

Organizational Aspects of Hemodialysis Care to the Population in Uzbekistan

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of organizational aspects of hemodialysis care for the population of Uzbekistan. The survey was conducted among the heads of medical institutions in all regions of the country, including chief physicians, reserves of main departments, family polyclinics and others.

1. Relevance.

The problem of providing the population with kidney replacement therapy is one of the key issues in the modern healthcare system. The quality of medical care in general depends on its solution. Every tenth person in the world suffers from kidney diseases, among them-those who are vital to take 3-4 sessions of hemodialysis per week for life. In recent years, there have been positive trends in the activity of the national kidney replacement therapy service, but these changes are clearly insufficient to adequately cover the needs of the population [1,22].

Objective: To study the organizational aspects of hemodialysis care for the population in Uzbekistan, to assess the factors affecting the state, functioning and development of the hemodialysis service.

Materials and methods of research. The paper uses modern methods of socio-hygienic research: statistical, sociological, epidemiological, direct observation (monographic) and economic. In addition, regulatory documents of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan, and reporting statistical

materials of medical and preventive institutions were studied.

Results and discussion. According to the Ministry of Health for 2019, 3,064 patients with CRF receive hemodialysis. Over the past 25 years, the number of patients with CKD has increased by 135%. By 2019, there are 49 hemodialysis centers in Uzbekistan, of which 8 are located in the city of Tashkent. In 2019, the availability of renal replacement therapy (RRT) was 231.7 patients per million of the population. All patients are provided with free dialysis, all necessary medicines, supplies, periodic laboratory tests, as well as consultations with various specialists. The average age of patients is 19.6-43.7 years, men predominate -51.4%. Currently, there are a total of 116 artificial kidney devices operating in the city of Tashkent. To date, 76 kidney transplantations have been performed in the Republic. The number of patients with CKD is 102,969, of which 53 are under 18 years of age. Of these 20,414 are registered.

To date, 436 transplant patients are registered at the dispensary and all are provided with immunosuppressive treatment. Statistical processing of indicators over the past 5 years has

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shown that the annual increase in dialysis patients is 21.7-23.6%. It should be noted that today in the provision of patients with software

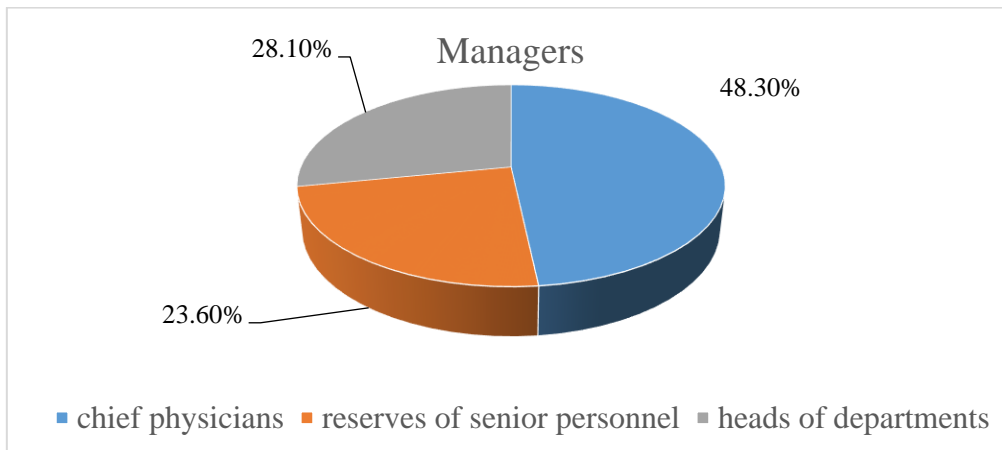
There are no problems with hemodialysis in the republic, and the existing dialysis facilities are sufficient to receive new patients, as new dialysis centers are opened in the republic every year under the state program.

As a result of the conducted studies, it was established that the approximate number of patients with CRF (per 1 million inhabitants) in 2017-2019 was 147.6; 160.5; 233.7 people. At the same time, the number of first-time hospitalizations for DH treatment for the year was 22,6 - 21,3 - 26 people per 1 million of the population. The total number of hemodialysis sessions was 645 - 565,1 - 607,1 per place per year (from 257 to 778, depending on the department). Availability of hemodialysis treatment in 2017-2019 in the republic was as follows: 80,3 - 82,1 - 89,5 a person, respectively. In the population of patients at the end of the year, these indicators

were 57,9 - 65,8 - 76,3 a person. Population growth at the end of the year is due to a decrease in patient mortality - 11,8 - 10,9 - 9,1 accordingly (in developed countries, the average figure for 2017 was 10.53%); with an increase in the life expectancy of patients - the five-year survival rate in the group of hemodialysis patients for 2017-2019 was - 10,1 - 14,1 - 21,5 accordingly.

