

## FROM THE HISTORY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE N. A. SEMASHKO INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING SPECIALISTS IN PHYSIOTHERAPY AND SANATORIUM TREATMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ANNOTATION

This article discusses the history of the N. A. Semashko Institute in training specialists in physiotherapy and sanatorium-resort therapy, it includes the work carried out by the institute to provide sanatoriums with specialist personnel, shortcomings in the provision of personnel to sanatoriums in the republic, existing problems and the history of achievements in this area analyzed on the basis of archival materials.

**Keywords:** N. A. Semashko, resort, sanatorium, physiotherapy, R. Ya. Evseev, V. M. Faibeshevich, Gova, G. M. Malenkov, Hydrogeological, Nagornaya, Shokhimardon.

### INTRODUCTION

The reforms carried out by the state in every field of Uzbekistan are aimed at the human factor and human dignity, and it is very important to draw conclusions in each activity by analyzing the extent to which the work carried out on this issue was organized in the historical processes, the mistakes and shortcom2. Methods:

### 1. METHODS

In the article, S.N. in Uzbekistan on the issue of staffing in sanatoriums, considered a part of the medical field. The history of the Semashko Institute of Physiotherapy and Spa Treatment and their level of providing medical services to the population are presented on the basis of generally recognized methods such as historical comparison, systematization and analytical conclusions.ings of this period

### 2. RESEARCH RESULTS

In 1925-1991, the issue of personnel was one of the biggest problems in spas and sanatoriums, and a constant lack of personnel prevented these institutions from carrying out their work. In particular, at the beginning of 1926, the issue of personnel was in a difficult situation at the Institute of Physical Therapy in Fergana, where one N. A. Only a doctor-radiologist and two nurses, sent by the institute named after Semashko [7. B. 66]. In 1932, 11 doctors, 3 professors, 6 nurses and 17 paramedics worked in the clinic of this institute.

In the 1930s, N. A. The institute named after Semashko contributed to the training of specialists in physiotherapy and spa treatment. In particular, students of the Tashkent Medical Institute were taught in this field, and physiotherapists were also trained at the Institute for Advanced Training of Doctors [2. B. 152]. In 1918, one doctor worked in the X-ray department of this institute, and the number of employees of this department increased year by year. In particular, in 1931, two doctors served in this department. In 1918, x-rays of 1,600 patients were taken in

this department, and 400 of them were released. In 1930, 7,950 patients were xrayed and 2,950 were removed [8. B. 68].

N. A. 13 doctors and 13 technicians worked in the "Spa Department" of the Semashko Institute established in 1933 [6. B. 154]. Regarding the issue of personnel, it should be noted that among the personnel prepared by this institute, there were almost no representatives of the local nationality. Until 1933, 1 Uzbek rector and 1 Kazakh assistant worked in this institute, which shows that the personnel consisted mainly of representatives of European nationality [8.B.24]. In this institute, R. I. Yevseev served for many years, and in 1934, this doctor was awarded the title of "Hero of Labor" on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the institute. In addition, the director of the institute, associate professor V. M. Faybeshevych was also awarded by the state in connection with this jubilee.

In October 1934, on the occasion of the anniversary, the leadership of the republic decided to allocate a car to this institute, and this car was intended to serve patients and bring healing mud [6. B. 154]. However, it should be noted that in 1934 there was not even a medical and paramedic station in the village of Gova.

In the 1930s, only 3 physiotherapists worked in Uzbekistan, while in 1975, more than 400 physiotherapists and 1200 secondary medical workers worked. N. A. 8 doctors and professors and 65 candidates of sciences were trained by Semashko Scientific Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Spa Treatment [9. B. 23-24].

In 1953 N. A. 23 scientific-pedagogues, 6 rectors and 6 doctors worked at Semashko Scientific-Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Spa Treatment, 10 of them were members of the party and 10 were not members of the party. If we pay attention to the national composition of employees, it can be seen that 8 Uzbeks (4.3%), 11 Russians, 10 Jews, 4 Armenians, and 1 Tatars. Among these employees, there are 11 people who have served in the institute for many years [10. B. 55].

Professional training was also carried out effectively at the institute. For example, in 1950, 7 doctors and 7 mid-level medical staff were trained, and in 1951, 18 doctors and 17 medical staff were sent on business trips to different regions of the republic. In 1952, courses for doctors in physiotherapy were organized, in which 20 specialists were trained, and 19 people were retrained in brucellosis. In addition, in the same year, 5 doctors and 6 paramedics were sent to different places on business trips for 3 to 6 months [10. B. 57].

