

THE STATE OF MEDICINE IN SAMARKAND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE XIX AND XX CENTURIES

Hodjaev Negmat Isomovich, Raximova Shafoat Hakimovna, Hodjaev Baxouddin Javoxirovich

Samarkand State Medical Institute, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

e-mail: xodjayevbahouddin@gmail.com

Abstract,

Analysis of the medical situation in Samarkand and the activities of medical institutions, formed in the middle XIX and XX centuries

Key words: Medicine, infection, drug.

Introduction.

In the middle of the XIX century. on the territory of the republics of Central Asia, there was not a single medical worker, medical institution and pharmacy. Among the population of the region, such dangerous infectious diseases as plague, cholera, smallpox, malaria, tuberculosis, scurvy, trachoma, syphilis were widespread, from which hundreds of thousands of people died. In the Turkestan region, malaria, cutaneous leishmaniasis, acute intestinal infectious diseases, leprosy, smallpox, and thyroid diseases were especially common. Despite the fact that medicine did not receive proper development, nevertheless, the first works on this topic have already appeared. For example, Umar Chagmini published the book "Konuncha" presents a brief summary of the contents of the treatise of Ibn Sina's "Canon of medicine". This book became the main manual of physicians of that time [4,5].

Materials and methods.

Materials on the history of medicine in Samarkand, stored in the regional medical institutions, the Samarkand Medical Institute, research institutes, the Samarkand regional State archive, are analyzed. Books and articles related to this field have been studied. Scientific information was collected and published using the method of historical analysis.

In May 1868, Samarkand was conquered by the Russian army and, according to the temporary Charter for the administration of the Turkistan region, one doctor was allocated for every 150-200 thousand people, which, of course, could not meet the needs of the local population for medical care. On the basis of this Charter, the medical service was carried out by an employee of the district military medical supervision, and in the regions and counties – county doctors and orderlies. The local population could only be treated for a fee.

The widespread spread of infectious diseases was a danger to the health of the military and the Russian population living in the city. This situation forced the district administration to open a hospital in Samarkand in 1870. At first, it was in a dark, narrow, damp, and dilapidated room. It was valid for 10 years, the fee per day was 28 kopecks. There were not enough staff, and only two doctors and two assistants provided medical services to the population of the Samarkand region. In this regard, the head of the Zarafshan district ordered to train paramedics who know the local language [4,5].

In 1887, the hospital was allowed to support one teacher with a monthly salary of 10 rubles. In 1882-1883, an estimate was made for the construction of an ordinary, modest hospital, in the staffing table of which there was 1 doctor. In 1880, the first pharmacy was opened in Samarkand, and after a while the second pharmacy was opened.

On January 1, 1887, the Samarkand region was organized with a population of 683,100 people, which included Samarkand, Jizzakh, Kattakurgan and Khojent counties, and one doctor was appointed to each county. In 1890, 47.187 rubles, i.e. 6 kopecks per person, were allocated for the medical service of the Samarkand region. In 1896, an outpatient clinic for the poor and a Pasteur station were opened.

In 1898, an epidemic of plague occurred in the village of Anzob (Iskandar region). Within a month, 60% of the population of the village died, its territory was ringed, and measures were taken to eliminate the disease.

In 1905, the Governor-General of the Turkistan Region issued a Charter on village medical sites in the counties of the Samarkand, Syrdarya and Ferghana regions. According to this Charter, the territory of the Samarkand region was divided into 10 medical areas. 1,600 rubles a year were allocated for the maintenance of the district hospital, of which 300 rubles were spent on the accommodation of paramedics. In 1913, there were 18 nurses in Samarkand and 15 of them worked in the city. For every 56 thousand people, there was one nurse.