Knowledge of the epidemiological characteristics of CRF in the republic makes it possible to determine the need to introduce hemodialysis techniques for patients with chronic renal failure. To analyze the state of the dialysis service in the Republic of Komi, a sociological survey was conducted among the heads of medical institutions who are on advanced training courses. 89 heads of medical institutions and representatives of various regions of Uzbekistan participated in the survey. Of the participants, 43 (48.3%) are chief physicians, 21 (23.6%) are reserves of management personnel, and 25 (28.1%) are heads of departments of the family polyclinic and SSPII (Figure1)..

Figure 1. Structure of medical institution managers who are taking advanced training courses



According to chief medical officers, the healthcare sector in our region has experienced significant changes over the past 3 years (54%), and 46% said that there are minor changes. The majority of respondents assess the state of nephrological medical care in Uzbekistan as unsatisfactory

(67%). They believe that hemodialysis is not available equally for all categories of patients who need this help. Reserves of managers and heads of departments of SP, SVP also assess the state of nephrological medical care in the republic as unsatisfactory (58%) (Figure 2)..

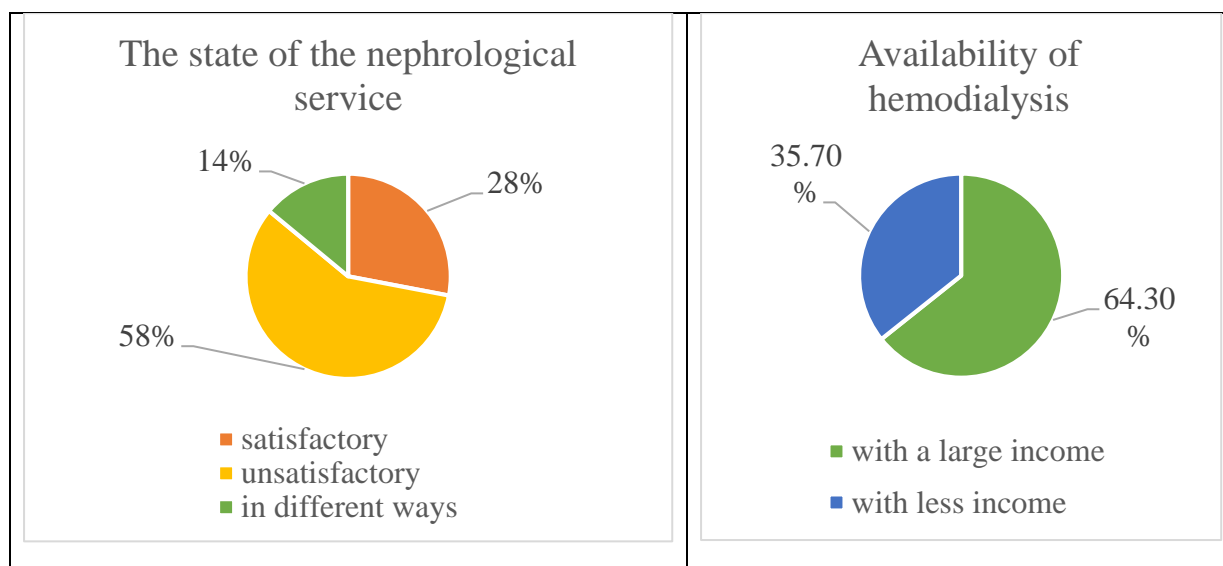
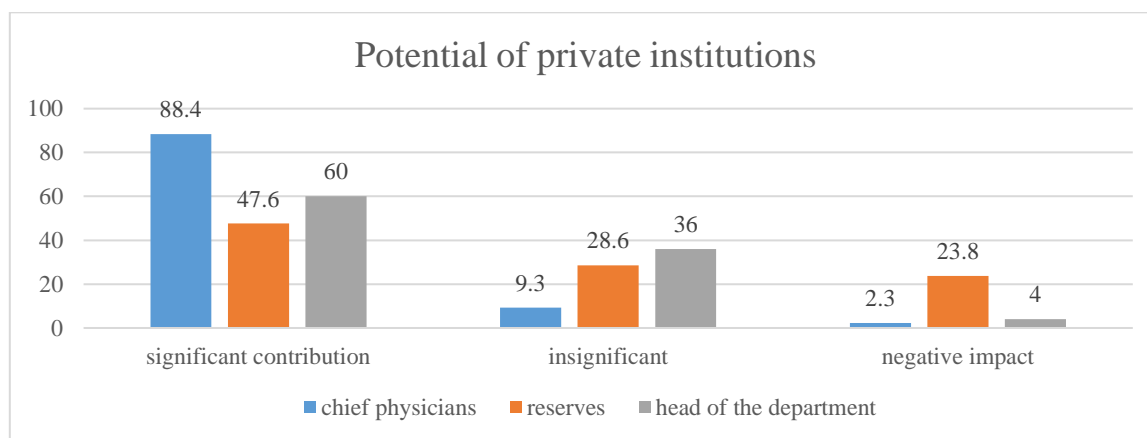


