

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL INNOVATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PEDIATRICS

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Abstract: Pediatrics teaches the periods of growth and development of a child, the individual morphological, physiological and psychological changes characteristic of each age stage of a child's life. Therefore, knowledge of the clinical anatomy of a child is the basis for conducting timely examination methods and evaluating the results obtained. In addition, taking into account the main anatomical and physiological features is the basis for clearly organizing the child's daily routine and living environment. The pediatrician is in constant communication with the child and his parents. A pediatrician must be a good psychologist and educator. This helps him to increase his authority in the eyes of parents and patients, which ultimately leads to a faster recovery of the child. The child's body is fragile, so if the child's care regimen is violated, the child often gets sick. The child becomes capricious, crybaby, refuses to see you. But you must conduct a thorough examination of the child, make a correct diagnosis and treat him.

Keywords: Pediatrician training, subjective and objective types, Objective examination, Healthy children, disease prevention.

The relationship between a doctor and a patient depends not only on the individual characteristics of the patient, but also on his psyche, personality and behavior of the doctor, general and professional culture, adherence to ethics and deontology methods. Ethics - the formation of deontology methods, the worldview of the future doctor and the foundations of his professional knowledge, begins with entering a medical university. Deontology is the doctrine of the professional (occupational) and moral obligations of a medical worker towards the patient and the rights of a medical worker. Communication with a patient requires a certain psychological state. The professional activity of a doctor, the professional communication of a doctor with a patient, indicates the interrelationship between medicine and art. When meeting a patient, one should first greet and ask permission to talk. The doctor should always introduce himself. The patient should be helped to communicate and have a pleasant conversation with the patient (ask the patient about his complaints; how he feels; his appetite; his sleep rhythm). Listening more often creates a tendency to always talk openly. A young medical worker should have the art of listening to the patient. The doctor - patient - parents - form a kind of triangle of interpersonal relations. This triangle does not have the same equality, its vertices are not located in the same sign relationships. The doctor has a great responsibility towards a sick child, his illness can be a reaction to simple influences such as fear, anxiety, constant tension of the parents, and the patient's quick upset. The child always looks with fear at people in white coats, because the white coat reminds him of the

feeling of pain. Before the doctor's examination, it is necessary to find a relationship with the child, to teach him to himself, to distract his attention.

A number of important works are being carried out in the field of pediatrics in Uzbekistan. These include:

1. Training and advanced training of pediatricians: Special courses and trainings have been organized in Uzbekistan for pediatricians and medical staff. Measures are being taken to improve the quality of pediatric education in higher medical institutions.
2. Expanding healthcare services for children: Improving the material and technical base of pediatric clinics and hospitals, providing them with new medical equipment. In particular, the construction of rehabilitation centers and oncology departments for special children is being intensified.
3. Reducing child mortality and diseases: Special attention is paid to preventive measures, vaccinations and the promotion of a healthy lifestyle to reduce child mortality. Early diagnosis and effective provision of medical care are of paramount importance.
4. Digitalization of pediatric medical care: Online consultations and electronic health systems are being introduced in the pediatric sector using digital technologies. This, in turn, helps to ensure quick and easy access to medical care for children.
5. Innovations in oncology and neurology: Introduction of new methods, drugs and innovative medical technologies for the treatment of difficult diseases among children, in particular oncological and neurological diseases.
6. State programs aimed at improving children's health: Special state programs aimed at maintaining children's health, including measures for the continuous retraining and recertification of pediatricians and medical workers.

Such measures in the field of pediatrics help to achieve effective results in maintaining children's health, preventing and treating diseases.

Physical examination methods include: questioning, inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation. These methods are also considered basic in children. Additional examination methods include: laboratory and instrumental examination methods. The main examination methods are divided into subjective and objective types. The subjective examination method of the patient is to view the child as a subject who provides information about the onset of his illness, how it began. The information provided by the patient or his parents about the disease and his life reflects their subjective views on this problem. The doctor obtains subjective information about the patient by the method of questioning (constitution). Objective (physical) methods of examination consider the patient as the object of examination, in which the doctor works based on the ability to use his senses and practical skills. Objective methods include: Questioning the patient or anamnesis (Greek "anamnesis" - recall). Seeing (inspectio) Feeling (palpatio) Percussion (percussion) Listening (auscultation) Depending on the patient's age and family circumstances, your questioning of the patient will change and you will have to make changes to the questioning.

- In recent years, a number of important works and innovations have been carried out in the field of hospital pediatrics in Uzbekistan. Below are some of them:

- 1. Modernization of hospitals and construction of new facilities
- • New pediatric hospitals are being built in various regions of Uzbekistan or the material and technical base of existing ones is being improved. This increases the possibilities for providing quality medical care to children.
- • Special children's rehabilitation centers and oncology departments are being established. These centers provide necessary treatment and rehabilitation services, especially for children struggling with serious illnesses.
- 2. High-tech medical equipment for children
- • High-tech equipment is being introduced in hospital pediatrics, such as X-ray machines, computed tomography (CT), ultrasound (US) and other diagnostic equipment. This allows for quick and accurate diagnosis of children.
- • In specialized departments such as neurology and cardiology, new devices have become available to effectively manage treatment processes.
- 3. Digital systems and telemedicine in pediatrics
- • Electronic medical records and digital health systems are being introduced. These systems help to quickly and efficiently track all information related to children.
- • Telemedicine services are developing. In particular, the opportunities for online medical consultations and remote consultations are increasing. This opportunity is especially important for children in remote areas.
- 4. Advanced training of pediatric specialists
- • Courses, seminars and conferences are being organized for pediatric specialists. Specialists, in particular, study new technologies and treatment methods.
- • New curricula for scientific work and practice in pediatrics are being developed at the level of higher medical education.
- 5. State programs aimed at improving children's health
- • State programs aimed at improving children's health are being implemented in Uzbekistan. Within the framework of these programs, for example, special programs have been developed for vaccinations for children, oncology and neurological diseases.
- The child health monitoring system is also being strengthened. This system will effectively help prevent and treat diseases among children.

6. Reducing child mortality and morbidity

- Special measures are being taken to reduce child mortality. In the field of pediatrics, health services are being developed, especially intensive care and resuscitation departments for newborns.
- Disease prevention, for example, appropriate measures are being taken to prevent childhood diseases, including ensuring the availability of new vaccines and over-the-counter medicines for children.

7. Innovations and new treatment methods

- New medicines and innovative technologies are being used in the treatment of childhood diseases. In particular, gene therapy and new biological medicines are opening up opportunities to treat various genetic diseases in children.

- Special treatment protocols are being developed for children, which allows for individual assistance to each child.

8. Modernization of the health system

- In order to improve the quality of pediatric care, medical services for children are being organized on the basis of centralized systems. This allows for faster and more efficient provision of medical care to children.

The above innovations and measures are making a significant contribution to improving the health of children and improving the quality of medical care in Uzbekistan. It is expected that work in this area will continue and bring success in the implementation of new technologies and methods.

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