

Development of Medical Cooperation Between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation in the Years of Independence

Dilshod Kholmurodov

Jizzakh State Pedagogy teacher of the faculty of history of the institute, Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

Annotation: The article covers the history of cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation in the field of medicine during the years of independence. It analyzes the ongoing research in the field of medicine, the exchange of experience, cooperation between the two countries in the training of scientific personnel. The history of cooperation in this area has also been scientifically studied. In particular, in the development of medicine, the Russian Empire began to provide medical assistance to the population of the region after the conquest of Central Asia.

Keywords: medicine, collaboration, research, experiment, surgical internship, conference, training, coronavirus.

Relevance

Cooperation with Russia in the field of medicine in Uzbekistan plays an important role in improving the efficiency of medical care throughout the country and the quality of training and retraining of medical personnel, as well as the rapid introduction of modern treatment methods in the system. During the years of independence, significant fruitful results have been achieved in the research work in the field of medicine between Uzbekistan and Russia. Most importantly, scientists from the two friendly countries are sharing the latest advances in science. Medical institutes of Russia and Uzbekistan closely assist each other through the exchange of experience and cooperation between health care institutions. The study of the topic is of great importance in the study of the history of cooperation between the two countries in the field of medicine.

Methods: The article is based on generally accepted historical methods: historical, source, comparative-logical analysis, consistency, objectivity, systematization and interdisciplinary approaches. It covers the history of cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation in the field of medicine during the years of independence.

Research results: It is known that Russian medical scientists in the late XIX and early XX centuries of the Uzbek people made a worthy contribution to the development of medicine. It has been a sacred duty of man throughout his life to have a child, to bring him up, at any stage of his human development. At the same time, there were risks in human life. One of these was the presence of various infectious diseases.

There have been cases of human disease since childhood. The most dangerous of these diseases were diseases such as smallpox, jaundice, whooping cough, measles, diarrhea. How many young babies have died from these diseases. Plague and typhoid fever caused the disease, both young and old, and caused the pillow to dry out. Throughout their lives, the population has been constantly fighting against these infectious diseases. But they were sometimes unable to prevent and treat these diseases.

After the Russian Empire conquered Central Asia, it began to provide medical assistance to the people of the region. During this period, the population mainly sought medical help. Physicians made extensive use of the traditions of Oriental medicine to treat the population.

The first modern outpatient clinic was opened in Turkestan in 1883 to provide medical care to the peoples of Central Asia [1]. In the following years, almost such outpatient clinics began to open in all cities and districts. Especially with the help of Russian doctors, the rural population, especially women, rarely used medical services only when absolutely necessary. For example, according to doctor T.A.Kolosova, most of the women who came to the Turkish outpatient clinic in Tashkent district for a dental treatment did not agree to open their faces. Doctors were reluctant to treat the bruises on the women's faces just by cutting the mouth area. As a

result, the recruitment of female doctors as well as male doctors in most outpatient clinics has accelerated. But often there was a shortage of female doctors in some places.

In the early stages, it was difficult for doctors when pregnant women in some cases had a miscarriage (cesarean section) when the fetus came to the left. Because the woman's cousins were often not allowed. This condition caused the deaths of women.

Russian doctors have provided grateful medical care to the people of Central Asia. The poor, especially those with private outpatient clinics, received free treatment.

Thanks to the efforts of Russian doctors, the above-mentioned infectious diseases have been gradually eradicated in our country. The attention and respect for all Russian doctors in our country has been constantly growing among the population.

It is known that the tropical climate of Central Asia has allowed the development of some infectious diseases. For example, in Syrdarya region alone, in 1898, 30,000 people died of malaria [2].

Russian doctors have closely assisted the Uzbek people in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases. Among them were Ya.M.Finkelstein, K.O.Reingardt, N.I.Shokhor, A.P.Shishov, V.L.Yakimov [3] against leishmaniasis, A.P.Fedchenko successfully fought against malaria [4]. N.I.Khodukin made a great contribution to the development of parasitology and virology, in which 10 doctors of sciences and 29 candidates of sciences were trained in our country[5].

In the field of medicine, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation pay special attention to establishing direct contacts between medical scientists and specialists in the field of medicine by participating in various congresses, conferences and seminars in Russia and Uzbekistan.

