

MULTIDISCIPLINE PROCEEDINGS OF
**DIGITAL FASHION
CONFERENCE**

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Multidiscipline Proceedings of

DIGITAL FASHION CONFERENCE

July 2023 (*Volume 3, No.4*)

Copyright © 2023
By Woongjin Think Big Co., Ltd.
All rights reserved.
Available at digitalfashionsociety.org
Published:
서울 합정역
파주출판도시
ISSN 2466-0744
Seoul
Korea, Republic of

EDITORIAL BOARD

Katharina Sand

*PhD Candidate - Faculty of Communication, Culture and Society, USI -
Università della Svizzera italiana*

Alice Noris

*PhD Candidate - Faculty of Communication, Culture and Society, USI -
Università della Svizzera italiana*

Michela Ornati

*Faculty of Communication, Culture and Society, USI - Università della
Svizzera italiana*

ELSEVIER



SRN
Societal Research Network

Universal
Impact Factor



PRESERVING MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH IN THE FERGANA VALLEY REGIONS IN 2017-2023

Abdukhalimov Abdurakhmon Abdumuminovich

Andijan State Medical Institute

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

Due to historically high rates of infant and maternal mortality, maternal and child health has been considered one of the country's top priorities in the health sector. Several important government programs aimed at reducing maternal and child mortality have been developed.

In 2017, the infant mortality rate in Fergana region increased by 8.1 per 1,000 births. This indicator was higher than the regional level in the cities of Kuvasoy, Margilan, Dangara, Furqat, Sokh and Altariq districts. 15 cases of maternal death were recorded. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in the cities of Margilon, Kuvasoi, Uzbekistan, Fergana, Altariq, Furqat and Dangara. The rate of natural population growth decreased from 16.8 to 15.3 per 1,000 inhabitants .

The infant mortality rate in the region increased by 6.8 per 1,000 births in 2019. It was higher than the regional indicator in the cities of Fergana, Margilon, Kuvasoy, Furqat, Dangara and Kuva districts.

In this regard, the head of state said, "In our country, great attention is paid to women's recreation and health recovery. Speaking of which, I want to draw your attention to one number. Women make up 60 percent of the population that rests in sanatoriums owned by trade unions every year. In 2017, about 75,000 women were treated in such facilities on the basis of preferential referrals.

At the same time, large-scale work is being carried out to further improve the activity of rural medical centers, prevention and patronage system. At the same time, as we all know, there are problems in this area as well. In particular, screening of pregnant women is not in demand. In order to eliminate serious deficiencies in this regard, separate medical consultation rooms for our girls and women are being organized in family polyclinics and rural medical centers" he said.

According to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev on December 25, 2017 "On the State program for the early detection of congenital and hereditary diseases in children in the period of 2018-2022", important tasks to be carried out regarding early diagnosis of genetic syndromes in children, mass screening of babies with genetic diseases It is noteworthy that it is defined. This Program ensures that people living in remote areas of the country can fully benefit from modern screening services.

In the past short term, special importance was given to improving the quality of medical care for pregnant women, strengthening the health of mothers, and developing the modern infrastructure of high-tech specialized medical care for girls and teenage girls. For this purpose, there are "Girls' Health Centers" in the republic, regional and each district and city, and "Women's Counseling Centers" based on multidisciplinary central polyclinics, as well as the "Ishconch phone" (1003) network of the Ministry of Health, which operates around the clock. activity has been launched. Republican and 12 regional screening centers are working .

In 2018, 1 person each died in the cities of Andijan and Khanabad, Baliqchi, Jalakuduq, Izboskan and Marhamat districts, and 4 people died in the Asaka district, a

total of 10 mothers died.

A total of 1,43 deaths were observed among infants under 1 year of age. This indicator increased by 16.7 in Bal'kchi, Boz (now Boston), Izboskan and Marhamat districts.

In 2019, 77,674 babies were born in the region. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Shahrikhan, Oltinkol, Khojaabad, Pakhtaabad and Izboskan districts. In Asaka, Baliqchi and Boz districts, 2 deaths were reported, and 1 death was recorded in Kurgantepa, Ulughnor, Marhamat, Pakhtaabad and Shahrikhan districts, totaling 11 mothers. A total of 985 deaths were observed among infants under 1 year of age. It was noted that this indicator has increased in Bulagbashi, Ulug'nor, Altinkol and Pakhtaabad districts .

