

## MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE UZBEKISTAN.

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**Abstract :** The people of Uzbekistan are well educated and take education as the essential thing to have in life. Even the students from foreign countries come here to pursue their medical education. This country offers a unique environment for education. Studying Medical Doctor Degree in Uzbekistan is an ideal option for Medical Aspirants.

**Annotatsiya:** O‘zbekiston xalqi yaxshi ma’lumotga ega bo‘lib, ta’limni hayotda bo‘lishi kerak bo‘lgan eng muhim narsa deb biladi. Hatto xorijlik talabalar ham tibbiy ta’lim olish uchun bu yerga kelishadi. Bu mamlakat ta’lim uchun noyob muhitni taklif etadi. O‘zbekistonda tibbiyot fanlari doktori darajasini o‘rganish tibbiyot aspirantlari uchun ideal imkoniyatdir.

**Аннотация:** Жители Узбекистана хорошо образованы и считают образование самым главным в жизни. Сюда приезжают даже иностранные студенты, чтобы получить медицинское образование. Эта страна предлагает уникальные условия для образования. Обучение на степень доктора медицинских наук в Узбекистане – идеальная возможность для аспирантов медицинских наук.

As part of the implementation of measures to reform the healthcare system in the republic, certain results have been achieved in forming a modern system of providing medical care to the population.

Over the past period, the system of primary medical care has been improved through the establishment of rural medical stations, urban and rural family polyclinics, and the population's access to these services has been expanded. A single

centralized system of emergency medical care has been created, and the network of republican specialized scientific and practical medical centers providing medical care to citizens, including on the ground, is being improved.

A number of targeted national programs have been implemented to strengthen the reproductive health of the population, protect motherhood and childhood. In order to prevent the birth of children with hereditary and congenital diseases, republican and regional screening centers have been established.

As a result, the total mortality rate decreased by 20% in 1991-2017, and maternal and infant mortality decreased by 3.1 times. Life expectancy increased by 4.6 years compared to 1995 and is now 73.7 years.

At the same time, the systemic shortcomings and problems that have accumulated in recent years in the organization of healthcare activities hinder the effective solution of tasks aimed at further improving the health care system of citizens. In particular:

- firstly, due to the lack of a concept and strategic goals for the management and planning of the healthcare system, reforms in this area are being implemented incompletely, which does not meet the wishes and requirements of the population for the quality of medical care;
- secondly, the estimated financing system in the healthcare sector is based on outdated mechanisms that do not comply with modern international practice, leading to inefficient use of financial resources and chronic underfinancing of the sector; Thirdly, the low efficiency of work on the prevention and early detection of diseases, patronage and the formation of a healthy lifestyle leads to an increase in the number of citizens seeking specialized medical care;
- Thirdly, the low efficiency of work on the prevention and early detection of diseases, patronage and the formation of a healthy lifestyle leads to an increase in the number of citizens seeking specialized medical care;

- Fourthly, the continuity of different levels and stages of medical care to the population, including in the process of treatment and health restoration, is poorly developed;
- Fourthly, the continuity of different levels and stages of medical care to the population, including in the process of treatment and health restoration, is poorly developed;
- Fifthly, the current personnel policy does not allow forecasting the prospects for providing specialists at all levels of medical care, especially at the primary level, as well as training health system organizers and managers;
- fifth, the current personnel policy does not allow to forecast the prospects for providing specialists at all levels of medical care, especially at the primary level, as well as training health system organizers and managers;
- sixth, the weak integration of medical practice with education and science, combined with the low innovative potential of specialized centers, negatively affects the introduction of modern medical achievements into the treatment and diagnostic process;
- sixth, the weak integration of medical practice with education and science, combined with the low innovative potential of specialized centers, negatively affects the introduction of modern medical achievements into the treatment and diagnostic process;
- seventh, there are no unified standards in the field of e-health, modern software products that ensure the integration and effective management of medical services have not been introduced, and existing information systems and technologies are fragmented and designed for narrow areas.

Seventh, there are no unified standards in the field of electronic health care, modern software products that ensure the integration and effective management of medical services have not been introduced, existing information systems and technologies are fragmented and are designed for narrow areas. In order to form

conceptually new models of organizing and financing the healthcare system that will radically improve the quality, efficiency and accessibility of medical care to the population, to introduce modern achievements of medical science and technology, as well as in accordance with the tasks of the Strategy of Actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021:

Medicine is also developing in developed countries. As medical education developed after the Flexner report was published, the distinctive feature was the thoroughness with which theoretical and scientific knowledge were fused with what experience teaches in the practical responsibility of taking care of human beings.

In the United States, Britain, and the Commonwealth countries, generally, medical schools are inclined to limit the number of students admitted so as to increase the opportunities for each student. In western Europe, South America, and most other countries, no exact limitation of numbers of students is in effect, though there is a trend toward such limitation in some of the western European schools.

Professional identity formation (PIF) and the development of professionalism among medical students constitute a continuous process, which is achieved gradually through the interaction between medical students and their learning environment. Research indicates that medical students who exhibit high commitment to professional values tend to experience less fatigue, ambiguity, and emotional stress, which can positively impact their performance . Medical school is a long-term, continuous process with various internal and external challenges. This process will affect the PIF of medical students .

The priority of state policy is to establish a high-quality healthcare system in our country that will allow us to maintain and improve the health of the population, and to create conditions for raising a healthy generation.

As a result of the measures taken in our country, the efficiency, quality and convenience of providing medical services to the population have been improved, and the main parameters of the UN Millennium Development Goals have been achieved.

The international community has positively assessed the achievements of our country in the field of healthcare during the years of independence. For example, life expectancy has increased by 4.6 years - from 69.1 years in 1995 to 73.7 years in 2017.

**Used literature:**

1. <https://lex.uz/docs/-4096197?ONDATE2=24.02.2022&action=compare>
2. <https://studyin-uzbekistan.uz/pages/medical->