



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

Djumanov Sanjarbek Abdurazakovich

**Teacher of “History of Uzbekistan” department of Samarkand state university
Philosophy Doctor (PhD) on historical science**

Annotation

During independence years a number of measures carried out in the direction developing health care system. In this, relations which were carried out with foreign countries played important role. This article is devoted the international relations of health care system of Uzbekistan and their results.

Keywords: experience of developed countries, international relations, improving skills, international conference of allergologists, medical culture, UNFPA, USAID.

It is well-known that in Uzbekistan during the period of the former Soviet Union, as well as in all other systems, the cooperation of the healthcare system with foreign cooperation was not carried out sufficiently. At this time, foreign cooperation was limited mainly with allied republics and the former socialist camp countries. Such countries' medicines lagged behind the medicine of the developed western countries, and therefore these connections had not a positive impact on the development of healthcare system in Uzbekistan. Therefore, from the first days of independence, the great attention was paid by the government to international cooperation for the purpose to study experiment of developed countries and implementation them in practice in the field of health care. Foreign relations in the medical field contributed to the development of the sector and have had a positive impact on the social life of the country. Therefore, the study and scientific analysis of this issue which is relevant to the social life of the country, is important.

During the years of independence, international relations have covered many spheres of medicine. These included sharing experience, training and providing medical supplies. During these years many activities to improve the skills of medical personnel were carried out. In particular, in 2002-2004, 215 obstetrician-gynecologists and pediatricians have been trained at the Medical Academy in Kharkov (Ukraine). Since 2003, by the Ministry of Health was organized two-week seminar training in collaboration with the European Society of Anesthesiologists and Intensive Care Physicians on topical issues in obstetrics and anesthesiology and resuscitation for pediatric personnel in child care facilities and obstetric facilities in all regions [6, 9].

During these years, a ten-month training program was made to train teachers of medical institutions and doctors of rural medical centers as general practitioners. Training on this program was carried out in partnership with the experts of UK. In particular, by 2004 on this program 75 teachers of medical schools are in the UK, 34 in Estonia, also, 14 teachers from



medical colleges of regions and Tashkent city are in Denmark and 94 doctors from rural medical stations and city polyclinics are in Estonia improved their skills[5, 7]. The implemented activities in the direction of teaching have played an important role in collaborative relationships.

At the same time, during these years the cooperation was carried out with foreign countries in the field of private medicine too. Including, if partnerships have been established with Pulmonology Research Institute in Moscow on the treatment of allergic diseases, in the field of urology, the cooperation are established with Moscow Urological Research Institute and the department of Urology of the Moscow Medical Academy, Faculty of Medicine of Humboldt University in Berlin and Urology Clinic[4]. Partnerships in this area soon gave its results. In particular, only on the allergic diseases, Republican Specialized Allergology Center was recognized as one of the leading centers at an international conference of allergologists in Vitebsk and at a symposium in Istanbul of Turkey[3].

In addition, large-scale measures were carried out at the republican Specialized Scientific-Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology too. In particular, the memorandum was signed by the center with 17 leading foreign clinics and medical institutes for advanced training of specialists of the center, introduction of new practices into activities and mutual cooperation had been established. As a result, in 2017, 40 specialists of the center have been trained in prestigious foreign institutions in the US, Poland, India, Turkey, Russia and other countries[1].

During the years of independence foreign cooperation was established in the field of protection of motherhood and childhood too. Partnerships with international organizations such as the World Health Organization, UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID have played an important role in this. In the years of independence, a number of programs have been implemented in cooperation with these organizations. In particular, Uzbekistan was recognized as a regional model for implementing named “Perinatal Aid Efficiency Project”, 24 maternity hospitals of the republic were awarded with the certificate “Child Friendly Hospital”. Seminars were organized by the Ministry of Health with the participation of television and radio journalists for the purpose of wide coverage in mass media the issue of reproductive health, medical culture of young families, girls and women. Cooperation with reputable international organizations had played an important role in the further expansion of these activities.

The relations carried out on the provision of medical facilities with modern medical equipment too. To this end, grants provided by the Japanese government were significant. In particular, from 1995 to 2002, helps were provided by this country for the provision of medical equipment to maternity and pediatric institutions of the Republic. If in 1996, as part of this assistance, the clinic of the Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute and the Research Institute of Pediatrics were equipped with equipment worth 650 million Japanese yen, in 1997 medical equipment worth 470 million Japanese yen was delivered to the 3rd Maternity House, Children’s Hospital 1 and the Women’s Counseling Center in Andijan. Also, at the expense of funds in the



amount of 676 million Japanese yen in 1998 and 450 million Japanese yen in 1999-2000, the relevant medical institutions were equipped with modern medical equipment[7, 7].

