

## ACTIVITY OF SPECIALIST MEDICAL STAFF IN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS OF THE ANDIJAN REGION

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In the first years of independence, the local government paid attention to the issues of training and improving the professional skills of medical workers in the Andijan region. As a result, Andijan and Asaka medical schools were transformed into medical colleges. The Department of Training of high-class nurses was opened at Andijan State Medical Institute. Because training specialists for hospitals, especially rural medical centers, was one of the most urgent issues.

During this period, 6 thousand 271 doctors and 21 thousand 445 secondary medical workers provided services to the population of the region. In the region, from 1996 to 2000, 91 doctors were retrained at the Tashkent Medical Training Institute and sent to rural medical centers [1].

A number of positive actions have been taken by the treatment institutions in the system to improve the qualifications of doctors and paramedics. In particular, chief doctors of provincial and district central hospitals and epidemiology centers passed the attestation commission according to their positions.

In 2016, a total of 36 thousand 210.75 positions of doctor, mid-level medical officer, junior medical officer, and others were allocated in health care institutions of the Andijan region. The supply of doctors in relation to positions was 94.5 percent.

The indicator of the provision of doctors in the region, excluding regional institutions, was 12.3 per 10,000 inhabitants. The situation in Andijan, Boz (now Bo'ston), Asaka, Baliqchi and Izboskan districts was lower than the regional indicator.

During this period, 1,244 doctors improved their professional qualifications, which made up 20.6% of the total number of doctors. There were 2 thousand 800 qualified doctors, 1 thousand 853 of them had the higher, 442 the first, 371 the second category.

Out of 10 thousand 551 qualified secondary medical workers, 5 thousand 709 were higher, 2 thousand 214 were of the first and 2 thousand 628 were of the second category.

In 2017, a total of 35 thousand 796.5 positions of doctor, mid-level medical officer, junior medical officer, etc. were allocated in health institutions. The supply of doctors in relation to positions was 93.1%.

During the year, 3 thousand 806 secondary medical workers improved their professional qualifications, which made up 14.1% of the total number of secondary medical workers [2].

In 2018, 1,467 doctors improved their professional qualifications. Of these, the number of qualified doctors was 2,833, of which 1,884 had higher, 430 first and 519 second category.

A total of 11 thousand 116 secondary medical workers had the qualification category, 5 thousand 599 of them were higher, 2 thousand 425 were of the first category, and 3 thousand 92 were of the second category.

During the year, 3,694 secondary medical workers improved their professional qualifications, which made up 13.3% of the total number of secondary medical workers.

In 2019, 2,902 of the 1,545 doctors who upgraded their qualifications were qualified, of which 1,860 had higher, 517 first and 525 second category.

A total of 12 thousand 644 secondary medical workers have the qualification category, 6 thousand 137 of them have the higher, 2 thousand 885 the first category, and 3 thousand 622 the second category.

During the year, 3 thousand 767 secondary medical workers improved their professional qualifications. This was 12.9 percent of the total number of secondary medical workers.

In 2020, the indicator of provision of doctors in the region, excluding regional institutions, was 12.6 per 10,000 inhabitants, and was lower than the regional indicator in Andijan, Boston, Asaka, Shahrikhan, Izboskan districts and the city of Karasuv. 992 doctors improved their professional qualifications, which made up 14.7% of the total number of doctors. There were 2 thousand 981 qualified doctors, 1 thousand 858 of them had higher, 565 had first category, 558 people had 18.7% second category.

In total, 13 thousand 32 people of secondary medical workers have the qualification category, 6 thousand 521 of them have the higher, 2 thousand 795 people have the first category, and 3 thousand 716 people have the second category.

During the year, 2,983 secondary medical workers improved their professional qualifications, which made up 9.9% of the total number of secondary medical workers [2].

In 2021, a total of 39 thousand 864.0 positions of doctor, mid-level medical officer, junior medical officer and others were allocated in health institutions. If it was 93.2 percent, this figure was lower than the regional figure in Ulughnor, Boston, Kurgantepa, Shahrikhan and Andijan districts. The ratio of doctors in the region was 1.4.

The indicator of provision of doctors in the region, excluding regional institutions, was 12.6 per 10,000 inhabitants, and 11.7 in Andijan, Boston, Asaka, Shahrikhan, Izboskan and Oltinkol districts.

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In 2021, 1,180 doctors improved their professional qualifications, which made up 17.3% of the total number of doctors. There are 3 thousand 72 qualified doctors, 1 thousand 858 of them have higher qualifications, 624 of them have 20.3 percent of the first category, and 47 of them have the second category.

A total of 12 thousand 680 secondary medical workers have the qualification category, 6 thousand 168 of them have higher, 2 thousand 915 have the first category, and 3 thousand 597 have the second category.

During the year, 3,823 secondary medical workers improved their professional qualifications, which made up 12.4% of the total number of secondary medical workers [2].

In short, the lack of doctors and paramedics was one of the main problems in the system during the initial transition period. Various difficulties have arisen in the training of qualified doctors or paramedics. In turn, population growth also affects the demand for medical personnel. In the years of independence, taking into account the general need for personnel, a system of targeted training of medical personnel was established.

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