The State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation have established a system for exchanging information on the status of infectious diseases, epidemiological situation and prognosis of highly dangerous and quarantine diseases. Carrying out preventive measures, related to the consumption of unhealthy food products, both parties inform each other on all cases of food poisoning, establish systematic links with sanitary norms and rules, hygienic standards in the field of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population.

March 11, 2004 At the Oqsaroy, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov received Leo Bokeria, Director of the A. Bakulev Cardiovascular Surgery Research Center, Moscow, Russia. During the meeting, the sides exchanged views on further expansion of practical cooperation between surgical specialists of Uzbekistan and Russia[6]. On March 10, Leo Bokeria performed a very complex operation on two children with congenital heart disease, who were in the orphanage at the Republican Specialized Surgery Center named after Academician V.Vakhidov.

Today, Nadir Ibragimov, a cardiothoracic surgeon who has many years of research experience at the A. Bakulev Cardiovascular Surgery Center in Moscow, and who has a degree, is currently treating children with congenital heart defects.

Academician R. Kurbanov, the hero of Uzbekistan, who conducted many years of research at the Moscow Center for Vascular Surgery, passed postgraduate and doctoral studies, received the degrees of candidate of sciences, associate professor, doctor of sciences, professor, became a professional surgeon. He heads a specialized cardiac surgery center in Tashkent.

During his career, R. Kurbanov conducted scientific research in the field of cardiovascular system, and more than 10 doctors of sciences trained 23 candidates of sciences. During these years, the number of patients dying from heart disease in the Republic has sharply decreased. Because specialized cardiac surgery centers have been established in 9 regions of the country. The number of our compatriots traveling abroad to countries such as India and Russia at great expense is also declining sharply. In these established centers, patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases are recovering. For example, in January 2021, for the first time in Jizzakh, with the help of cardiac surgeons from Tashkent, doctors from Jizzakh successfully performed surgery, implanted an electrocardiogram in the patient's heart and brought him back to normal life. Of course, the patient and his relatives were happy with the conditions created by our Government.

Candidates of sciences, doctors of sciences, who have been trained under the leadership of R. Kurbanov, in turn, are making a worthy contribution to the healthcare system in our country by training mature specialists

in this field in the regional centers. Under the leadership of Academician R. Kurbanov, a heart ointment is being developed within the framework of "Al-Khimik". Russian doctors also praised the effectiveness of these drugs. R. Kurbanov was awarded the State Prize of the first degree in science and technology. At present, doctors led by highly qualified surgeon R. Kurbanov are conducting research on heart transplantation [7]. Of course, the contribution of Russian medical scientists in achieving high results in the field of medicine is significant.

The Center for Pediatric Surgery in Tashkent, the Republic of Uzbekistan, is strengthening its close ties with the Irkutsk Children's Surgery Hospital, Irkutsk Oblast, Russian Federation. The interaction between the two sides is inextricably linked with medical scientists and even their clients among the population.

There is another complicated side to pediatric surgery, and that is medical equipment. This issue has been resolved in private clinics. Under the auspices of A. Usmanov, expensive medical equipment imported from Russia is available in private clinics. B. Ergashov, a colleague of the state pediatric surgeon, professor Yu. A. Kozlov, shared his views and opinions on this issue.

On January 5, 2021, Yu. A. Kozlov surgically relieved a 10-month-old baby from congenital kidney failure. "Fortunately, a Russian doctor has come to our country. We were looking for a number of options, asking if we could take our child to Turkey or Russia or maybe India. We are forever grateful to Yu. Kozlov for the fact that our child recovered well from the operation," said S. Khudoiberdiev, the father of the baby, and his family thanked Yu. Kozlov.

Parents and relatives of the children who underwent other surgeries also expressed their condolences to Yuri Andreevich. Of course, it was noted that such successful surgeries are associated with advances in science and technology.

Yu. Kozlov is a highly qualified doctor, but he has the best human qualities. He was a doctor who never withheld his work from anyone, never paid for his work, never received any money. That is why he is a world-famous, well-respected, great doctor, a talented man.

In 2020, Yu. A. Kozlov was recognized by the US Congress as the best doctor of pediatric surgery in the world. Surgeons working in the field of pediatric surgery in many countries around the world know Yu. A. Kozlov. That's why they call Yu. Kozlov if they have problems with complex operations on pediatric surgery.

Kozlov said he was interested in changes in New Uzbekistan. Whenever I had time, he expressed his desire to get acquainted with Uzbekistan, its beautiful ancient cities and nature [8].

The Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Rospotrebnadzor in the fight against tropical diseases and infectious diseases was signed in April 2011. Under this memorandum, 12 epidemiologists have raised their issues in short courses in Moscow.

At the end of 2011, 106 firms and companies of the Russian Federation registered 954 names of their products and issued permits for medical use in medical institutions in Uzbekistan [9].

Dori-Darmon State Joint Stock Company and its divisions have also established cooperation with Russian pharmaceutical manufacturers such as Farmstandart, Moskovskiy Endocrine Plant, Novosibkhimfarm, and Shchelkovsky Vitamin Zavod. A contract was signed with Niarmedik Plus to conduct joint research on the development [10]. Scientific research is being carried out under this agreement, and the drugs obtained from them are being used effectively in the medical departments of Uzbekistan.

Bilateral cooperation has been established with the leading publishers of medical literature "Binom", "Praktika". The Agreement between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation on cooperation in the field of health and medical sciences [11] covers almost all areas of medicine.

Specialists of the Republican Centers for Surgery, Urology, Cardiology, Eye Microsurgery, the Republican Scientific Center of Emergency Medicine and its regional branches, as well as other medical centers, clinics of the Republican Scientific Research Institutes regularly conduct training and retraining in leading medical institutions of Russia: N. V. Sklifosovsky Ambulance Research Institute, A. N. Bakulev Scientific Research Center of Cardiovascular Surgery in Moscow, Janelidze Ambulance Research Institute in St. Petersburg, N. N. Burdenko Research Institute of Neurosurgery, At the Novosibirsk Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics, RTFA Endocrinology Centers, Uzbek doctors have been trained. As of December 20, 2010, 104

medical centers in the republic had participated in internships, seminars, congresses, congresses and other scientific forums in medical institutions in Russia[12].

In 2019, a pandemic called COVID-19, a coronavirus detected in Wuhan, China, spread around the world. In this case, the World Health Organization, in general, not all health facilities in the country have been exposed to an infectious infection. Experts from all over the world have joined forces to fight this contagious COVID-19.

In Uzbekistan, the first virus was detected on March 15, and the number of infected people has been growing day by day. By January 2021, the number of people infected with the infection had exceeded 76,000.

The Uzbek government and the Ministry of Health have committed themselves to their humanitarian responsibilities by sending medical equipment against coronavirus infection to Russia, China, South Korea, neighboring countries and other countries. In turn, the friendly and partner countries have assisted the people of Uzbekistan with medical equipment, medicines and doctors, expressing their commitment to their humanitarian duties.

The Russian Federation has repeatedly sent highly qualified medical doctors to the Republic of Uzbekistan in August-September 2020 to combat the pandemic.

Leading scientists of the Prague Center for Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Surgery in Moscow, led by Mikhail Zamyatin, visited Uzbekistan and shared their experiences with Uzbek doctors. According to them, despite the fact that Uzbekistan is a sunny country, the population lacks vitamin D. This is because there are many dusty and sandy elements in Uzbekistan, which is said to prevent the ultraviolet from reaching the ground from the air layer.

However, the unique delicacies of Uzbekistan strengthen the immune system of the population of Uzbekistan. They said it would not allow the coronavirus to spread.

Infectious disease specialists, virologists, epidemiologists from different regions of Russia visited Tashkent, Samarkand and Jizzakh regions[13]. From August 25 to September 2020, a group of 39 Russian specialists from St. Petersburg and Tatarstan in Moscow visited Uzbekistan. Among them were infectious disease specialists, resuscitators, pulmonologists, surgeons, cardiologists, neurologists and other specialist doctors. They were especially active in the Red Territories of that time, in Urgench, Tashkent, Samarkand, Termez and other regions, and provided practical assistance to their Uzbek counterparts.

Their main responsibilities were inpatient and focused on treating patients suffering from coronavirus complications. Every day, they helped at least 500 patients with complex conditions, each of whom shared their experiences with Uzbek doctors with their views on the severity and severity of the disease. Russian doctors praised the conditions created in Uzbekistan for coronavirus infection.

They noted with satisfaction that in all regions of Uzbekistan great work has been done to meet modern and world standards. They supported and approved the measures taken by Uzbek doctors against the pandemic.