Experts of that time believed that the presence of a 100-bed clinic in the institute did not meet the need [10. B. 8]. In the early 1950s, N. A. In order to study the medicinal and mineral water bodies of the republic named after Semashko, 15 mineral water bodies have been identified in places that have not been converted into sanatoriums and spas, the total value of which has reached several 10 million rubles. At this time, the technical condition and operation of these wells was not controlled by any organization, and no organization repaired them. Because the health authorities of the Republic did not have the funds, personnel and equipment to carry out these works. Therefore, on October 16, 1953, the government of the UzSSR, the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers G. M. Addresses a letter to Malenkov, in which N. A. It is proposed to establish a hydrogeological organization for the purpose of identifying new mineral resources and monitoring them under Semashko Scientific-Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Spa Treatment [11. B. 17].

There were serious management and personnel problems in the system of sanatoriums and spas. In 1954, the staff of the Department of Resorts and Sanatoriums of the Ministry of Health of the USSR was insufficient. Also, N. A. The staff of the Semashko Scientific-Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Spa Treatment was also much smaller, and the clinical department of this scientific institution was even smaller than the staff of the regional hospital [12. B. 2].

In 1933, the Shahimardan resort served 644 visitors a year. In 1938, 6 doctors-ordinating doctors, radiologists, laboratory doctors, dentists and professors-consultants served patients in this resort. In addition, 15 middle and junior medical staff worked here [13. B. 83].

Training of secondary medical personnel and their qualification, School of Medicine in Tashkent, N. A. It was conducted in the Semashko State Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Spa Treatment of Uzbekistan, therapeutic and regional hospitals in the cities of Tashkent and Samarkand [14. B. 15]. In 1966 N. A. The team of the Semashko Scientific-Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Spa Treatment consists of 434 employees, and in 1970, the number of employees reached 540.5. Including, in 1966, the number of doctors was 45.5, and in 1970, it was 61. Staff training in the field of spa therapy and physiotherapy has been carried out at the institute. For example, in 1966, 8 doctors and 18 medical workers with secondary education were trained, and in 1970, 6 doctors and 31 medical workers were trained [15. B. 2]. In 1975, 400 doctors and physiotherapists worked in Uzbekistan. In particular, 348 of them received specialized training and improved their qualifications. 1,621 secondary medical workers worked in this field. Physiotherapy doctors from the Department of "Physiotherapy, spa treatment and physical culture treatment complex" of the Tashkent Institute of Professional Development of Doctors and N. A. Prepared at Semashko Scientific Research Institute of Spa and Physiotherapy [16.B. 11].

In the mid-1970s, specialists worked in sanatoriums. They have 88 doctors, including 47 with 10 years of experience and 31 with more than 20 years of experience, and more than half of the doctors have the highest and first category. In addition, 209 secondary medical personnel served [3. B. 139]. Every year, 70% of doctors and 50% of mid-level medical staff improved their qualifications. In 1971-1972, all the doctors of the sanatoriums of the republic studied in advanced training courses [3. B. 140].

In 1976, the training of doctors in the sanatorium-resort system was strengthened under the scientific-research institute of physiotherapy and spa treatment named after N. A. Semashko and the "Physiotherapy" department of the Tashkent Medical University [1. 29]. In 1977-1978, 100 physiotherapists and more than 400 secondary medical workers were trained in the clinic of this institute [4. B. 38].

In 1973-1977, 45 physiotherapists and 78 secondary medical workers worked in "Nagornaya" hospital in Samarkand. During this period, 22 doctors and 36 secondary medical workers studied in training courses. The improvement of the qualifications of medical personnel and the development of modern physiotherapy methods have significantly improved the quality of treatment of patients [5. B. 104].

The Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Spa named after N. A. Semashko made a great contribution to improving the qualifications of doctors in the field of physiotherapy, massage and laboratory diagnostics of the republic's treatment and prevention institutions and sanatoriums. The number of such medical workers is increasing year by year. In particular, in

1982, 70 doctors and 70 secondary medical workers were trained in the clinic of the institute [2. B. 4]. For example, 40 doctors-physiotherapists and 170 secondary medical workers worked in South Olamushuk treatment facilities in 1982 [2. B. 84-85]. Also, the institute monitored treatment processes in sanatorium-prophylactic institutions in cooperation with the Association of Trade Union Organizations of Uzbekistan and the "Resort Council" of Uzbekistan. The staff of the children's polyclinic of the institute, consisting of 10 doctors, led non-specialized children's sanatoriums in the republic. He also helped to organize physiotherapy in children's polyclinics in Tashkent.

In summary, there were several staffing issues in the industry. In particular, in the early years, there was no higher educational institution to train specialists working in the spa and sanatorium system. Therefore, the Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Spa Treatment named after N. A. Semashko is engaged in the training of employees working in this direction. In addition, the lack of personnel in the field has caused certain difficulties in the development of this field.

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