were born in the region, and the birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants decreased from 22.8 to 22.2 compared to 2016. This indicator was 20.3 on average in Asaka, Marhamat, Boz (now Boston), Izboskan, Shahrikhan, and Pakhtaabad districts, which was higher than the regional indicator.

Compared to 2016, the intensive birth rate in Andijan, Karasuv cities, Andijan, Balikchi, and Korgontepa districts has significantly decreased from 23.2 to 21.1 on average.

In 2017 1 person in Balikchi and Marhamat districts, 2 people in Altinkol district, and in Asaka district, 3 deaths of 8 mothers were recorded. The intensive index increased from 10.5 to 12.4 per 100,000 live births.

A total of 857 deaths were observed among infants under 1 year of age, and the intensive rate was 13.3 per 1,000 live births. This indicator decreased by 10.9 in Andijan, Asaka, Baliqchi, Buloqboshi, and Boz (now Boston) districts, while it increased by 22.3 in Khanabad, Karasuv, Oltinkol, and Jalakuduq districts [6].

The President of the Republic Shavkat Mirziyoev mentioned the main problems and tasks in the system in his reports at the extended meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the main results of the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016 and the most important priorities of the economic program for 2017. As priorities, we attach special importance to the issues of "... public health, motherhood and childhood protection, reliable supply of medicines, raising a physically strong and spiritually healthy generation in the social sphere" [7] they admitted.

In short, in this period, systematic work on the protection of motherhood and children was launched in the valley regions. Despite the actions and efforts implemented recently, a number of problems remain in the system. This is particularly evident in maternal and child mortality rates. Of course, in the following years, state programs to eliminate these problems were developed and put into practice.

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