Until October 1898, paramedic stations were opened in the villages of Dagbet, Yangikurgan, Zhumabazar, Bagdad, Zaamin of the Samarkand region. In 1906, medical stations were organized in the villages of Dagbet, Urgut, Penjikent, Paishanbeh, Mitan and Ura-Tube. In 1912, in the districts of Urgut, Penjikent, Paishanbeh, Chelek, Milyutin, Bagdad, Zaamin, Nav and Rostovtsev, the construction of village district hospitals with 6 beds began under a single project. A year later, they were put into operation, and doctors began to practice there [4,5].

In 1907, 16 patients with leprosy were identified in two villages of Kattakurgan county, and in 1908, 67 patients with leprosy were found in Uratyubinsky county and Urgut. The first isolated building for patients with leprosy was built in 1890. In 1921, the leper colony was given over to the People's Commissariat for Health Protection. It was registered as a medical institution and equipped with the necessary hard and soft furniture; a laundry, dining room, bathhouse, etc. were built. [7]

In 1899, a smallpox epidemic spread, and 217 people were infected in Samarkand county alone. Vaccinations against smallpox in Central Asia began to be carried out at the end of the XIX century, after the conquest of the region by the Russian army. In 1909-1913, only 3% of the population in the Samarkand region was vaccinated against smallpox.

In 1844-1942, cholera was widespread in the Samarkand region. The third cholera epidemic reached Samarkand in September 1844 via Bukhara from India, Lahore, Kabul, and Herat. The military administration of the Turkistan region indicates that cholera reached here in 1867-1876, in Jizzakh - in May 1872, in Samarkand - in June. Within a few months, 20,920 people were infected, 12,945 of them died. In Samarkand, the cholera epidemic occurred in 1892-1903. In 1921, 113 people were infected, 48 of whom died. The last cholera epidemic was in 1942. It arose because of the prisoners of war.

In 1890, malaria was widespread in Jizzakh county, with a mortality rate of 10%. In addition, there was a high prevalence of tuberculosis, trachoma, leprosy and other diseases. Those infected with leprosy were forced to create their own villages "Mohov Kishlak" on the outskirts. Food and clothing were provided by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society.

According to the reports of 1917, the hospitals treated patients with infectious diseases – smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, syphilis. At that time, there was no maternity hospital in Samarkand. In 1916, there were 32 doctors (26 men and 6 women), 10 paramedics, 17 midwives, 18 delivery attendants, 4 dentists, 3 dentists, and 20 pharmacists in the Samarkand region. The region had 450 hospital beds, 60 of which were located in villages.

By 1918, two inpatient medical institutions with 154 beds, 8 pharmacies and a proletarian hospital with 45 beds were opened here. There are five paramedic and midwifery stations in the villages, and a kindergarten for 30 children has been opened in the Shahizind garden. In 1920, the Pasteur station was opened, 2 disinfection detachments against malaria, nursing schools, and courses for training in vaccinations against smallpox were organized [8].

Before the organization of the Uzbek SSR in 1924, there were 253 hospital places in the region, 45 places in the city (including 25 for children and 10 for patients with venereal diseases), 52 health centers, 12 medical and 13 paramedic stations and 6 pharmacies. There were 29 doctors working in Samarkand, i.e. one doctor for 5,432 people. In the districts, the situation was worse – there was only one doctor per 28,200 people. There were also 94 medical stations functioning there.

In 1917, an epidemic of typhoid and typhoid fever began in Samarkand. It was so severe that the state took urgent measures: allocated large amounts of money and increased the number of medical workers. The situation was aggravated by the appearance of plague and malaria in the region. Therefore, it was declared a danger zone. In 1918, tropical malaria spread widely in the villages located in the south of Samarkand [4].

On April 12, 1918, by the Decree of the Government of the Samarkand Region of the Republic of Turkestan, the People's Commissariat for Health Care was established. A young military doctor, V. V. Kosmachevsky, was appointed commissar. In order to combat the spreading epidemic, a decree was issued "On combating the epidemic of typhus". These were the most difficult times for the Samarkand region.

