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INDICATORS OF MEDICAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION OF FERGANA VALLEY PROVINCE

Abdukhalimov Abdurakhmon Abdumuminovich

Andijan State Medical Institute

Work with youth, spirituality and head of education,
history doctor of philosophy (PhD), associate professor.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Support of Children's Families", Cabinet of Ministers' Decree "Increasing the role of women in the construction of the state and society in the Republic of Uzbekistan" is among the regulatory and legal documents aimed at increasing the social and political status of women and supporting them. "On measures" and "On the State program implemented in 1998 to ensure the interests of the family", "On additional measures to strengthen the health of women and the growing generation" and 1998 as the "Year of the Family", 1999 as "Women's Year" was of great importance. Uzbekistan has created a wide range of opportunities for women and girls to increase their position in society.

In this regard, maternal and child health is of particular importance to the dynamics of natural population growth. In 2003, Namangan region had a birth rate of 20.0 per 1,000 inhabitants, and 9,458 total deaths were recorded. The intensive index was equal to 5.0 per 1000 inhabitants. The reason for the high regional indicator is 4.5 to 5.4 in Pop district, 4.5 to 5.2 in Namangan city, 4.8 to 5.3 in Uchkurgan district, 4.3 to 4.7 in Chortoq district, It is the increase from 4.7 to 5.0 in Toraqorgon district and from 5.0 to 5.2 in Norin district .

During this period, there were 612 deaths of children under 1 year of age in the region, and the intensive index was equal to 15.6. However, this indicator is 17.6 in Namangan district, 16.7 in Namangan city, 16.5 in Chust district, 16.3 in Norin district, 16.2 in Yangikurgan and Uchkurgan districts, and 16.0 in Pop district. remained high.

Despite the decrease in the regional indicator of child mortality, it increased from 13.3 to 16.5 in Yangikurgan district, from 14.1 to 16.5 in Chust district, from 14.4 to 16.0 in Mingbulok district, from 14.4 to 16.0 in Pop district, It was observed that it increased from 15.2 to 16.3 in Norin district.

When the level of provision of doctors per 10,000 population is analyzed by city and district, the highest supply was in Uchkurgan district (28.5), and the lowest supply was in Namangan district (10.3), Kosonsoy district (14.2), Chortoq district (14.6), observed in Yangikurgan district (14.9), Uychi district (15.4), Uchkurgan district (17.3) .

The number of visits to outpatient clinics is 17 million 232 thousand 700, while the average number of visits per resident in the region is 8.4, in Namangan district it is 6.3, in Toraqorgon and Pop districts it is 7.3, and in Kosonsoy district it is 7.4 , in Mingbulok district, it corresponded to 7.5.

Women of childbearing age made up 531,017 people or 25.3 percent of the total population. Out of them, 526,711 people or 99.2 percent were medically examined, 391 thousand 387 of them were diagnosed with extragenital diseases or 74.3 percent, 325 thousand 596 people or 83.2 percent were cured, of which 42 thousand 165 or 12.9 percent were treated in hospitals. , 283 thousand 431 people or 87.0 percent were treated in the outpatient clinic.

10 cases of maternal death were registered in the region in 9 months of 2005, the indicator was 35.4. The number of children who died under the age of 1 was 343, and

the infant mortality rate was 12.8 per 1,000 live births .

During 2015, "Health Week" was organized in regional districts. In particular, on January 12-17 at rural medical centers of Yozhiovon district, on February 9-14 at rural medical centers of Fergana district, on March 9-14 at rural medical centers of Kuva district, on April 6-11 at rural medical centers of Rishton district, on May 11-16 in rural medical centers of Uchkoprik district, on June 8-13 in rural medical centers of Uzbekistan district, on July 8-13 in rural medical centers of Beshariq district, on September 7-12 in rural medical centers of Kuvasoy city, on October 12-17 in family polyclinics of Fergana city, On November 9-14, it was held in rural medical centers of Baghdad district, and on December 14-19 in rural medical centers of Buvayda district. During these weeks, in-depth medical examinations by specialists of the republic and region, a total of 19,871 mothers and children were seen. 11,718 of them were women of childbearing age, and 8,153 were children.

In the region, 12 maternal deaths were recorded in 12 months of 2014, while 10 were recorded in 12 months of 2015, and the intensive indicator decreased from 16.3 per thousand to 13.3 per thousand. (3 maternal deaths were recorded in Uzbekistan district, 2 in Buvayda and Kuva districts, 1 in Altariq and Tashloq districts).

In the region, in 12 months of 2015, the death of infants under one year of age increased from 715 to 720 in absolute number compared to the same period last year, and in the intensive index, it decreased from 9.7 per thousand to 9.5 per thousand .

The regional commission also studied the observance of discipline in socio-cultural spheres, a number of shortcomings were identified in these spheres. It was found that the medical staff in Andijan, Asaka cities, Andijan, Kurgantepa, Komsomolabad (now Ulughnor) districts treat their work coldly and indulge in abuses.

For incorrect analyzes in clinical and biochemical laboratories, shortcomings in the use of diagnostic equipment, the director of Asakacity polyclinic and the deputy chief physician of Komsomolabad (now Ulug'nor) district central hospital, the director of Kurgantepa district polyclinic and other responsible employees were given administrative punishment.

It is worrying that even in the sacred work of protecting public health, there is hypocrisy and overwriting. Especially the rudeness of the doctors and the arrogance of some of them is completely unforgivable.

In short, due to the unique demographic situation in the region, as the population increased, deaths among mothers and children were also observed in most cases. Instead, medical examinations were organized in order to strengthen the health of the population.