

REFORM OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL NURSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND IMPROVING THE ROLE OF PRECEPTORS IN THE PRACTICE OF PATRONAGE NURSES IN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Nursing is an important component of the healthcare system and is a field of activity aimed at solving the problems of personal and public health of the population in changing environmental conditions. The nurse should actively participate in informing and improving the health of the population, helping patients make the right choice in their relations with state, municipal and private healthcare systems. The nurse, within the scope of her competence, should participate in the development and implementation of collective measures aimed at improving the methods of combating diseases, warn patients, authorities and society as a whole about environmental hazards, and contribute to the organization of rescue services. The nursing association and the medical community as a whole should help attract nurses to areas of the country where medical care is underdeveloped, and should encourage them to work in such areas.

Keywords: Higher, educated, nurses, reform, primary health care institutions, patronage, nurses, practice, preceptors, role, improvement.

РЕФОРМА ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН И УЛУЧШЕНИЕ РОЛИ НАСТАВНИКОВ В ПРАКТИКЕ ПАТРОНАЖНЫХ СЕСТЕР В УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯХ ПМСП

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Абстрактный

Сестринское дело — важная составляющая системы здравоохранения, сфера деятельности, направленная на решение личных и общественных проблем здоровья населения в изменяющихся условиях окружающей среды. Медсестра должна активно участвовать в информировании и улучшении здоровья населения, помогая пациентам делать правильный выбор во взаимоотношениях с государственными, муниципальными и частными системами здравоохранения. В пределах своих полномочий медицинская сестра должна участвовать в разработке и реализации коллективных мероприятий, направленных на совершенствование методов борьбы с

заболеваниями, предупреждать пациентов, органы власти и общество в целом об опасностях окружающей среды, содействовать организации спасательных служб. Ассоциация медсестер и медицинское сообщество в целом должны способствовать привлечению медсестер в регионы страны, где медицинская помощь недостаточно развита, и поощрять их работать в таких регионах.

Ключевые слова. Высшее, образованное, медсестры, реформа, учреждения первичной медико-санитарной помощи, патронаж, медсестры, практика, наставники, роль, совершенствование.

Relevance

The main criteria for the quality of nursing care are: availability - the ability to receive the necessary medical care and assistance, regardless of economic, social and other barriers; continuity and continuity - the patient is provided with the necessary medical care without delay and without interruption; safety - minimizing the risk of possible complications and side effects of treatment; effectiveness - the effectiveness of nursing interventions that improve the patient's health. To implement all of these components in practice, nursing service leaders should pay special attention to the level of professional training of nurses, the correctness of manipulations in appropriate conditions, as well as the manner of communicating with patients. Starting from the 2023-2024 academic year, nursing education at TPTI will change the structure of the bachelor's degree and will be supervised by the Faculty of Nursing. It is very important that students acquire the nursing skills necessary for the increasingly complex landscape of healthcare nursing. Effective practical training conducted by experienced clinical instructors is essential for the development of practical skills in various healthcare settings. However, there are still shortcomings in the training of clinical instructors to integrate theoretical knowledge into practical training, and a lack of guidelines for systematic guidance of students' practical training. Given the involvement of many institutions and instructors in conducting student practical training, there is a need for a comprehensive manual for clinical instructors that includes standardized curriculum content and assessment methods specifically developed for general health nurses.

Research Objective. To improve the effectiveness of practical training in the “Community Nursing” module in connection with the transition of the Bachelor of Nursing system to a 4-year education. The purpose of this study is to develop guidelines for clinical instructors participating in undergraduate nursing practice. The specific objectives are:

- To identify and define learning objectives and outcomes related to nursing practice, and to ensure their compliance with educational objectives and professional standards.
- To assess the qualifications of clinical trainers working in primary health care institutions

- To develop a manual for community nursing clinical teachers.

Research objectives:

- To prepare practical skills for preceptors in family polyclinic activities.
- To form practical skills of patronage nurses by preceptors in family polyclinic practice
- To prepare competency skills for preceptors on each topic.
- To prepare a manual for preceptors in competency practice.

Literature review. A comprehensive review of the existing literature related to nursing competencies in the health sector will be conducted. To do this, scientific journals, textbooks, manuals, and related publications will be reviewed to understand the essential competencies required for effective nursing practice in the health care setting.

A survey will be conducted to assess the level of competency of clinical faculty. Approximately 50-100 nurses currently working in clinics or other health care settings will participate in the survey. A questionnaire designed to assess their competency in various aspects of health care nursing will be used.

Content Validation: Based on the literature review and survey results, a draft manual for clinical faculty will be prepared. To ensure the integrity and relevance of the content of the manual, it will be reviewed by a group of 6-8 experts with extensive experience and knowledge in nursing.

Expected outcomes

- a deeper understanding of nursing competencies in healthcare
- an understanding of the level of qualification of clinical teachers
- an approved content of clinical practice in healthcare nursing
- an improvement in the quality of practical training in healthcare nursing

Nursing is one of the most humane professions on our planet. In which profession can one have many high moral qualities, such as sensitivity, compassion, patience, sensitivity, attention, sincerity, compassion, care, kindness, which, of course, should be reinforced by education and high professional skills.

The following research methods will be used in the development of the manual for clinical teachers of healthcare nursing:

Literature review:

A comprehensive review of the existing literature related to the competencies of nursing in healthcare is carried out. To do this, scientific journals, textbooks, manuals, and related publications are reviewed to understand the critical competencies required for effective nursing practice in health care. Nursing work is an important component of the health care system, an activity aimed at solving personal and public health problems of the population in changing environmental conditions. The nurse should actively participate in informing and

improving the health of the population, helping patients make the right choices in their relations with the state, municipal and private health care systems.[9]

The nurse should, within the scope of her competence, participate in the development and implementation of collective measures aimed at improving methods of combating diseases, warn patients, authorities and society as a whole about environmental hazards, and contribute to the organization of rescue services. The nursing association and the medical community as a whole should help attract nurses to areas of the country where medical care is underdeveloped, and should encourage them to work in such areas.[5]

The role and tasks of the nurse are determined by historical, social and cultural factors, as well as the general level of health of a given society. [12] Nursing as a science is based on knowledge verified in practice.

Nursing reform in our country began in 1998.

The main goals and objectives of the nursing reform are:

1. To create favorable conditions for increasing efficiency and strengthening the role of medical workers, to improve the management system.
2. To create a new conceptual model of nursing. Each model reflects the basic principles of primary health care.
3. To introduce new technologies in nursing, bioethical, and professional approaches that are capable of meeting the population's needs for affordable medical care;
4. To strengthen the preventive direction of health care.
5. To implement systemic changes in nursing in the field of education, scientific research, practical health care, to promote the creation and development of professional nursing associations.
6. To improve the professional and social status of nursing workers, to ensure social security for nursing specialists, etc.[18]

Currently, the patronage service operates in three stages. At the first stage, a population census is conducted every six months. At the same time, those in need of patronage services are being identified. At the second stage, targeted activities are carried out weekly by nurses, general practitioners and specialized doctors visiting homes on a planned basis. This includes single elderly people, disabled people, children under one year old, people with disabilities, and able-bodied women in need of services. At the third stage, primary health care workers are assisted by scientists, professors and teachers from regional and republican medical institutions and specialized scientific and practical centers. Every two weeks, a doctor and nurse visit a young family. Pregnant women visit every month. Newborns are under the supervision of the service immediately after arrival from the maternity hospital, then every 20, 39 - 42 days, infants every month up to a year, up to two years - every quarter, up to three years - every six months. Single elderly people in need of foreign assistance are visited once a month.

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