In 1918, the Commissariat of Health opened 11 inpatient institutions with 154 beds, 3 outpatient clinics. A free dental service was organized. Before the civil war, there were 8 pharmacies in the Samarkand region. In 1919, two baby houses with 70 seats were opened. In 1921, infectious diseases such as typhoid fever, trachoma, scurvy, diphtheria, cholera and malaria spread widely in the Samarkand region; the number of infected people reaches 40 thousand. More than 700 people were killed. The first House of Sanitary Education in Turkestan played an important role in the fight against these diseases.

As a result of the famine in Russia in 1920, more than 30 thousand starving people came to the Samarkand region. Among them, 113 patients with cholera were registered (48 people died). In 1922, the regional sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis and the dispensary were closed due to a lack of budget funds. In 1923, the sanitary and epidemiological situation in the region was extremely difficult. Next year, one of the priorities is to provide obstetric care to the population. During this period, there were 16 midwives in the region, 8 in the city of Samarkand, and a total of 25 places for the treatment of children in the region.

In 1925, in the villages Mitan and Digbeth settling in a new hospital.

In 1928, the post of sanitary doctor was introduced in the Samarkand region and districts. The population is trained in the rules of sanitation and hygiene.

In 1930-1932, in order to strengthen the fight against malaria on a scientific basis, a Tropical Research Institute was transferred from Bukhara to Samarkand, later renamed the Institute of

Medical Parasitology, which began to bear the name of its founder, the laureate of the State Prize L. M. Isaev.

The priority tasks are strengthening the fight against infectious diseases, providing qualified medical care to the population, and training medical personnel. In 1927, a medical college was opened in the city, and in 3 years-a medical institute [7].

At the end of 1928, the regional Scientific Society of Doctors was founded. Despite the lack of budget, in 1933, 2,063 thousand rubles were allocated for health care, especially for strengthening the material and technical base of medical institutions [1].

In 1937, there were more than 1,000 beds in Samarkand hospitals. Special attention was paid to the preservation of motherhood and childhood. At that time, 29 of the 34 school doctors were working in Samarkand and Kattakurgan. By 1940, the regional hospitals were equipped with 2,800 beds and employed 430 doctors, 1,800 nurses and 52 pediatricians. If you pay attention to the state of medicine in Samarkand during the Second World War, you can learn that during the Second World War, our people heroically participated in the battles at the front, showing examples of courage and heroism, giving their lives for the Motherland, for the peace of their relatives, children, and parents. The doctors of Samarkand worked selflessly, providing qualified medical care to the wounded. They heroically saved the wounded. This should be known and remembered by future generations.

According to the decree of the State Security Committee, evacuation hospitals began to open in Samarkand in the autumn of 1941. The best buildings were given for them. In a short period of time, 5,000 seats were equipped. Hospitals were located in areas close to the railway – in Bulungur, Narpay, Pakhtachi. During these years, Samarkand turned into the largest hospital base.

The Samarkand military Hospital was established in the XIX century by order of the Russian Military Council (No. 81 of March 6, 1873). This was an important event not only for the Samarkand garrison, but also for the entire population. At first, the staff consisted of a chief physician, a senior resident, two junior residents, and three nurses. At first, it consisted of departments of internal, infectious and skin diseases. Subsequently, departments of surgery and eye diseases were opened. Equipped in 1897, the operating room was the only one in the Samarkand region.

During the years of the struggle against the White Guards and the British interventionists, the military hospital was expanded to 1,000 beds. The wounded were brought here from the railway evacuation center. The staff of the military hospital provided assistance not only to the military personnel, but also to the entire population. In 1923, the hospital resident doctor G. S. Kuznetsov installed the first mobile X-ray machine in the region. In 1924, the Samarkand Military Hospital was named after M. I. Kalinin for its achievements in medical and preventive work. During the war, more than 50 thousand wounded soldiers and officers were treated in the hospital. At the same time, 130 thousand people were evacuated to the city from Ukraine and Belarus.

During the Second World War, there were more than 20 evacuation hospitals with 5,000 beds in Samarkand, which constantly cooperated with the military hospital. In addition, employees of the Department of the Leningrad Military Medical Academy named after S. M. Kirov conducted research and treatment at the hospital.

