

Reproductive Health Issues

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Annotation: This article contains information on reproductive health, reproductive problems, the Law "On the protection of the reproductive health of citizens", signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 7, 2021, infertility, reproductive technologies, reproductive health protection.

Key words and phrases: reproductive health, infertility, reproductive technologies, assisted reproductive technologies, in vitro fertilization.

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or defect in relation to the reproductive system and all matters related to its functioning.

Reproductive health is an important part of overall health and a personal life issue. Reproductive health refers to a person's ability to have a satisfactory and safe sex life and to have free choice of circumstances related to childbearing and number of children. This includes the right of men and women to receive information and use safe, effective, convenient and acceptable methods of family planning in accordance with their wishes, as well as the right of women to appropriate health services for safe pregnancy and childbirth.

This concept is also defined in the Law "On the protection of the reproductive health of citizens", signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 7, 2021.

Reproductive health is defined as a set of methods, tools, technologies and services that help achieve reproductive health and well-being by addressing reproductive health issues.

Not without reason in this direction, as one of the priorities of state policy, attention is paid to protecting the health of citizens, motherhood and childhood, providing all the necessary conditions for the formation of a comprehensive young generation. It is noteworthy that in our country the national model of reproductive health, maternal and child health recognized by the world community is being actively implemented.

According to international experts, the prevalence of infertility among couples of reproductive age in the world averages 13-15 percent. Infertility leads to socio-psychological discomfort of spouses, conflicts in the family, and an increase in the number of divorces. Persons suffering from infertility are prone to emotional experiences, and their overall activity and performance are weakened.

Analyzes carried out in our country show that 4.7% of divorces in recent years are due to infertility of married couples. According to the results of the study, women suffering from primary infertility account for 4.9 to 5.3 percent of the total number of married women. These figures clearly show the importance and necessity of introducing assisted reproductive technologies to preserve the family in Uzbekistan.

An analysis of the domestic base of regulatory legal documents in the field of reproductive health and infertility treatment, carried out in recent years, showed that they still retain systemic shortcomings and defects that impede effective protection of the reproductive health of the population and high-quality infertility treatment.

For example, the legislation does not establish the legal framework and mechanism for the introduction of assisted reproductive technologies. There is no system for accreditation of medical institutions and medical personnel admitted to the use of technologies. A legal basis is needed for the education and training of qualified specialists and paramedical personnel related to reproductive health care and infertility treatment. In this area, in order to introduce modern medical technologies into the practice of our country, the formation of a material and technical base in medical institutions, on the one hand, practice-

oriented training of future doctors and specialists, and on the other hand, modern educational institutions and clinics that allow high-quality treatment of citizens in need of reproductive health care and infertility treatment, the need for legislative regulation of the issues of equipping with high-tech equipment has increased.

All these cases showed the need to develop a special law aimed at eliminating reproductive problems and strengthening the family, as well as creating a legal framework for the introduction of modern high-tech methods of treatment.

As we noted above, the protection of reproductive health, which has become a global problem today, is one of the priorities of state policy. In this regard, over the past two years, a national model of reproductive health and maternal and child health recognized by the international community has been formed and is being implemented in Uzbekistan.

For example, the Decree of the President of December 7, 2018 "On comprehensive measures to radically improve the health care system in the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Program of measures for the implementation of the Health Development Concept approved the health care system of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021, on its basis, "Reproductive health of citizens" provided develop a draft law on health protection and submit it to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis.

As part of the implementation of this program, a group of deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis developed a draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection of the reproductive health of citizens." It is noteworthy that all the authors of this bill are our women deputies.

Also, within the framework of the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Social Democratic Party "Adolat" of Uzbekistan, based on the requirements of the present time and the needs of the population, draft laws "On Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues" and "On Protection of the Reproductive Health of Citizens" were developed tasked with developing and discussing among the population and achieving recognition.

Thus, over the past period, more than 40 meetings and round tables were held to discuss the draft law "On the Protection of the Reproductive Health of Citizens". At these events, more than 100 proposals and recommendations were made, which were noted as very necessary for this law today, and the bill was finalized.

At the same time, when the bill was adopted by the lower house, special attention was paid to turning it into a direct law based on the requirements of rule-making.

Firstly, the law clearly defines its purpose and basic principles, the main directions of state policy in the field of protecting the reproductive health of citizens;

Secondly, the basic concepts are revealed, such as "reproductive health of citizens", "reproductive rights of citizens", "assisted reproductive technologies";

Thirdly, the rights of citizens to freedom of reproductive choice, as well as the rights of organizations and legal entities exercising the reproductive rights of citizens, have been strengthened;

Fourthly, the system of state bodies and non-governmental non-profit organizations providing medical services for the protection of the reproductive health of the population, treatment of infertility, its prevention and early prevention has been strengthened, their powers, duties and conditions of activity have been expanded. The requirements of these bodies and organizations for the quality of services provided are defined and listed.

Fifthly, the mechanisms of state and public control over activities related to the protection of the reproductive health of citizens, the prevention and prevention of infertility have been determined.

An analysis of the experience of developed countries shows that the issues of reproductive health and infertility in foreign countries are regulated at the legislative level by adopting a special law and introducing certain norms and rules into the laws.

As for practice, assisted reproductive technologies (ART) are used in all countries, both in public medical institutions and in private clinics. IoRT is one of the most expensive fertility treatments. The general need for reproductive technologies is determined by two components: medical and social organizational. The need to correct the state of health and the reproductive function of the population is manifested by medical organizations, and public organizations - in the fundamental possibilities of using assisted reproductive technologies as a means of human reproduction.

The availability of assisted reproductive procedures in many cases is determined not only by their legality, but also by the amount of money needed to pay for treatment, and the solvency of a couple of middle childbearing age. Many countries with developed reproductive legislation offer special government programs that cover 30-50% of all costs associated with IVF, that is, artificial insemination. In Belgium, Greece, Israel, Slovenia, France and Sweden, these costs are fully covered by the state. As a rule, full reimbursement of expenses is carried out on the basis of certain criteria.

The State of Israel has offered a unique approach to financially cover the use of such technologies. A number of procedures are available to couples free of charge until the birth of two children. In Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, as well as other CIS countries, there are quotas for the procedures of assisted reproductive technologies, which are regulated on the basis of regulatory documents. The price of IVF procedures in different countries is set from 1500 to 2500 euros, depending on the diagnosis, duration of the protocol and additional manipulations. The effectiveness of treatment varies from 28 to 50 percent in different countries.

When developing the law, the most important aspects of foreign experience listed above were implemented taking into account the national mentality and religious beliefs of our people.

In fact, the law "On the Protection of the Reproductive Health of Citizens" serves, first of all, to ensure the reproductive rights of citizens, strengthen their ability to treat infertility, become parents, achieve happiness and well-being in family. This will ensure the stability of the family, which is of great social importance in the sustainable development of our country.

At the same time, it gives citizens the opportunity to receive high-quality and highly qualified medical services based on high technologies. Another important aspect of the new law is that it provides for an increase in the competitiveness of medical institutions, and this, in turn, on the one hand, opens the way to creating conditions for citizens to receive quality medical care based on the latest technology.

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