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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Annotation

This article will cover the ways of increasing the effectiveness of medical services in the conditions of the digital economy and its target tasks, about how much we can see the increase in the effectiveness of medical care after the transition of the state of Uzbekistan to the digital economy.

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the digital economy and a number of things related to it effective technologies, including e-commerce and e-business is rapidly entering our lives. In the same way, the state and in order to further accelerate the development of society, the leadership of the republic made a number of important decisions. For example, the Republic of Uzbekistan President January 25, 2020 The most important priorities for 2020 In his Address to the OliyMajlis, he said the following about the development of the digital economy in the country: to continue the work we have begun to shape and In order to raise it to a new, modern level, I am in our country by 2020 "The Year of Science, Enlightenment and the Development of the Digital Economy." I offer to give. " In addition, the Republic of Uzbekistan the President put forward the grand idea of finding ways to increase the efficiency of medical services in the digital economy and thereby bringing medicine to the forefront.

Mankind is experiencing an important period associated with the change of economic sectors, the digitization, mobilization of this process, the introduction of artificial intelligence into the sphere. By 2022 year, the need for the development of a new economy will become more evident in a situation in which it is projected that almost a quarter of the world GDP will fall on the digital sector.

In order to further improve the living standards of the population, improve the quality and efficiency of the medical services provided in our country, there are literally processes of renewal and development. This, of course, is also related to the emergency and ambulance service activities of the health care system. After all, in every lecture and speech by our President ShavkatMirziyoyev, in order to please

our people at the meetings, it is noted with great care that first of all, it is extremely necessary to meet the demand for quality medical services.

The Ministry of economy jointly with the Ministry of Health held a press conference with the participation of media representatives. The conference focused on the recent reforms carried out in this area, in particular on further improvement of the Organization of emergency medical services and strengthening the material and technical base.

DEPARTMENT OF METHODS

The country is taking comprehensive measures to develop the health care system, ensure the state's guarantee of citizens' health rights, create a healthy lifestyle, and create conditions for all segments of the population to receive medical services.

In 2017, 1269 specialized vehicles were purchased for the ambulance service, which fully covered the needs of the regions for specialized vehicles, while the provision of the ambulance service with medicines and medical supplies doubled. Experience in identifying a single area of care established various international organizations in order to generalize the exchange work given. There are currently more than 200 medical organizations and associations are actively working, including the United Nations (UN) and its affiliates, the World Health Organization (WHO), International

Labor Organization (ILO), International Children's Fund (UNICEF) and others. The largest and most important of these in the field of medicine is the WHO, which is 190 cooperates with international medical organizations and associations. Uzbekistan became a member of WHO in 1992 as an independent state. The first international medical organizations appeared in the 19th century. In 1839 The High Constantinople Health Council was formed, which included Turkish officials, Britain, France, Greece, Russia and European ambassadors of other maritime rulers entered. The purpose of the council was to monitor the sanitary condition of foreign ships in Turkish ports, to provide information on epidemiological diseases (cholera, plague, etc.) and, if necessary, to organize quarantine cases.

At the beginning of the XX century, 2 permanent government organizations of Health was founded:

a) Panama sanitary Office (1902 y.)

b) By International Public Hygiene in Europe (1907 y.) Malaria, cancer, leprosy under the UN National League organization in 1923, fight against typhus, rural hygiene, housing hygiene, nutrition, medicine commissions on training of employees and others are established. Economic and Household Council under the UN in New York in 1946 according to the decision, the call for an international conference on health established and in which the Charter of the World Health Organization (who) discussed. The charter entered into force on 7 April 1948 and this date is the world It is declared a day of Health. Today, about 200 countries are members of who. The main goal of the organization is to "promote the health of all nations as much as possible to ensure the achievement of a higher level" (paragraph 1 of WHO charter).

1. The goal is to ensure a healthy life for all people increase and reduce the gap in health status between social groups. Obligations - In all countries, life expectancy at birth is 60 years trying not to be less, the life expectancy between people is less than 50% should not be.
2. Purpose - the main agreed types of medical care provide a general stage to the set. Tasks are the least of the world's population 85% to medical services (an hour's walk or transportation 70% of individuals should have a basic medication and provision of vaccinations for sexually transmitted diseases as needed by those seeking help from medical institutions should be examined and treated. Organize medical and rehabilitation activities for the elderly.
3. The goal is to ensure the survival and healthy development of children. Tasks - infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births Not to exceed 50. Infant mortality per 1,000 live birth should not exceed 70

relative. Low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg) 10% should be less. 90% of children under 1 year of age: diphtheria, pertussis, should be immunized against tetanus, measles, polio, tuberculosis.

