

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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ABSTARCT:

It is known that in the current era of rapid development of science and technology and the rapid penetration of various areas of production, the volume of scientific knowledge, medicine, especially in emergencies, is growing rapidly.

INTRODUCTION:

Today, the level of emergency medical care in emergencies, emergencies and sudden illnesses in our country is growing. But even a very well-organized medical treatment can be ineffective and delayed if the first aid needed by the injured person is not provided in a timely manner. The peculiarity of accidents is that the injuries occur suddenly and are life-threatening to a greater or lesser extent. The consequences of an injury are manifested in the first minutes, especially in severe and dangerous injuries. It is very important to provide first aid in emergencies. Victims should be provided with such assistance at the scene of the accident, immediately, until a doctor arrives or the victim is taken to a hospital. In most cases, first aid is provided by the victim's relatives, colleagues, or casual passengers when an accident occurs at home, on the street, in production, while playing sports, and in other unforeseen situations, or when there is a sudden illness that requires emergency care.

Accidents can occur in conditions where it is very difficult to provide assistance, where the necessary equipment, medications, lighting, water, a warm room, and helpers are not available. Nevertheless, the victim should be given as complete first aid as possible, as the victim's future life and the subsequent course of

the disease will depend on timely, accurate and prompt first aid. The first day of casualties, the first 24 hours, are considered "golden hours" and are a great opportunity to save the lives of the victims.

One of the most important tasks in first aid is to relieve the nervous tension caused by fear of the victim, calm him down and instill in the victim a sense of protection.

That is why the ability of a person at the scene of an accident to provide quick and effective first aid is of vital importance. In some extreme cases, including clinical death, airway obstruction, electric shock, drowning, various injuries, and heavy bleeding, transport the victim to the scene of an accident without prompt medical attention (transportation) do is prohibited.

Today, in our country, great attention is paid to the issues of human life, its safety, and protection and strengthening of health, which is reflected in a number of normative and legal acts adopted by the state in this area.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 2, 2017 No PQ-3030 "On measures to further improve the system of training specialists in the field of protection of the population and the territory from emergencies" and the task of preparing masters.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 21, 2017 No 650 "On additional measures to increase the preparedness of the population to respond to emergencies" to ensure the readiness of the population to act in emergencies. "Improvement of the system of prevention and response to emergencies" is also

identified as one of the priorities in paragraph 6 of Section 5.1 of the Strategy V for further development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021.

On September 9, 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 754 "On improving the procedure for training the population in the field of emergency response and civil protection." In accordance with this decision, the Regulation "On the procedure for training all segments of the population in the field of emergency response and civil protection" was approved. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Health" dated August 29, 1996, No. 265-I is a clear proof of our opinion. Article 30 of this law stipulates that it is the duty of all professionals to provide emergency first aid at the scene of an accident.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 24, 2011 No 242 "On further improving the state system of prevention and response to emergencies" of the Republic of Uzbekistan outlines measures to protect the population and territories in peacetime and wartime.

The Coronavirus pandemic, which threatens the whole world, its negative impact on human life and health, the growing number of cases and deaths, despite the large-scale measures taken around the world and in our country, many people do not know how to behave in such situations. Non-compliance with style rules, lack of medical culture, and especially the growing demand for medical personnel have further exacerbated the need to learn how to provide first aid in emergencies.

Of course, there are medical personnel with special knowledge to provide assistance and treatment in such situations, FVV has special organizational teams and professional rescue squads, and they are equipped with all modern technical equipment to help the injured in any emergency, but the population and it is difficult to fully protect areas without the help

of local people when large-scale FVs occur. Therefore, the readiness of all segments of the population, especially our young people, who are the owners of tomorrow, to such situations must be at the level of today's demand. Therefore, raising the quality of training of highly qualified personnel to the level of modern requirements, the formation of medical culture of specialists in various fields through the creation and implementation of new educational technologies, the formation of skills to provide first aid in emergencies remains one of the pressing problems of higher education. The solution of these problems is studied by the subject "Safety of life". The purpose of teaching this subject to future professionals, regardless of their field, is to identify the causes, characteristics, consequences of life threats and measures to eliminate them, to create safe working conditions, to protect the population from natural, man-made, environmental and other emergencies. , to protect them theoretically and practically, to teach them the rules of prompt and correct primary care to the victims. In order to achieve these goals, first of all, the subject "Safety of Life" should be included in the list of compulsory subjects in all higher education institutions.

If the number of hours allocated for the "Fundamentals of Primary Health Care" section of the theoretical and practical classes on "Life Safety" is increased, we will be able to improve the medical culture of the population and people with disabilities through emergencies and would contribute to the prevention and reduction of deaths. We know from physiology that the greater the number of organs involved in the reception of information, the stronger the memory of a person in relation to that information. Therefore, using this law in education, increasing the number of practical and laboratory classes, not limited to theoretical classes, would have a positive impact on the quality of education. At present, in order to

improve the quality of the educational process on the subject "Safety of Life" in higher education institutions to provide practical and laboratory equipment, tools on the basis of modern requirements and to create a material and technical base necessary. It is necessary to create excellent textbooks, manuals, electronic literature on the subject of "Safety of life" that can meet the requirements of the time. Also, if professors enrich the quality and content of lessons using thematic, interactive methods, presentations, handouts and videos using today's news in the information field, students' interest and aspiration to study the subject will increase. The result is clear, the goal is to find a solution to "theoretical and practical problems of primary care in emergencies."

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