According to Russian experts, the disciplinary measures taken in Uzbekistan hope that the coronavirus pandemic will not spread and that the disease will disappear quickly. They said they had brought with them a number of methodological guidelines to combat coronavirus infection. They left these manuals to Uzbek doctors as their own experience in treating patients [14]. These manuals reflect not only the experience of Russian doctors, but also the experience of world health. Of course, they hoped that the world's anti-coronavirus experiments would be useful for doctors in Uzbekistan and would provide effective results for patients to recover faster.

Based on the experience of Russian specialists in the treatment of coronavirus pandemics, Uzbek doctors also shared with Russian doctors the experience gained during the treatment of patients. Based on their methods, physicians from both sides shared their experiences with patients on the first, second, and subsequent days of antiviral therapy and feedback on their symptoms.

It was also noted that Uzbekistan has its own methods of treating patients. There are various cases of coronavirus in Uzbekistan. These patients are in severe and some are in mild form. In such cases, they noted the need to apply treatment procedures with in-depth analysis of patients. In such cases, the hormonal and antimicrobial drugs used in Russia were analyzed and used accordingly[15].

Russian and Uzbek doctors exchanged experience on reparative therapy. Most patients find themselves in a difficult situation with a respiratory disorder during a coronavirus infection. They go to the doctors with a lack

of air. Overall, 80% of patients are hospitalized in mild or moderate form. In patients with this condition, oxygen is delivered through a simple inhaled nasal catheter. Such patients recover quickly.

Thus, highly qualified medical scientists and physicians from Russia spent their valuable time interacting with Uzbek scientists and physicians with their experience in treating patients with coronavirus infection. Such exchanges of experience have been important in treating the pandemic and preventing its spread. On behalf of the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan and all Uzbek doctors and the Uzbek people, they expressed their gratitude to the Russian doctors.

Russian and Uzbek scientists have jointly developed an extremely effective and efficient treatment for coronavirus. Since April 2020, Uzbek scientists led by Professor Boris Oxengendler, Doctor of Medical Sciences, have been conducting research. Scientists from the Ural Federal University were also involved in scientific research. Because Boris Oxengendler was also an honorary member of the Ural Federal University. By January 2021, a small dose of X-rays and ultraviolet light, developed as a result of scientific research, had been proven to have the property of eradicating coronavirus infection. When this developed drug is applied to the human body, it has been proven that it has the property of eliminating not only coronavirus infection but also other infections of a negative nature.

Currently, scientists from both countries are successfully testing this development and working on treatment methods. Another of the most important properties of this drug is that when it enters the human body, the virus that enters the cell of the RNA molecule quickly deforms and dies[16].

Another fruitful achievement of Uzbek and Russian scientists is that the application of radiation to human habitats, food, and fruits and vegetables can protect them from viruses. The World Health Organization and health scientists around the world have been working on the development of effective drugs since the diagnosis of coronavirus. As proof of this, vaccines are being developed in countries such as Russia, China and the United States, and vaccinations are being carried out for those who want them.

Today, vaccines developed in Russia and China are also used voluntarily in our country. It is reported that in the near future the entire population will be vaccinated.

Thus, the relations between Uzbekistan and Russia in the field of medicine are very effective. Cooperation with such developed countries not only develops the medicine of Uzbekistan, but also raises it to the level of medicine of developed countries. Reforms in the new Uzbekistan provide an opportunity to make significant progress in the field of medicine, as in all areas. The friendly relations between the two countries in the field of medicine are becoming stronger, strengthening the health of our peoples, alleviating their problems and creating the basis for a long and healthy life.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan also pays great attention to the establishment of bilateral relations between medical universities and medical institutions of different regions of Russia. During 2008-2018, more than 20 agreements were signed by the Health Departments of the Republic. In particular, the Department of Health of Novosibirsk region and the Department of Health of Namangan region, the Department of Health of Kashkadarya region, Tomsk, as well as the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Ministry of Health of Andijan region and the Kazan Medical University. In the past, 96 medical professionals from Namangan region in all these areas have attended short-term internships, advanced training and advanced training courses at leading medical universities and medical centers. Over the past four years, textbooks for Uzbek medical universities have been purchased from Russia for \$ 300,000 [17].

It is known that on October 18-20, 2018, within the framework of the visit of Russian President Vladimir Putin, a forum of interregional cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation was held in Tashkent. The forum was attended by about 1,000 representatives of business circles and heads of large companies from 17 regions of Russia. The main goal was to develop interregional relations, implement joint projects on the ground, deepen sectoral and interregional cooperation, accelerate the exchange of technologies. For example, Host in Ekaterinaburg, Russia, and Sokolkovo Biomed, as well as Kazan, Tatarstan. Representatives of Eidos-Medicine, a world-renowned medical company, visited Tashkent.

