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PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITY IN STRENGTHENING PUBLIC HEALTH IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the changes in the pharmaceutical industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan since independence. The problems in the pharmaceutical industry in the early days, their solutions and achievements in this area are presented in this article. In addition, the article highlights the relations of the republic with foreign countries in the pharmaceutical industry and their significance.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, reform, pharmaceuticals, pharmacy, Uzfarmprom, Farmadul AB, Saiko, Nibeso, Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, Karakalpakistan, medicines

INTRODUCTION

From the first days of achieving independence, Uzbekistan began to implement measures aimed at providing the country's population with high-quality medicines. First of all, it should be noted that the problems that arose in connection with the crisis of the former Soviet system in the late 80s of the twentieth century, had their negative impact on Uzbekistan.

It is known that, in the 90s of the last century, Uzbekistan had two pharmaceutical enterprises that produced about twenty types of medicinal products and medical products. In 2016, the number of enterprises licensed to conduct pharmaceutical activities reached 130, which proves the development of this industry [2].

METHODOLOGY

After Uzbekistan achieved independence, in the process of transition to a market economy, in the pharmaceutical system, as in other industries, radical transformations were carried out, a reform of the pharmacy system was carried out. In the first years of independence, this industry turned into an independent sector of the economy, the reason for this was the Decree of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov of 1993 "On the organization of the state-owned joint-stock concern" Pharmaceutical Industry of Uzbekistan "(" Uzfarmprom ")" [1]. Many

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activities have been carried out on this basis. In particular, contracts were signed with many leading foreign firms engaged in the production of medicinal products. In particular, with the Swedish firm "FarmadulAB", the Italian firm "Saiko", the German firm "Nibeso", issues were discussed about the construction, respectively, in Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, Karakalpakstan, of factories for the production of infusion solutions. The same work has been done with a number of Indian firms and companies. Relevant agreements were signed on the establishment of joint companies in the Tashkent, Samarkand, Namangan and Andijan regions [3]. In addition, in order to expand the production of drugs in the republic, in 1993-1994, together with foreign countries, it was planned to build enterprises for the production of drugs in Gulistan, Karshi, Nukus, Yangiyul, Gazalkent, Tashkent. As a result, in 1993, the Avicenna enterprise for the production of medicines was built in Bukhara, in Samarkand, together with Turkey, a department for the packaging of medicines was organized and began its work. Negotiations were held and successfully completed on the establishment of joint ventures with firms in Indonesia for the production of rubber gloves, with firms in Israel for the production of plaster bandages and adhesive plaster, with the Russian firm "Flamingo" for the production of drugs [4].

RESULTS

For the implementation of these large-scale cases, an important role was played by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 11, 1994 "On denationalization and privatization of pharmacies of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan". ¬ As a result of denationalization and privatization of pharmacies, pharmacies were organized on the basis of various types of property, so-called ... joint-stock and private [8].

As a result of reforms carried out on the basis of Presidential Decrees, the provision of medicines throughout the Republic is improving from year to year. The number of medicines imported to the Republic in 1995 exceeded the figures for the last year. In particular, in 1995, the Dori-Darmon Association imported medicines worth 2,040.9 million soums, and private pharmacies and companies - 257.5 million soums. The volume of medicines imported into the country in 1995 exceeded the indicators of 1994, by 2015.5 million soums [5].

Thanks to the benefits provided in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to fill the domestic market with medicines and medical products", in 1995 the financial position of pharmacies

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has improved significantly. As a result, pharmacies, transformed into joint stock companies, were able to pay dividends to shareholders [6].

In 1996, activities were initiated to improve the quality of work in this area. In the course of these works, a number of shortcomings were identified that have a negative impact on this area. In particular, inspections were carried out, in 1995 - 1105 pharmacies, in 1996 - 1,671 pharmacies. As a result, during 1995-1996, 69 pharmacies were deprived of licenses for the right to engage in pharmaceutical activities, fines were imposed on 70 pharmacies, documents were transferred to 334 institutions to the Tax Service, the cases of 134 institutions to law enforcement agencies, 15 specialists were dismissed, 63 was reprimanded [7]. The systematic inspections carried out served to increase the responsibility of workers in this area.

In the Republic, work was organized to produce a minovaccine against asthma, and in 1997 the production of the AD-M vaccine began. In addition, work was carried out to create effective drugs based on local raw materials, to develop technology for their production.

DISCUSSION

A lot of work has been done to develop international cooperation. In particular, to fully meet the needs of the Republic, joint ventures were created with such firms. As a result of the large-scale research carried out in the years of independence, the productive activity of the pharmaceutical industry was fully formed, it turned into an industry that half of the needs of the domestic market for medicines and medical devices, i.e. 49.8%. As a result of the specific and thoughtful work carried out, the production of medicines from 46.9 million soums increased to 742.6 billion soums (2015), and in the first half of 2016 this figure was 528.8 billion soums, an increase in volumes production amounted to 122.6%. As a result, 184 jobs were created, the forecast indicators were fulfilled by 115% [1].

The approval on January 4, 2016 of the new edition of the Law "On Medicines and Pharmaceutical Activities" was a new important stage in the development of the industry. At present, the enterprises of the industry produce 1921 types of modern medicines belonging to 35 pharmacotherapeutic groups used in medicine in 28 directions.

If earlier medicines were mainly purchased abroad, now the products of pharmaceutical enterprises in Uzbekistan are exported to 21 countries. In these countries, 226 drugs are on the approved drug lists. Foreign trade indicators also show positive dynamics [2].

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CONCLUSION

Thus, it can be stated that if in the first years of independence we had problems with providing the population with drugs, now, as a result of the reforms, the old system that did not meet the requirements of the time was eliminated, and a modern pharmaceutical industry was created.

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