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HISTORY OF PEDIATRICS AND ITS THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

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Annotation. Pediatrics teaches the instructions for performing the anatomical-physiological characteristics of the organism of children from the time of their appearance as a fetus, the peculiarities of the course of the development and upcoming diseases in the interval between birth and adolescence, as well as practical skills in the process of treatment and care. Hence, Pediatrics is the only child-oriented area of medical treatment.

Keywords: Pediatrics, disease, children's disease, fight disease.

INTRODUCTION

Pediatrics, in turn, is a difficult field and requires extremely strict responsibility, patience and perseverance from future medical personnel. Because the child cannot describe in an orderly and understandable way the changes that are taking place in the process of birth and development, especially before the age of 5-6 years. Secondly, it is possible to notice most changes in the child only on the basis of extreme care and observation, as well as deep knowledge, and draw appropriate conclusions, as well as choose the help that the child needs. Children's lives can be at risk if the appropriate conclusion is not made on time and no appointed assistance is provided.

These problems have been of interest to many since the creation of mankind, while on the way to overcoming them, a huge number of medical allomas have been investigated. If we look at the history of Pediatrics in order to study the activities of scientists who have made a significant contribution to the development of Pediatrics and its formation as a science.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Professor A.H. Hamroyev, who carried out a number of scientific works on the proper nutrition of children, Professor H.M. Mamatkulov, who studied the process of blood coagulation in various diseases, studied the diseases of the digestive organs and made valuable suggestions for the world recognition of our country's pediatrics. professor FN Nazarmuhamedov, professors K. Kh. Toirov, A. Saidaliyev, M. A. Ahmedov, who worked on the provision of specialized surgical care to children, professors K. A. Yunusova and O. S. Mahmudov, who worked on the problems of treating and preventing infectious diseases of children, in various institutions It should be noted that scientists such as professors D.J.Eshkobulov, A.T.Okilov, Kh.N.Fayziyev, N.N.Chukanin, A.T.Sultonov, who worked as heads of the department and made a great contribution to the development of pediatrics. They created a large school in pediatrics in their field and trained many students and directed them to public service.

DISCUSSION

In the works of the founder of medicine Bukrat (Hippocrates) and medical scholars Soran, Galen and other scientists, there is information about caring for babies, feeding them, and the characteristics of

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some diseases in children. In the activities of some Arab doctors, there are cases of describing diseases typical of childhood.

However, neither Greek, nor Roman, nor Arab medicine could find information about the specific characteristics of children in a clear system. Studying children is carried out gradually, in the process of learning adults, as a result of which many changes that occur in children are overlooked. This situation, in turn, caused many cases of illness and death among children, especially young infants. Unsanitary methods of infant care, lack of medical care, unqualified midwives and malpractices of midwives led to an increase in child mortality.

These circumstances prompted the development of another field in medicine - pediatrics.

The development process of pediatrics as a medical science can be divided into the following three periods.

The first period of the development of pediatrics covers the period from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Although there was a lot of knowledge in this period, it was not yet put into a clear system. Pediatrics emerged as a branch of medicine during this period. Because most of my scientists' works contained instructive ideas about children's health care. For example, in one of the works of the general Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov, in addition to determining the main measures related to the maintenance of public health, state care of the woman who gives birth and children showed the need to fight against death. In particular, the need to open orphanages for children born out of wedlock was promoted in this work.

The works of professor-obstetrician N.M. Maksimovich describe the proper care of children and diseases specific to young babies.

Professor-obstetrician S.F. Khotovitsky plays a very important role in the development of pediatrics as a separate field of medicine, in the clear definition of its goals and tasks. He was the first to organize a children's department under the obstetric clinic, created the first manual on children's diseases - "Pediatria". In this work, he wrote the following universal "... A child is a being who grows and develops only according to the rules that apply to him. "A child is not just a small copy of an adult."

The second period of development of pediatrics lasted from the beginning of the 19th century until 1917, and during this period pediatrics was separated as a separate discipline. An important factor in this was the opening of children's hospitals in most developed cities and the establishment of departments of children's diseases at universities.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, a period of growth in the development of pediatrics began. As a result of the effective activities of the great doctors-scientists N.F. Filatov and N.P. Gundobin, a school of pediatricians was created in medicine.

A number of works of clinical scientist and pedagogue N.F. Filatov, such as "Semiotics of Children's Diseases", "Lectures on Infectious Diseases", "Lectures on Gastrointestinal Diseases in Children", "Brief Textbook on Children's Diseases", "Clinical Lectures" caused him to be rightfully recognized as the founder of pediatrics.

N. P. Gundobin, a professor of the Military Medical Academy, who conducted a lot of research on the anatomical, histological and physiological characteristics of children and was one of the founders of the union against child mortality.

His work called "Features of Childhood" has not lost its scientific significance even now.

The third period of development of pediatrics covers the period from 1917 to the time of independence. During this period, a number of positive works were carried out on the development of pediatrics, the maintenance of children's health, and the reduction of children's illnesses and deaths. For example, protection of motherhood and childhood, protection of women's work, organization of dairy kitchens, giving work holidays to pregnant women and women who have given birth, expansion of the network of institutions serving women and children are among these.

Maintaining and strengthening the health of women and children, raising pediatric services to a higher level, and raising a healthy generation are the main goals of the consistent policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Therefore, it is worth recognizing our current successes as the fourth development period of pediatrics. Because the great scholars of our country have conducted a lot of research on children's health care, women's care, prevention and treatment of children's diseases. We can be proud to say that they made a significant contribution to the development of pediatrics and are still contributing today.

"Avesta" is the most important written monument, which was a great impetus in the development of Central Asian medicine and embodies many aspects of our national values. "Avesta", one of the holy books of Zoroastrian religion, was created in Khorezm three thousand years ago.

