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Research Article

ORGANIZATION OF ACTIVITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS IN PEDIATRICS

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ABSTRACT

Pediatrics studies the period of growth and development of the child, that at each age stage of his life, the child is characterized by special morphological, physiological and psychological qualities. The organization of the activities of a pediatric institution improves the condition of sick children. First aid is provided.

KEYWORDS

Preventive and diagnostic programs, preclinical diagnostics, outpatient complexes.

INTRODUCTION

Since the child's body is fragile, delicate, violation of the rules of care leads to frequent diseases. The child becomes capricious, whiny and does not allow you to examine yourself. But you must carefully examine and make the correct diagnosis and treatment. Therefore, knowledge of the clinical anatomy of children is the

basis for understanding the originality of research methods and evaluating the results. In addition, taking into account the main anatomical and physiological features make it possible to determine the specific organization of the environment and mode of life. The pediatrician is in constant communication with the

child and his parents. A pediatrician should be a good psychologist and teacher. This will allow him to gain authority with the parents and the patient, which leads to a quick recovery of the child. A child's body differs sharply from an adult's in its age-related anatomical and physiological characteristics. The study of the anatomical and physiological characteristics of children by age and the rules of child care. Examination of the child and study of the anamnesis at admission. Explaining the technique of feeding healthy children depending on age, cooking and dieting for healthy children is the task of our doctors. Since in our republic much attention is paid to raising a healthy generation, in 1993, on March 4, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the Soglom Avlod Uchun medals of I and II degrees. This order is awarded to a person who has raised a worthy generation. To improve the health of the population, funds are allocated directly per capita and to medical institutions. The main goal of medical institutions is a preventive orientation, and for this, the outpatient clinic, the polyclinic has been intensified to improve its service and form new medical forms of medical services: a day hospital, a home hospital, outpatient complexes, opening treatment centers in the mahalla. Personnel training is not for quantity, but for quality. In recent years, child and infant mortality has decreased in our republic. All this is due to the improvement of outpatient, polyclinic, day hospital services and special outpatient complexes. Organization of activities in the country aimed at identifying diseases that are promising in relation to new methods of treatment. To improve the organization, most actively focus on methodological work on the introduction of new diagnostic methods in the regions, on the organization of data banks and registers, the development of routes for diagnostic material and direct participation in the study of material using high-tech methods. mproving the

technology and practice of teleconsultations in the short term should be focused on:

- To improve the system of providing high-tech medical care at all stages;
- The previous one, where the indications, dates and venue should be specified, and the subsequent;
- When conducting rehabilitation treatment at the place of residence, which will increase efficiency while reducing costs;
- To improve the stages of treatment for chronic diseases under control;
- For the development of specialized telemedicine software systems in the areas of pediatrics and pediatric surgery;
- For the introduction of full-scale telemedicine support in emergency situations.

A new level of information processing of medical knowledge is providing the pediatric community with structured information about the most relevant areas in the study of childhood diseases. Formation of sets of parameters for targeted rational preclinical diagnosis of predisposition to the development of various diseases. For preclinical diagnostic studies, methods can be used: a) classical, i.e. justified themselves for a long time, economical, labor-intensive, sufficiently informative and not requiring modification; b) modern high-precision, highly sensitive, created on the basis of technologies of the last two decades and certified; c) avant-garde, i.e. high-precision, highly sensitive, created on the basis of technologies of recent years, which significantly expand diagnostic capabilities, but have not had time to pass certification and, as a rule, require expensive equipment and consumables. The creation of programs for identifying predisposition to various diseases seems to be very relevant for modern pediatrics. Currently, our institute is actively working on the creation of new preventive and diagnostic

programs based on the principles of preclinical diagnostics based on modern knowledge. Within the framework of this work, there is a rethinking at the modern scientific level of the classical concepts of the main constitutional types, immunotopic, metabolic and organotopic diathesis; the main signs of a hidden risk of developing diseases associated with various constitutional types are determined; algorithms for supervising children with different constitutional types, schemes for preclinical diagnostics are being developed, which is promising for further development of measures to prevent the clinical implementation of latent pathogenic factors, and, if necessary, preventive therapy. The development of programs for preclinical diagnostics using mainly economical, informative, high-precision and highly sensitive methods that do not require emergency modification expands the diagnostic possibilities when examining children on an outpatient basis. The creation of information banks based on the results of such a preclinical examination is especially important, as it allows you to establish indicators that are the "individual norm" of the child and determine changes in parameters during the development of the disease. This work should take two forms. A pragmatic description of the facts of the successful development and implementation of new diagnostic and therapeutic approaches, the identification of new etiological factors and pathogenetic mechanisms; determination of the logic of the development of pediatrics both in general and in its individual areas. Disclosure of the relevant regularities is a separate scientific task necessary for effective scientific planning of applied research. The modern development of domestic pediatrics more than ever requires multidisciplinary quick practical solutions, coordinated on the basis of a comprehensive strategy. The latter, in turn, should be actively formed on the basis of new achievements of world science. These two aspects of the development

of pediatrics, of course, need to be accelerated, which will ensure the coverage of a significant number of children with new types of medical care. Modern technologies make it possible today to treat patients who until recently were considered unpromising. The active introduction of these technologies, the development of new ones based on the latest achievements in theoretical medicine will save the lives of patients and reduce the level of disability in many diseases.

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