Great help to the Samarkand military hospital was provided by prominent figures of medicine, professors V. P. Petrov, V. L. Filatov, N. I. Khodukin, I. I. Ragoza, I. A. Bogoraz, and others [6,7].

In the post-war years, the management of medical institutions was tasked with developing medical care for the rural population in four main sections of medicine-therapy, surgery, obstetrics and pediatrics. By the end of 1950, only 7 of the 18 districts of the region had doctors of these 4 specialties, while the rest of the districts had only 2-3 specialists. During this period, district hospitals for 10-15 places began to open in the villages. The population of remote villages could be treated in hospitals, but in the latter there were no laboratories, X-ray rooms. During the 5 post-war years, the main task of medical workers was to fight tuberculosis, trachoma, and skin diseases. Therefore, the main emphasis was placed on the construction of specialized dispensaries. By 1960, 5 tuberculosis hospitals (including 2 dispensaries) and 30 infectious diseases hospitals (4 dispensaries) were opened in the region. A medical examination of the population was introduced in order to prevent infectious diseases; in the first year (1950), more than 120 thousand people were examined. Special attention was paid to the treatment of eye diseases, in particular trachoma. In the city and districts, there were already 8 departments of an eye dispensary and a dispensary for the treatment of trachoma.

In 1950, an oncological dispensary with 50 beds and a regional tuberculosis hospital with 225 beds were used; the number of beds in the regional bone and tuberculosis hospital was increased to 525. By 1955, 1113 doctors were already working in the region. In 1950-1965, 14,741 thousand rubles were allocated for health care, and at the beginning of the 8th five-year plan, this amount was 21,325 thousand rubles. The number of paramedics in comparison with 1950 increased by 3 times (to 1056); about 2 thousand doctors and 5066 people of the average medical staff already worked in the region. For the first time began to decrease the number of patients with trachoma, and by 1964 this disease was completely eliminated [2].

In 1959, 2 doctoral and 14 candidate theses were defended at the Samarkand Medical Institute, and in the next 10 years – 4 doctoral and 28 candidate theses. Now the Institute employed 23 doctors and 170 candidates of medical sciences. I would like to emphasize that there were 50 Uzbek women among them.

Scientists of Samarkand made a huge contribution to the development of health care not only in the region, but also in the republic: from 1959 to 1964, the results of the research amounted to a 35-volume collection of scientific papers and 27 monographs. It is also necessary to add a huge number of articles in national and foreign journals.

On the basis of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council "On measures to improve medical care for the population" in 1960, the number of places in district hospitals of villages increases to 70, in district hospitals – to 100-200, in regional hospitals – to 1000 places. The issue of opening a regional hospital in the regional center is being resolved. The number of women's and children's consultations has reached 53. Statistics show that by 1965, The region had a regional hospital, 11 city specialized hospitals (including 7 tuberculosis hospitals, children's infectious diseases hospitals, an ophthalmological hospital, a blood transfusion center) and 11 district central hospitals, 3 territorial and 72 district hospitals, 9 maternity hospitals, a medical institute clinic, 14 dispensaries, leper colonies, 2 hospitals for the mentally ill. The outpatient and polyclinic network consisted of 56 polyclinics, 57 medical and health centers and 503 medical and obstetric centers, 55 collective farm maternity hospitals and 6 emergency medical stations.

In 1967, there were 827 doctors in Samarkand, 1,770 people of secondary medical personnel, and for every 10,000 people there were 32 doctors. The strongest buildings were allocated for medical institutions. In the next seven years, a maternity hospital with 60 beds, a cancer dispensary

with 98 beds, a blood transfusion station with 30 beds, and a children's dairy kitchen with 6,000 servings were built.