4. The goal is to improve women's health. Duties - Maternal Death the coefficient should be reduced by 50%. All pregnant women give birth have a pre-trial relief period, high risk and has a referral phase to specialists in urgent obstetric cases should be. Life expectancy is all from birth should be increased to 15% among the population.
5. The goal is to ensure the healthy development of the population. Tasks – all information about healthy lifestyles for people and married couples should have.
6. The goal is to identify and eradicate certain diseases. Finishing tasks: poliomyelitis, dracunculosis (a disease caused by the guinea worm), leprosy (1 per 100,000 people), neonatal tetanus (1,000 less than 1 case per infant), measles (among children under 5 years of age) 90% reduction in morbidity and 95% mortality). The following diseases should be controlled: malaria (20% reduction in deaths in affected countries); tuberculosis - 85% cured and 70% of mycobacterial vectors have been identified; hepatitis B is among children 80% reduction in patients; coronary heart disease - 15% of deaths under 65 reduction; cancer - a 15% reduction in mortality. Sexual transmission of HIV infection the risk of transmission through communication should be reduced.
7. The goal is disability through warning and recovery reduce the number of modes.
8. The goal is to continuously improve the nutritional status of all groups of the population. Objectives - 50% reduction of malnutrition in children under 5 years. Eliminate micronutrient deficiencies. Iron among women reducing the prevalence of deficiency anemia by 33%.
9. The goal is a safe, healthy environment and living conditions create an opportunity to have. Tasks - 85% of the population has safe drinking water provide A group of people provided with sanitary and hygienic conditions share should be 75%. It's about safety and the use of force reduction of deaths.
10. The goal is to promote a healthy lifestyle and healthy morals create opportunities.

RESULTS SECTION

Organization of health care - health management new scientific-based optimal methods of work activity of various medical institutions improves the forms and methods, the quality of Medical Services, develops ways to solve economic and managerial problems and is a continuous branch of Public Health. Thus, the organization of Public Health and health - this is a science about the legislation of Public Health, the main ticket to it - this is a scientific justification of the state of Public Health, the state of Public Health in order to raise the level and improve the quality of medical services provided it is the organization of effective management of health care system. Public health, like other sciences, knows the history of its development, rely on historical conceptions and research, making them present and future must know how to compare with the indicators.

DISCUSSION DEPARTMENT

Ambulance service is a highly specialized, high-tech emergency, fast and urgent medical service, the organization of emergency medical care system that meets international standards of efficiency, close cooperation with foreign organizations tasks such as installation.

Most importantly, as a result of large-scale measures taken to develop the industry, the emergency medical care system provides high-quality inpatient care to more than 600,000 patients a year, outpatient care to more than 1 million patients and more than 7 million calls. shown.

In addition, emergency dispatchers, the main link in the emergency medical service, have been retrained and the requirements for them have been increased. Now dispatchers will be retrained to improve their professional skills and competencies. Because today's task of the dispatcher is not only to record the

referral and deliver it to the appropriate specialist, but if necessary, he or she should be able to advise the applicant on first aid, which should be provided before the ambulance crews arrive.

CONCLUSION

One of the main directions of health care reform is medicalof the society associated with the organizational structure of the aid modelHealth to reduce direct and indirect lossesintensive development of the system and efficient use of available resourcesin order to develop new economic mechanisms. That, in turnrestructuring of medical care and new of medical carerequires a wide range of methods.Therefore, the transition to a general practitioner system is a new kindrequires the establishment of treatment and prevention facilities - rural andurban and rural residents to receive qualified medical care at the place of residence(neighborhood) medical points (QVP, SHVP) are being established. For the first time in the country, new types of medical services and generalThe practice physician system has been developed and implemented, including in rural medicinethrough points. This, in turn, will improve medical facilities in rural areasintegration and the elimination of inefficient medical facilities.

The reduction in the number of these institutions is multi-stage in rural areasassistance (FAP, QVA, KUK, RK, MRK) two-stage assistance (QVP, MRK)and access to the systemreduced. One of the main results of the reforms was the creation of public, private and other health care systems. Ongoing reforms and a long-term concept will ensure a gradual transition of the health care system to insurance medicine.Thus, the main tasks of the reforms of 1998-2005were calculated as follows:

- Guaranteed level of primary health carequality assurance by the state;
- emergency and urgent medical carestrengthening;
- The system of organization and placement of treatment and prevention facilitiesimprovement, gradual transition to the system of general practitioners;
- Creating a market for medical services and insurance medicine;
- simplification of health management system, treatment and preventionincrease its efficiency by giving more independence to its institutions;non-governmental sector and private practice in the health care systemdevelopment;
- increase the efficiency of budget expenditures for the provision of free medical services,health through the development of various forms of mixed and private fundingimproving the financial basis of storage;
- creation of a regulatory framework for sector reform;
- training, retraining and professional development of medical staffprocess improvement;
- Development of physical culture and prevention of public healthintegration of forms;
- Development of international cooperation and foreign investment in the industry andexpanding technology engagement.

Improving health care fundingservices are divided into free and paid servicescaught. Free medical services are paid for by the state budgetservices are funded by legal entities and individuals.The development of the health care market, in turn, will help medical institutionseffective management, treatment and prevention of effective solutions to problemsin order to find not only professional knowledge, but also management and marketingraises the problem of training personnel with knowledge.It is shown to the population in solving the problems of the health care systemmethods and techniques of medical care.

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