



State Policy of Uzbekistan in the Field of Mother and Child Health Protection

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Abstract: This article reveals the improvement of the healthcare system in our country. Particular attention is paid to the social protection of motherhood and childhood. The author analyzes the recognition of the world community for the achievements of our state in the field of healthcare.

Keywords: health care, reform, medical care, harmoniously developed generation.

Improving the system of protection of motherhood and childhood, strengthening the reproductive health of the population is one of the priorities of the state policy of Uzbekistan. Measures aimed at achieving the main goal are being carried out in the republic on a state scale. National model of maternal and child health care in Uzbekistan: “A healthy mother is a healthy child”. Achieving this goal is possible only on the basis of a deep reform and modernization of the entire system of protecting people's health.

Uzbekistan has nationalized the global indicators of sustainable development, having approved a policy focus supported by statistical data, through the development of state programs, strategies with the definition of threshold values for global goals and indicators.

The head of the World Health Organization Margaret Chen and other prominent foreign scientists and well-known specialists in the medical world emphasized in their speeches that the model of maternal and child health care that has developed in Uzbekistan has received universal recognition.

The experience of the World Health Organization in family planning shows that ensuring normal reproductive function, taking into account the age of the parents, can reduce perinatal mortality by 2 times. Family planning is implemented at the state level:

- providing the public with accessible and complete information about all aspects of family planning services,
- providing appropriate medical care,
- wide use of contraception.

Today we have every reason to say that over the years of independent development, an almost capital foundation has been created, on which the country's healthcare system continues to be built and updated.

The country consistently conducts an expert assessment and analysis of all cases of maternal death, the development of measures and recommendations to reduce the incidence and mortality of pregnant women, women in childbirth and puerperas, the implementation of organizational measures to improve the quality of medical care provided to pregnant women, women in childbirth, puerperas and newborns, the introduction of work experience into practice advanced obstetric technologies based on evidence-based medicine, control over the implementation of directives and other documents.

It should be noted that iron deficiency anemia continues to be a disturbing medical and social problem for many years. problem , mainly because of the extent of its distribution. Despite the active use of preventive measures for the mass spread of iron deficiency anemia, it has not yet been possible to reverse the course of its march in the region. Some time ago, in the spectrum of marginal causes, a tandem of uncontrollably increased childbirth and episodes of gastrointestinal bleeding, which significantly affects the dimensions of the spread of the iron deficiency state - iron deficiency anemia, stood out in particular.

To date, impressive results have been achieved in reducing their role to a minimum. However , iron deficiency anemia still continues to occupy a leading position in the spectrum of extragenital diseases in women of childbearing age. Obviously, in this regard, the problem of iron deficiency anemia in a new way and on an even larger scale began to attract the attention of specialists. The true scope of interest of specialists in iron deficiency anemia today is difficult to commensurate. For over the years, the circle of interested specialists has been increasing, meaningfully reorienting the vector of the scientific direction specifically to iron deficiency anemia. The dimensions of the measures taken have increased so much that every day the idea of transforming iron deficiency anemia from a number of purely medical problems into a national problem is becoming more and more embodied in reality. The intensity of passions around the problem of iron deficiency anemia obliges each specialist to make his own contribution to the speedy unraveling of the key aspects of the reasons for its so frequent prevalence in the region among women of childbearing age.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 25, 2017 No. PP-3440 “On the State Program for the Early Detection of Congenital and Hereditary Diseases in Children for the Period 2018-2022”, a network of modern perinatal centers and centers “Screening of mother and child”, providing the necessary conditions for the birth of healthy children, early detection of pathology in pregnant women and newborns, the material and technical base and human resources of obstetric and pediatric institutions have been strengthened, modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of congenital and hereditary diseases have been introduced. Thus, universal health coverage makes it possible to support and guarantee the implementation of reproductive rights in the republic and access to reproductive health services, health care for pregnant women and children.

One of the breakthrough events was the adoption on March 11, 2019 of the Law “On the Protection of the Reproductive Health of Citizens”. The document reflects the state's concern for the well-being of future generations, outlines the main principles and directions of state policy in the field of ensuring the reproductive rights of the population. The work carried out in this direction plays a huge role in the formation of a healthy and comprehensively developed generation. The task is to establish the process of timely identification of health risks, to introduce mandatory preventive medical examinations.

The following tasks are to be solved:

- ✓ ensuring the priority of prevention and the development of primary health care;
- ✓ Improving the efficiency of providing specialized, including high-tech , emergency medical care, including specialized ambulance, medical care, medical evacuation;
- ✓ development and implementation of innovative methods of diagnostics, prevention and treatment, as well as the basics of personalized medicine;
- ✓ Improving the efficiency of obstetric and child care services;
- ✓ development of medical rehabilitation of the population and improvement of the system of sanatorium and resort treatment;
- ✓ provision of medical care for terminally ill patients;
- ✓ provision of highly qualified and motivated personnel;
- ✓ increasing the role of Russia in global health;

- ✓ improving the efficiency and transparency of control and oversight functions in the field of health care;
- ✓ medical and biological provision of public health protection;
- ✓ ensuring systemic organization of health protection.

It is expected that modern technologies for nursing and rehabilitation of premature babies born with very low and extremely low body weight will be widely introduced into the practice of obstetric and childhood institutions. Along with the organization of resuscitation beds for newborns in regions experiencing their shortage, it is planned to strengthen the material and technical base of resuscitation and intensive care units for newborns and pathology units for newborns and premature babies.

Creation and development of centers for medical and social support, which will provide medical, social and psychological assistance not only to pregnant women who find themselves in a difficult life situation, but also to women who have been subjected to psychophysical violence, who have lost relatives and friends, who have children with disabilities, women with disabilities, single mothers with minor children, minor mothers and etc., will reduce the total number of abortions, as well as preserve the reproductive health of women in the most vulnerable segments of society.

The policy of the health system in relation to reducing reproductive losses in economically developed countries identifies three strategic directions:

- improving women's health before, during and after pregnancy;
- identifying and treating women at high risk;
- Improving the quality of information, developing standards for the provision of medical care to women, and introducing audit programs for perinatal and maternal mortality.

Scientific research is being carried out in the direction of studying the main mechanisms that allow early identification and treatment of women at increased risk.

As a result of the ongoing reforms, women's health is being strengthened, and maternal and infant mortality is significantly reduced. To this end, the country has adopted a program of measures to improve the quality and further expand the coverage of medical care provided to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children for 2019-2023. In accordance with the Decree of the President "On the State Program for the Early Detection of Congenital and Hereditary Diseases in Children for the Period 2018-2022" dated December 25, 2017, a network of modern perinatal centers was created in the republic, and the material and technical base of the centers "Screening of mother and child" was strengthened providing the necessary conditions for the birth of healthy children, early detection of pathologies in pregnant women and infants. This helps ensure universal health coverage for women and children.

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