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ON THE STUDY OF THE ETYMOLOGY OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation

Obstetrics is a branch of clinical medicine. It studies the physiological and pathological processes that occur in a woman's body during pregnancy, childbirth and after childbirth (in the "chilla" period).

In ancient medical books (for example, Ayurveda), some methods are given to help with childbirth. Abu Ali Ibn Sina in his work "Medical Laws" on women's hygiene and diseases, including a separate chapter for obstetrics. Scientific obstetrics has been developing since the 17th and 18th centuries in connection with advances in anatomy, embryology, physiology and clinical medicine. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, midwifery has risen to the level of a social issue, and there are many institutions that protect mothers and children.

Key words: Obstetrics, diagnosis, genital organs, gynecology, hemostasis, anesthesia, cardiovascular system, pregnant women.

O'ZBEKISTONDA AKUSHERLIK VA GINEKOLOGIYA ETIMOLOGIYASINI O'RGANISH TO'G'RISIDA

Annotatsiya

Akusherlik - klinik tibbiyotning bir bo'limi. U homiladorlik, tug'ish va tug'ruqdan keyin ("chilla" davrida) ayol tanasida sodir bo'ladigan fiziologik va patologik jarayonlarni o'rganadi.

Qadimgi tibbiyot kitoblarida (masalan, Ayurveda) tug'ilishga yordam beradigan ba'zi usullar berilgan. Abu Ali Ibn Sino "Tibbiy qonunlar" asarida ayollar gigiyenasi va kasalliklari, shu jumladan akusherlik uchun alohida bob. Ilmiy akusherlik 17—18-asrlardan anatomiya, embriologiya, fiziologiya va klinik tibbiyot taraqqiyoti bilan bog'liq holda rivojlana boshladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida akusherlik ijtimoiy masala darajasiga ko'tarilib, ona va bolani himoya qiluvchi muassasalar ko'p.

Kalit so'zlar: Akusherlik, diagnostika, genital organlar, ginekologiya, gemostaz, behushlik, yurak-qon tomir tizimi, homilador ayollar.

ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ЭТИМОЛОГИИ АКУШЕРСТВА И ГИНЕКОЛОГИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация

Акушерство – раздел клинической медицины. Изучает физиологические и патологические процессы, происходящие в организме женщины во время беременности, родов и после родов (в период «холодка»).

В древних медицинских книгах (например, Аюрведе) приводятся некоторые методы помощи при родах. Абу Али Ибн Сина в своем труде «Медицинские законы» о женской гигиене и болезнях в том числе включил отдельную главу по акушерству. Научное акушерство развивается с 17—18 вв. в связи с достижениями анатомии, эмбриологии, физиологии и клинической медицины. В Республике Узбекистан акушерство поднялось на уровень социальной проблемы, существует множество учреждений, защищающих мать и ребенка.

Ключевые слова: Акушерство, диагностика, половые органы, гинекология, гемостаз, анестезия, сердечно-сосудистая система, беременные.

Gynecology (Greek gynaikos - woman and ...ology) is a field of clinical medicine; studies the specific anatomical and physiological characteristics of the body of women of different ages and diseases of their genital organs. It also studies the normal sexual activity of women - menstruation, childbirth, as well as childbearing and cessation of menstruation (the climacteric period), as well as diseases specific to this period, the causes of infertility, their prevention and treatment[2]. General and private gynecology are distinguished. General gynecology symptoms, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of gynecological diseases and private gynecology includes some diseases of the female reproductive system, their specific aspects and symptoms, diagnosis, prevention and treatment. Gynecology is closely related to obstetrics.

Gynecology was established as an independent science in the middle of the 19th century. Anatomy, physiology, general pathology, microbiology, endocrinology, surgery, etc. sciences gained importance in the development of gynecology. Gynecology has a long history. Ancient manuscripts of Egypt, India, and Greece contain information on gynecology. The

concept of gynecology was also expressed in the works of Greek doctors such as Hippocrates and Herophilus. Ibn Sina's "Medical Laws" describes the causes of several gynecological diseases, their detection, treatment and prevention.

The opening of the first women's and children's hospital in Uzbekistan in Hadrada in Tashkent (1880), the beginning of training of obstetrician-gynecologists in Uzbekistan, in 1927 the Scientific Research Institute of Motherhood and Child Protection, the University of Central Asia (1921), TashTI(1931; 1940), SamTI (1934) and the establishment of departments of obstetrics and gynecology at the Institute of Medical Education (1950; 1960) led to the development of the field of gynecology and obstetrics as a science. I.Z.Zokirov of the FA Academy of Uzbekistan, prof. A.A.Kogan, A.A.Kodirova, O.Mirsoatov, Yu.K.Jabborova and others have significant contributions. The study of diseases of girls and adolescent girls was intensively conducted; studying the process of their sexual maturation, defects in their genitals, changes in the menstrual cycle, and early detection and treatment of their diseases allows timely elimination of unpleasant situations that may occur in their later life. In the