6 new polyclinics and dispensaries, a city trauma center and a clinic of traumatology and orthopedics of the Samarkand Medical Institute were opened. Medical posts at industrial enterprises and educational institutions have expanded. In the next five years, it was planned to build a children's hospital and a polyclinic on the territory of the Siyab district of the city of Samarkand [5,6]

All measures for the socio-economic development of the country were planned in the 5-and 7-year plans. The priority tasks included creating the necessary conditions for radically improving the training of medical personnel, improving their skills, developing medical science, implementing the achievements of science and technology, improving the quality of medical care in the villages, in this regard, strengthening the material and technical base of medical institutions in the villages and improving medical reporting.

Doctors began to use modern diagnostic methods – lympho -, broncho-and cholecystography, esophagoscopy, endotracheal anesthesia. In 1965, there were 7 oncology offices in the region and 19 for the early detection of women's cancer. By 1970, there were 13 and 25 of them, respectively. Thus, the system of early detection of oncological diseases was involved. In the same year, 11 TB dispensaries, 3 tuberculosis hospitals and 4 tuberculosis sanatoriums provided medical care to the population of the region. The development of this direction has dramatically reduced the number of tuberculosis patients and the number of deaths. Forms of advanced stage tuberculosis and meningitis have become rare.

Medical care for the population with skin and venereal diseases in 1970 was carried out in 6 skin and venereal dispensaries and 11 district dermatovenerological offices. 54 mycological teams conducted a mass medical examination of the population, especially schoolchildren, identifying widespread fungal diseases at that time. In 1965-1969, 634,640 people were tested. Thanks to timely detection and treatment, the number of such patients has sharply decreased.

In the prevention of such diseases as trachoma, tuberculosis, malaria, fungal skin diseases, the sanitary and epidemiological service of the region provided great assistance. In 1950-1970, the material, technical and personnel base of this service was strengthened. But later, the sanitary and epidemiological centers were merged with the district hospitals, which negatively affected its activities. Therefore, in 1968, these services were again divided. Funding was carried out through the sanitary and epidemiological centers of the region in order to re-equip these services with medical equipment, laboratory equipment, transport and personnel. The allocation of funds only for one year increased 6 times – from 28.3 to 173.9 thousand rubles; the number of staff units increased to 84.5. The updated sanitary and epidemiological service in the first years showed significant effectiveness: in 1969, compared with 1959, cases of diphtheria decreased by 15, pertussis – by 6.5 times; the frequency of anthrax sharply decreased, and trachoma was completely eliminated. In the next 10 years, the regional health Department has directed its activities on the fight against diseases such as ascariasis, beef tapeworm infection and gimenolepidoz. Helminthological were examined 25-30% of the population. As a result, cases of these diseases began to decrease every year. It should be noted that the Sanitary and Epidemiological service carried out its activities jointly with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society.

Organized in 1935, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society enjoyed great respect among the population. 1,598 nurses were trained in the training courses of this society. In addition, the public

inspectors of the Company regularly carried out preventive measures, thereby helping medical workers [8].

Analysis of the medicine of the period of the XIX-XX centuries for the health of Turkistan, including Samarkand, was difficult. Thanks to the stable policy of the Republic's leadership and the implementation of huge reforms in the system, medicine has reached its current state. Thus, during the difficult years of the XIX-XX centuries, medical workers of Samarkand achieved certain successes and made a significant contribution to the development of healthcare in the Samarkand region and our country.

Conclusion:

1. The works of the physician Umar Chagmaniy "Konuncha", which is a summary of Avicenna's treatise "Canon of Medicine" became the main manual of physicians of that time.
2. After the October Revolution (1918), the People's Commissariat of Health was organized for the first time, it had only 11 hospitals with 154 beds, 3 outpatient clinics and 8 pharmacies.
3. The Second World War dramatically changed the way medicine was developed. More than 20 evacuation hospitals with 5,000 beds were organized in Samarkand. 4 hospitals were transferred from Moscow and Leningrad.
4. In the post-war years, Samarkand medicine began to restore what was lost during the war, such as increasing the number of medical and preventive institutions in the region and districts.

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