Figure 2. Assessment of the state of nephrological medical care in the Republic

Private institutions are of great importance in improving the availability and quality of care for patients in need of hemodialysis. According to

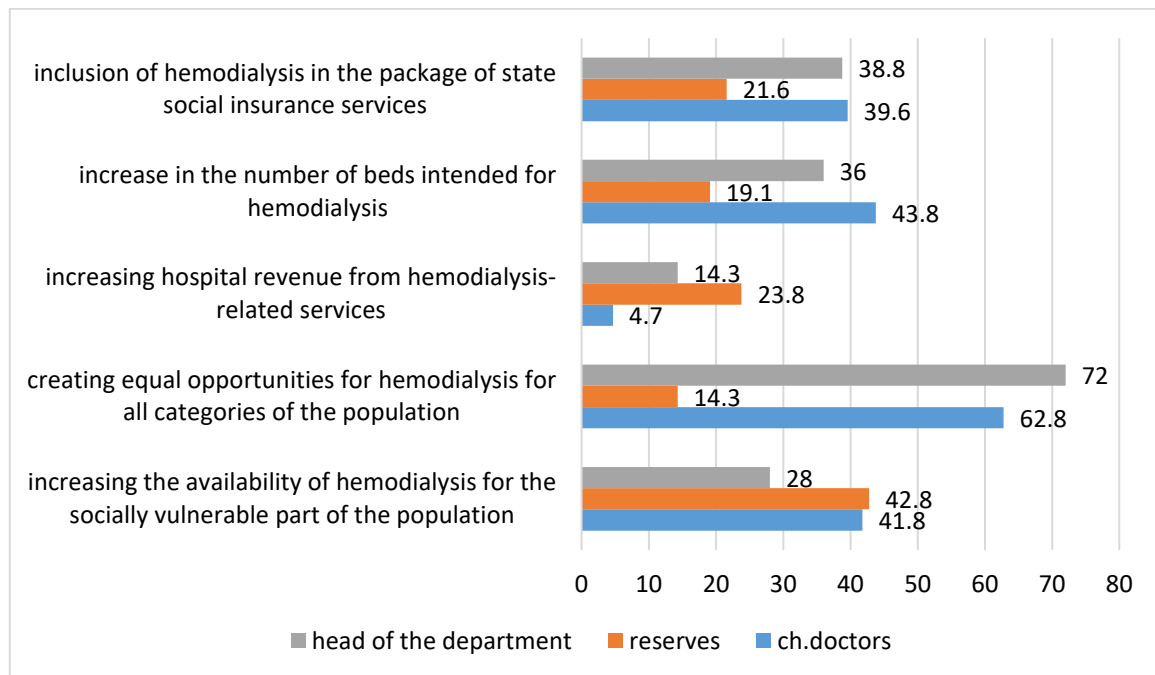
respondents, private medical institutions can make a significant contribution to improving the availability and quality of medical care (Figure 3).

Figure 3. The potential of private institutions to improve the availability and quality of medical care for patients in need of hemodialysis



As can be seen from the diagram, the majority of managers of institutions (85.2%) positively assessed the potential of private institutions in improving the availability and quality of care for patients in need of hemodialysis.

According to the questionnaire, we received answers to some types of activities that are most important in the development of the hemodialysis service in Uzbekistan. At the same time, we were offered a choice of responses to the necessary measures given in the questionnaire (Fig. 4).

Figure 4. Organizational aspects of the development of the hemodialysis service

The figures show that, according to the heads of medical institutions, the most important issues in the organization of hemodialysis services in the republic are increasing the availability of hemodialysis for socially vulnerable parts of the population, including hemodialysis in the mandatory state insurance package, as well as creating equal opportunities for receiving hemodialysis for all categories of the population.

2. Conclusions:

The quality of medical care in Uzbekistan during hemodialysis is in an unsatisfactory state. The most important issues in the organization of hemodialysis services in the republic are increasing the availability of hemodialysis for socially vulnerable parts of the population, providing hemodialysis in the package of state health insurance services, as well as creating equal opportunities for receiving hemodialysis for all categories of the population.

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