Republic of Uzbekistan, the problem of infertility was studied and a surgical method was used to treat it (A.A.Sholokhova) [1]. Early pregnancy diagnosis, preparation for childbirth, as well as changing the period of rest associated with childbirth; The effect of pregnancy on the cardiovascular system was studied in the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan. A number of studies have been conducted on the prevention and treatment of infection during abortion, the problems of pathogenesis and the study of the causes of miscarriage. Specific features of hemostasis and indicators of energy exchange in anemic pregnant women and the period between childbirth were studied and scientifically substantiated. Issues of prevention and treatment of obstetric bleeding have been developed. Taking into account the fact that women are working in various fields, mobile gynecological examination and planned preventive examination of women have been launched. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, scientific research aimed at solving issues of gynecology is carried out in obstetrics and gynecology, scientific research institute of pediatrics, medical institutes, medical training institute and gynecology departments of large hospitals. Republic and 2 city perinatal centers, as well as centers of screening at large scientific research institutes and higher educational institutions have been established in Tashkent. These provide an opportunity to reduce maternal mortality several times[5].

Why is it called obstetrics?

Obstetrics was the Latin word for midwife: it is thought to derive from *obstare* (to "stand before"), because the attendant stood in front of the woman to receive the baby.

Obstetrics is a branch of clinical medicine. It studies the physiological and pathological processes that occur in a woman's body during pregnancy, childbirth and after childbirth (in the "chilla" period).

What are the 4 principles of obstetrics?

In this approach, four principles offer a systematic and relatively objective way to identify, analyze, and address ethical issues, problems, and dilemmas: 1) respect for patient autonomy, 2) beneficence, 3) nonmaleficence, and 4) justice [3].

Obstetrics and gynecology, medical/surgical specialty concerned with the care of women from pregnancy until after delivery and with the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the female reproductive tract.

The medical care of pregnant women (obstetrics) and of female genital diseases (gynecology) developed along different historical paths. Obstetrics had for a long time been the province of female midwives (see midwifery), but in the 17th century, European physicians began to attend on normal deliveries of royal and aristocratic families; from that beginning, the practice grew and spread to the middle classes. The invention of the forceps used in delivery, the introduction of anesthesia, and Ignaz Semmelweis's discovery of the cause of puerperal fever and his introduction of antiseptic methods

in the delivery room were all major advances in obstetrical practice. Asepsis in turn made cesarean section, in which the infant is delivered through an incision in the mother's uterus and abdominal wall, a feasible surgical alternative to natural childbirth. By the early 19th century, obstetrics had become established as a recognized medical discipline in Europe and the United States[4].

In the 20th century, obstetrics developed chiefly in the areas of fertility control and the promotion of healthy births. The prenatal care and instruction of pregnant mothers to reduce birth defects and problem deliveries was introduced about 1900 and was thereafter rapidly adopted throughout the world. Beginning with the development of hormonal contraceptive pills in the 1950s, obstetrician-gynecologists have also become increasingly responsible for regulating women's fertility and fecundity. With the development of amniocentesis, ultrasound, and other methods for the prenatal diagnosis of birth defects, obstetrician-gynecologists have been able to abort defective fetuses and unwanted pregnancies. At the same time, new methods for artificially implanting fertilized embryos within the uterus have enabled obstetrician-gynecologists to help previously infertile couples to have children[6].

The main task: to help with childbirth, to prevent possible complications during childbirth (injuries during childbirth, bleeding, etc.) during pregnancy (for example, toxicosis), and to provide medical assistance to the woman, the fetus and the newborn in case of complications. is to develop the most optimal methods of presentation. This task is performed by an obstetrician-doctor or a midwife in hospitals, maternity hospitals or rural medical centers. Obstetrics is one of the oldest branches of medicine. In ancient medical books (for example, Ayurveda), some methods are given to help with childbirth. Abu Ali ibn Sina in his work "Medical Laws" on women's hygiene and diseases, including a separate chapter for obstetrics[7]. Scientific obstetrics has been developing since the 17th and 18th centuries in connection with advances in anatomy, embryology, physiology and clinical medicine. Obstetrics and gynecology are a whole sciences. In the 19th century, the use of ether and chloroform for the purpose of anesthesia, the discovery of ways of spreading infection and methods of combating it, stimulated the development of obstetrics. Surgical methods are widely used in obstetrics.

In the 20th century, the introduction of the achievements of chemistry, physiology, bacteriology and other theoretical sciences into obstetrics allowed a deeper understanding of several issues of obstetrics, for example, physiology and dietetics of pregnancy, analgesia during childbirth, some diseases of pregnant women, toxicosis, anemia, etc. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, midwifery has risen to the level of a social issue, and there are many institutions that protect mothers and children[8].

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