It is known that our nation has long been fond of having many children, and strives to increase the number of children as much as possible in the manner of "ten if you have one, another". In "Avesta" this noble virtue of our people was praised by God Yazdon. Zoroastrian asked Ahura Mazda: "What will you give to the household of Serfarzand?" when asked, he answers: "I will take such people under my protection, I will make their life prosperous and their sustenance abundant." According to this religion, large families were kept under the protection of the community, families with 2-3 children at once were rewarded with a camel, and a permanent allowance was set for them. An unmarried girl was put in a bag and beaten with 25 lashes, and an unmarried man was forced to wear an iron belt. In general, families with many children had a great reputation and special privileges in the community. The book also describes the rules of family purity, personal purity, and the establishment of gardens and cemeteries. It was strictly requested not to plant fruit trees and crops within 50 paces of the cemeteries. Only juniper and non-fruiting trees are allowed in the cemeteries.

In "Avesta" the names of more than a thousand medicinal plants are mentioned, the methods of treating patients are shown, the ways of preparation of medicine are described, the oath of the doctor and the snake spewing poison, which is a symbol of medicine, are written and depicted for the first time in this work.

It is also worth noting that Movarounnahr was the main center of human society in all fields of science. It is not for nothing that world-class physicians such as Ar-Razi and Ibn Sina emerged from this crisis. A lot of work on medicine was carried out in Central Asia approximately between the 7th and 9th centuries. Examples of these include the hospitals built in cities located on major trade routes - Baghdad, Damascus, Hamadan, Bukhara, Samarkand, Astrobad, and Madrasahs "Center of Medical Knowledge" that operated in Samarkand in 1066. In addition to these, great scholars of the East, such as Abu Bakr al-Razi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, made a great contribution to medicine.

Abu Bakr al-Razi (865-925) - was called Razes in Europe, in medicine he was considered the Jolinus of that time. He was the first to discuss the need for smallpox vaccination in his book *On Smallpox and Measles*, and several chapters in *Almansorius* treatise the feeding and care of babies and infants. dedicated. Razi's independent work on child education laid the foundation for the development of pediatrics in Europe and the whole world.

In order to constantly monitor the condition of the patients treated by Abu Bakr al-Razi, the medical history was recorded, and this practice is still being carried out in hospitals.

The encyclopedist Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037), who made a great contribution to world culture and medicine, rightfully brought the culture and medicine of the peoples of Central Asia to the world level at that time.

His single work "The Laws of Medicine" has been the main guide for medical professionals for more than 600 years. In the works of Ibn Sina, there are separate chapters on child education and care, and his thoughts about the importance of mother's milk in the development of a child are still being proven today.

In his writings, Ibn Sina left information about the characteristics of children's stroke, rabies, tetanus, their differentiation, gclmintoses (worm diseases) in children and many other diseases.

Considering Shulami, it is no exaggeration to say that Ibn Sina is one of the founders of pediatrics.

In the Middle Ages, medical science, which had achieved considerable development in Asia, fell far behind under the influence of the feudal system by the 18th and 19th centuries, and medical schools disappeared.

According to my historian, folk medicine was unorganized, the art of medicine was left from the father as a mcros, all knowledge and skills were kept secret from others.

Only 102 doctors and paramedics served the 5 million inhabitants of Central Asia at the beginning of the 19th century. Measles, rubella, whooping cough, whooping cough and other diseases are very common among children, according to estimates, about 350-400 out of every thousand children born in Uzbekistan at the beginning of the 20th century he would die before he was a year old.

RESULT

The public health care system in Uzbekistan began in August 1919, when the Medical Institute was established in Tashkent. In October 1920, the Department of Motherhood and Child Protection was established under the People's Commissariat of Health of Turkestan. The training of local medical workers began in 1920 with the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine at Turkestan State University. The Department of Children's Diseases was established in this faculty.

By 1924, Uzbekistan had two children's hospitals, a children's clinic of the medical faculty, three kindergartens, 10 children's and women's consultations, 7 children's homes, 14 children's boarding schools and one dairy kitchen.

In 1931, the Central Asian Medical Institute was established, and since 1935, the faculty of pediatrics has been operating within it. By 1972, this faculty was transformed into the Central Asian Institute of Pediatrics. The Pediatric Research Institute of Uzbekistan has been operating since 1966.

Medical institutes were established in Samarkand in May 1930, and in Andijan in 1955.

In 1942, despite the ongoing World War, the post of deputy for motherhood and childhood protection was established in the People's Commissariat of Health of Uzbekistan, and it was filled by an experienced researcher, later the first pediatrician among the women of Uzbekistan. S.N. Yoldosheva, who reached the rank of professor, began to manage. Under his leadership, the work of providing pediatric care to children, establishing medical networks, and training national specialists achieved considerable success. In the field of pediatrics, young and well-educated scientists began to grow.

CONCLUSION

In the development of pediatrics of our country, Professor S.Sh. Shamsiyev, who studied children's respiratory diseases for many years, reached the rank of the first correspondent member among Uzbek pediatricians during the former Union, is incomparable. S.Sh.Shamsiyev carried out scientific work on children's feeding, heart and gastrointestinal diseases in children, zotiljam and a number of other current problems of pediatrics. His "Basic rules of treatment for children's syndromes", "Clinical electrocardiography in children", "Emergency treatment in the work of pediatricians", "Manual of district pediatricians", "Chronic enterocolitis in children" and other major works are still programs for pediatricians. is becoming

With the honor of our independence, the President of the Republic, the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of Health have adopted important decrees, laws and decisions regarding the protection of motherhood and childhood, and have been taking care of the health and well-being of the future generation.

Nurses, along with all other medical workers, have an important role to play in the health care of mothers and children.

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