

HEALTH CARE IS A SYSTEM OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND MEDICAL
ACTIVITIES

Murodilloyeva Dilnoza

Student of SamSIFL

Sirojiddinova Shahribonu Sirojiddinovna

Scientific supervisor

Abstract: *In contemporary world most of people suffer from health issues that is why organizations offer to solve this problem. Therefore in our country These days increasing of different disease that is why around the world search prevent these disease.*

Key words: *healthcare , private hospitals ,legal regulation ,drug , measures taken*

Health care includes general activities aimed at preventing and treating diseases, creating healthy living and working conditions, ensuring high working capacity and longevity; its main task is to provide assistance to patients in a modern, specialized and appropriate manner. Health care has a long history in the East, especially in Uzbekistan. Especially in the Middle Ages, high levels of medicine were achieved in this region. During this period, Greek and other languages were written. medical works were translated into Arabic, and their recommendations were put into practice. At the same time, thinkers of the East created extensive works on the science of medicine. The material and technical base of the Healthcare system in the country was gradually expanded and strengthened. Departments of eye, ear, nervous diseases and others specializing in narrow specialties were established in large hospitals in Tashkent. He opened a new hospital in Samarkand, a children's hospital in Kokand, and a special hospital for treating patients with physiotherapeutic methods in Fergana. In 1919, a 150-bed physiotherapy institute was established in Tashkent on the basis of a small private hospital. During the war of 1941-45, the Health Care System of Uzbekistan had a very responsible task. It was necessary to open hospitals for wounded and damaged fighters, to further strengthen the material and technical base of the Health Care System, and to maintain a stable sanitary condition of the country. Soon, more than 130 military hospitals were opened, the Military Medical Academy in Leningrad, the Moscow Medical Institute and other medical research institutions were transferred to Uzbekistan. Special surgical hospitals were opened in the republic for the treatment of war invalids. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the reform of the public health protection sector began again, the main principle of the health care system is to restore the preventive direction;



"PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH"



development and implementation of its modern and effective methods; strengthening maternal and child health protection measures; improvement of the medical education system and personnel training; reorganization of scientific research based on the requirements of the era and society; to create an industry in the country that produces high-quality and sufficient quantities of pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and technical tools related to this field; Further improvement of the material and technical base of healthcare institutions; The main task was to remove part of the treatment and prevention institutions from state ownership and change the form of ownership. In Uzbekistan, great importance is attached to the continuity of medical education and the improvement of the qualifications of specialists. In Tashkent, there is a training institute for doctors. In 1998, a new period in the development of health care began - on November 10, 1998, the State Program for the Reconstruction of the Health Care System in 1998-2005 was adopted by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Measures to improve the quality of medical care for the population of the country were shown in it. On the basis of this program, measures were taken to strengthen the primary link of health care and develop general medical practice. Wide networks of QVP were established in all regions, as a result, medical care was provided at two levels, that is, through QVP and the district central hospital. These works were carried out on the basis of the "Health" project in cooperation with the World Bank. This made it possible to develop new methods of management and financing of primary health care facilities, improve the quality of medical services and train general practical medical personnel. A new form of emergency medical care system has been introduced. As a result, it was possible to provide emergency medical care in all regions of the country, and to significantly reduce the time between calling a doctor at home and providing qualified medical care. In the Republican scientific center of emergency medical care, Nukus sh. and its branches and departments of central district and city hospitals operate in all regional centers. They train personnel and improve their qualifications, and provide medical assistance in emergency situations. The hospital has a reception area where the doctor examines the patient and prepares documents, rooms where the necessary sanitary-hygienic measures are taken, treatment departments (surgery, therapy, etc.), treatment-diagnostic departments (radiology, physiotherapy); there will be laboratories, pharmacy, kitchen, administrative and economic departments, etc. The combined hospital also includes a polyclinic. The hospital is headed by a chief physician, and the specialized department where patients are treated is headed by a doctor qualified in that specialty. The head of the department of the united hospital can also be the head of the corresponding department in the polyclinic. The number of staff depends on the number of beds in the hospital. The structure and function of

hospitals, as well as the rights, obligations, etc. of the medical staff working in them are carried out in accordance with the special state norms, guidelines and instructions developed and recommended by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. International legal standards on health care, basic rules for the organization of drug supply: WHO recommendations, advanced directions in pharmaceutical practice and pharmacist's ethics, international experience in the organization of drug supply. Specific features and main directions of development of the world pharmaceutical industry and the world pharmaceutical market, rules and main directions of pharmaceutical market regulation, processes of harmonization of regulatory requirements. Drug supply system and pharmaceutical market of the Republic of Uzbekistan. State procedure within the framework of the circulation of medicines. The legal basis for health care and medical care in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the conditions for the realization of constitutional rights, the drug supply system in the Republic of Uzbekistan: history, current situation and development prospects, the main directions and description of the development of the pharmaceutical industry of Uzbekistan, the state within the framework of the circulation of drugs in the Republic of Uzbekistan regulation by the main normative legal documents, the powers of state executive bodies for drug circulation, legal regulation of pre-clinical and clinical trials of drugs, legal regulation of drug registration, pharmaceutical control, regulation of drug production, drug standardization and quality control by the state.. Legal bases of regulation of pharmaceutical activities. The Law "On Medicines and Pharmaceutical Activities", essence, amendments. Understanding of pharmaceutical activity. Types of pharmaceutical activities. Understanding Licensing. Types of licenses issued for pharmaceutical activities. License Requirements and Conditions. Licensing. License Agreement. Procedure for opening a pharmacy branch.

In general, health care is a system of social, economic and medical activities aimed at protecting the health of the population. Health care includes general activities aimed at preventing and treating diseases, creating healthy living and working conditions, ensuring high working capacity and longevity; its main task is to provide assistance to patients in a modern, specialized and appropriate manner

REFERENCES:

1. O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi
1. https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%CA%BBzbekiston_milliy_ensiklopedia