During the visit, they discussed issues of cooperation in the field of medicine with representatives of the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan and medical universities. An agreement was also reached on the exchange of experience in the field of medicine, the establishment of a high-tech medical center in Tashkent, the joint conduct of unique surgical operations, the joint production of the necessary medical equipment.

References:

1. Россия-Узбекистан: дорога к союзническим отношениям. – Ташкент, 2016. - С. 290. (Russia-Uzbekistan: the road to allied relations. - T. 2016. p. 290.)
2. ЎзМА.Ф.142.рўйхат.1.,сақл.бир.51.3-бет.
3. ЎзМА.Ф.142.рўйхат.1.,сақл.бир.51.2-бет.
4. ЎзМА.Ф.142.рўйхат.1.,сақл.бир.51.5-бет.
5. Шодмонова С.Б. КН; личность “время” Николай Астроумов? Востоковед..., летописец эпохи. - Т., 2017. – С.206. (Shodmonova S.B. KN; personality "time" Nikolay Astroumov? Vostokovod ..., chronicler of the era. T., 2017. C-206.)
6. Оқсаройда қабул. Халқ сўзи, 2004 йил, 12 март. (Reception at the Oqsaroy. People's Word, March 12, 2004.)
7. Тошкент ихтисослаштирилган кардиохирургия марказининг жорий архиви, материаллари асосида тайёрланди. 2019 йил декабрь. (Prepared on the basis of the current archive, materials of the Tashkent Specialized Cardiac Surgery Center. December 2019.)
8. <https://vestiink.ru>. “Доктор Юра”. Детски. “Тошкент ҳақиқати”. 2021 йил 7 январь. (<https://vestiink.ru>. "Doctor Jura." Detski. "The truth of Tashkent". January 7, 2021.)
9. ЎзМА.Фан технология Агентлиги жорий архиви ахбороти 5-варақ. (Information of the current archive of the Agency for Science and Technology UzMA.)
10. ЎзМА.Фан технология Агентлиги жорий архиви ахбороти 6-варақ. (Information of the current archive of the Agency for Science and Technology UzMA.)
11. ЎзМА. Ф.М-7, рўйхат 1, сақл. бир. 4948. 113-114-бетлар. (O'zMA. F.M-7, list 1, save. a. 4948. Pages 113-114.)
12. ЎзМА. Фан технология Агентлиги жорий архиви ахбороти 5-варақ. (O'zMA. Information from the current archive of the Science and Technology Agency page 5.)
13. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Соғлиқни Сақлаш Вазирлиги жорий архиви. 16 сентябрь 2019 йил. (Current archive of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. September 16, 2019.)
14. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Соғлиқни Сақлаш Вазирлиги жорий архиви. 16 сентябрь 2021 йил. (Current archive of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. September 16, 2021.)
15. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Соғлиқни Сақлаш Вазирлиги жорий архиви. 16 сентябрь 2019 йил. (Current archive of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. September 16, 2019.)
16. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Соғлиқни Сақлаш Вазирлиги жорий архиви. 2021 йил январь. (Current archive of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. January 2021.)
17. ЎзМА. Фан ва техника Агентлиги жорий архиви ахбороти, 6-варақ. (O'zMA. Information from the current archive of the Agency for Science and Technology, page 6.)
18. Kholbekov, A., & Berdiev, B. (2021). Stratification processes in Uzbek society: General and specific. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S2), 1245-1258.
19. Холбеков, А., Жумаев, Р., & Умарова, Н. (2008). ва бошқ. Бошқарувнинг ижтимоий-сиёсий йўналишлари. Т.: Фафур Фулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи.
20. Холбеков, А. (2007). Бошқарув социологияси. Ўқув кўлланма. Т.: Академия.
21. Otamurotov, S., Mamashokirov, S., Kholbekov, A., & Lafasov, M. (2001). *Central Asia: Ideological Processes and Ideological Threats*. Tashkent: Ijod dunyosi.
22. Muhammadsidiqov, M. (2018). THE INFLUENCE OF “RELIGIOUS FACTOR” ON ETHNOPOLITICAL AND CONFESSIONAL CONFLICTS IN MUSLIM COUNTRIES. *The Light of Islam*: Vol: Iss. 1, Article 18.