During this period, 17 cases of maternal death were recorded in Fergana region. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Buvida, Dangara, Rishton, Koshtepa and Uchkoprik districts. The rate of natural population growth increased from 15.3 to 18.6 per 1,000 inhabitants .

Basic vaccination services are well established in the country. In 2020, 99 percent of infants received a dose of measles vaccine. This is higher than the average in the European region. Vaccination rates against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio are also high, reaching 95 percent of all infants in 2020.

Infant mortality also decreased to 15.6 per 1,000 live births in 2020. This was lower than the Central Asian average of 17.6 in the same year. However, it remains higher than the average of the European region .

The number of infants who died before the age of 1 decreased in 2020 compared to 2005, but the indicator of the valley regions was higher than the national indicator in some years . In particular, in 2020, 7.5 were in the republic and 9.6 were in Andijan. As a result of the analysis, it was found that infant mortality is more common in Andijan than in other regions of the valley.

In the Namangan region, the increase in the number of deaths among infants was observed in the Yangikurgan district. The reason is that a specialist doctor (neonatologist) did not work in the maternity department of the district central hospital. This situation was studied by the regional experts and the chief neonatologist of the Republic, and it was demanded to put the experts in their place. In particular, the mortality of children under 1-2 years of age was higher in Namangan, Chortoq and Kosonsoy districts, the mortality of children under 5 years of age was higher in Namangan and Kosonsoy districts, and the mortality of children under 14 years of age was higher in Namangan district .

In 2021, 84,637 babies were born in Andijan region. This indicator was higher than the regional indicator in Andijan, Asaka, Shahrikhan, Oltinkol and Ulug'nor districts. Compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, it can be seen that it has decreased in the cities of Andijan, Khanabad, Karasuv, Andijan, Asaka, Boston, Oltinkol, Ulug'nor, Shahrikhan and Khojaabad districts.

During this period, a total of 11 maternal deaths were recorded, 3 in Andijan city, 2 in Izboskan district, 1 in Asaka, Andijan, Jalakuduq, Marhamat, Kurgantepa and Khojaabad districts. A total of 778 deaths were observed among infants under 1 year of age, with an intensive rate of 9.2 per 1,000 live births .

"Attention to mother and child health is attention to society and the future.

For this purpose, starting from 2021, children under 15 years of age and pregnant women are being distributed free of charge 7 types of vitamins, medicines for children against parasitic diseases. This process will cover 11 million people in 2021 and 17 million people in 2022.

By providing free iodine, iron, folic acid, vitamins and anti-parasitic drugs to women and children, anemia among the population will be reduced by 25 percent.

Today, 26 billion sums will be allocated from the state budget in 2021 for the additional provision of necessary drugs and medical devices (vitamin C, surfactant, etc.) to ensure the health of mothers and children, women of reproductive age, and from 2022, the necessary funds for these expenses will be allocated. It was established to provide for the parameters of the state budget.

Comprehensive monitoring of a pregnant woman by the structures responsible for the health of mothers and children in the perinatal and screening centers and primary medical and sanitary institutions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regions and the city of Tashkent (Women's consultation room, perinatal screening room, family doctor, pediatrician in the "medical brigades", etc.) A single system will be introduced to ensure mutual cooperation and coordination " said the head of state.

Regional perinatal and screening centers and structures responsible for mothers' and children's health in primary medical and sanitary care institutions for preparing teenage girls for healthy motherhood, pregnancy, prevention of genetic diseases, comprehensive coverage in all processes up to childbirth and the subsequent period "Women's Consultation", "Prenatal a screening room", a single medical "Mother and Child Cluster" system was introduced, which ensures mutual cooperation and coordination of "Mobile Brigades".

In conclusion, during the period under study, national programs on protection of reproductive health, motherhood and childhood were implemented in the country, including in the valley regions. Complex treatment practices such as neonatal surgery, cardiac surgery, invasive surgery, and girls' gynecology are being performed in local children's treatment facilities. Such systematic changes are an important factor in the urbanization of women's health in our country, and a sharp decrease in maternal and infant mortality.