



PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING A MODERN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN THE REGION

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the principles and forms of implementing a modern healthcare system in the region. It also presents conclusions on the effective study of the principles and forms of implementing a modern healthcare system.

The healthcare system is one of the most important social sectors determining the development of society. Relevant measures are being implemented in our country in this field. In particular, as part of the reforms aimed at modernizing the healthcare system of the republic, certain positive results have been achieved in the formation of a modern system of medical care for the population [1]. In this context, public health is one of the key factors influencing the country's economic, social, and demographic development. The formation and implementation of a modern healthcare system in the regions is an urgent task aimed at fully and effectively meeting the population's needs for medical services.

In this regard, the application of foreign experience in modern and effective management is a choice that requires a high level of professionalism and competence. Decision-making and control over its implementation based on this choice constitute one of the most important tasks [2]. This is because the modern healthcare system is based on innovative approaches, digital technologies, preventive services, and principles that prioritize human interests. Accordingly, the implementation of a modern healthcare system in the regions has its own fundamental principles and forms.

The regional healthcare system consists of a set of institutions, personnel, financial, material, and technical resources aimed at organizing, managing, and developing the provision of medical services to the population of a specific territory. The main goal of this system is to preserve and strengthen public health, prevent diseases, provide high-quality and timely medical care, and ensure equal access to healthcare services. In our country, the healthcare system at the regional level is implemented through a combination of centralized state policy and local needs.

In particular, the basic principles of public health protection in Uzbekistan include the following [3]:

- respect for human rights in healthcare;
- accessibility of medical care for all segments of the population;
- priority of preventive measures;
- social support for citizens' health;

- practical integration of medical science and practice.

Based on these principles, the modern healthcare system is implemented according to the following foundations:

- the principle of humanity and social justice. According to this principle, every citizen has the right to access medical services regardless of social status, place of residence, or financial situation. The convenient location of medical institutions within the region is a practical manifestation of this principle.

- the principle of prevention. In the modern healthcare system, disease prevention is prioritized over treatment. This is achieved through promoting healthy lifestyles, early diagnosis, and the expansion of preventive medical examinations.

- the principle of reliance on science and innovation. The introduction of scientific and technological achievements in medicine increases the efficiency of the healthcare system. The use of modern diagnostic equipment, telemedicine, and electronic medical records in the regions serves as an example of this principle.

- the principle of efficiency and transparency in management. Clear planning, monitoring, and evaluation play a crucial role in healthcare management. Transparency increases public trust and helps reduce corruption.

- the principle of continuity and integration. Medical services should be provided in an interconnected manner, ensuring coordination among primary, specialized, and high-tech levels of care.

Modern forms of healthcare in the regions are manifested in the following areas:

- primary healthcare and sanitary services. Primary care is considered the foundation of the healthcare system and includes family clinics and rural medical centers. This form of care is the most accessible and widely used by the population.

- specialized medical services. This form focuses on the treatment of complex diseases and is provided through regional and city hospitals as well as specialized centers, including cardiology, oncology, and neurology services.

- high-tech medical care. Modern medicine widely applies robotic surgery, minimally invasive techniques, and genetic research. These services are mainly provided in specialized medical centers.

- healthcare services based on public-private partnerships. The participation of the private sector plays a significant role in the development of regional healthcare systems. It fosters competition, improves service quality, and reduces the burden on the state budget.

- digital healthcare (e-Health). Digitalization has become an integral part of modern healthcare. Electronic appointment systems, e-prescriptions, and remote consultations make medical services more efficient and accessible.

In conclusion, the implementation of a modern healthcare system in the regions requires a comprehensive and systematic approach. It is based on the principles of humanism, prevention, innovation, effective management, and continuity, and is implemented through various organizational forms. Such a system plays an important role in improving public health, enhancing quality of life, and ensuring sustainable social development. Since the demographic, socio-economic, and environmental conditions of each region differ, healthcare systems should be organized in accordance with these specific characteristics. In this regard, mobile medical

services in rural areas and specialized services for occupational diseases in industrial regions are of particular importance..

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