At the same time, collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and USAID was also fruitful. If the most necessary medical equipment worth 129.0 thousand US dollars has been delivered by UNFPA to the maternity wards of all district central hospitals in Khorezm region, maternity wards and rural health centers in 12 districts of Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions were equipped with medical equipment worth 500 thousand US dollars as part of the “Healthy Family” project, implemented in partnership with USAID[7, 7].

In addition, fruitful cooperation was carried out with the Global Fund on HIV / AIDS, TB and Malaria. In particular, during the first ten years of independence, Uzbekistan won three grants of this fund totaling more than \$ 40 million and became one of only two countries (the second Georgia) which won all grants from the European Region and the Global Fund for these three types of diseases[8, 6].

During the years of independence, relations have been established with South Korea, one of the developed countries of the world, in the field of medicine. In particular, on May 25, 2012 an Uzbek-South Korean scientific-medical seminar was held in Tashkent. In 2017, a memorandum was signed on the consistent development of cooperation with specialists from the reputable clinic of this country, exchange of experiences on news of sphere and professional development. These agreements have been instrumental in introducing state-of-the-art technologies to the sphere.

In addition, the established international cooperation in the pharmaceutical sector had played an important role in the development of the sector. In particular, if, developing skills of employees was organized at the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, reading lectures for teachers of the institute and inviting foreign scientists for conducting master classes and refresher courses were made. In particular, in 2015-2016, more than 20 leading scientists from the US, Germany, Austria, South Korea, Belgium and other countries were invited to give lectures and master classes [2]. As a result, the innovative and corporative cooperation of the Institute with the leading of the world research institutes and drug manufacturers has developed and this, in turn, has served as a basis for the introduction of scientific research and their results in public health practice.

During the years of independence foreign cooperation in the field of health care was developed and covered various areas of medicine. These processes can be conditionally divided into two parts:

1. Exchange of experience. As a result of the exchange of experience during this period, training seminars were organized by experts from developed countries in Uzbekistan and developing skills of employees of the Republic abroad was organized. At the same time, over the years of independence foreign specialists have organized many times training seminars in



Uzbekistan. These processes played an important role in the implementation in practice of the modern treatment methods.

2. Provision of medical facilities with modern equipment. Equipping medical facilities with modern equipment has been instrumental in the adoption of the latest treatment methods. In particular, during these years various countries and international organizations have provided financial aids. These funds, in turn, were used to provide medical facilities with modern medical equipment. As a result, more sophisticated treatment methods have been introduced such as liver, kidney, and stem cell transplants at the facilities equipped with the latest medical equipment. This, in turn, has played an important role in maintaining public health.

REFERENCES

1. Абдуғаниев X. Замонавий тиббиёт амалиётида инновацион ёндашувлар// Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш «Здравоохранения Узбекистана» 2018 й, 11 май, № 19.
2. Аминов С., Туляганов Р. Фармацевтика: кеча, бугун, эртага// Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш «Здравоохранения Узбекистана» 2017 й, 10 ноябр, № 46.
3. Назаров О. Тизимдаги самарадорликнинг муҳим босқичлари//«Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш» газетаси, 2011 й, 11 ноябр, № 44.
4. Оқилов Ф. Истиқлол берган ютуқлар, самара ва истиқбол йўллари// Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш «Здравоохранения Узбекистана» 2011 й, 23 сентябр, № 37.
5. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Соғлиқни сақлаш вазирлиги. Ўзбекистон республикаси соғлиқни сақлаш тизимини 1998-2004 йиллар давомида ислоҳ қилишнинг якуний натижалари//«Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш» газетаси, 2005 й, 2 август, № 30.
6. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Соғлиқни сақлаш вазирлиги. Ўзбекистон республикаси соғлиқни сақлаш тизимини 1998-2004 йиллар давомида ислоҳ қилишнинг якуний натижалари//«Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш» газетаси, 2005 й, 30 август, № 33-34.
7. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Соғлиқни Сақлаш Вазирлиги. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Соғлиқни сақлаш тизимини 1998-2004 йиллар давомида ислоҳ қилишнинг якуний натижалари//«Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш» газетаси, 2005 й, 6 сентябр, № 35.
8. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Соғлиқни Сақлаш Вазирлиги. Ислоҳот одимлари: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Соғлиқни сақлаш тизимини 1998-2004 йиллар давомида ислоҳ қилишнинг якуний натижалари// Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш» газетаси, 2005 й, 20 сентябр, № 37.