

5876

PP

**RECORD
COPY**

MAIN FILE

OTS: 60-41,635

JPRS: 5876

1 November 1960

MEASURES FOR FURTHER IMPROVING THE MEDICAL SERVICE
AND HEALTH PROTECTION IN THE TADZHIK SSR

- USSR -

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

RETURN TO MAIN FILE

**Reproduced From
Best Available Copy**

Distributed by:

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~Price: \$0.50~~

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
1636 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

20000504 090

JPRS: 5876

CSO: 4886-N

MEASURES FOR FURTHER IMPROVING THE MEDICAL SERVICE

AND HEALTH PROTECTION IN THE TADZHIK SSR

(unsigned)

[Following is the translation of an article entitled "O Merakh po Dal'neyshey Uлучsheniyu Meditsinskogo Obsluzhivaniya i Okhrany Zdorov'ya Naseleniya Tadzhikskoy SSR" (English version above) in Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhikistana (Tadzhikistan Health), Vol. VII, No. 3, Stalinabad, May/ Jun 1960, pages 3-7.]

On the basis of the statement of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR on "Measures for further improving the medical service and health protection of the population of the USSR", the CC of the CP of Tadzhikistan and the Council of Ministers Tadzhik SSR have drafted a statement on "Measures for further Improving the Medical Service and Health Protection of the Population of the Tadzhik SSR."

It is noted in the statement that, as a result of the steady increase in well-being and in the cultural level of the life of the people, the creation and further development of the network of medical institutions, and the extensive introduction of physical culture in the daily activities of workers in the Tadzhik SSR, marked improvements have been noted in the state of health and physical development of the population.,

In this republic, such diseases as malaria and typhus have been eliminated, and there has been a continuous reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis, trachoma, gastro-intestinal and other infectious diseases. There has also been a reduction in total, and especially infantile, mortality, and a prolongation of life of the populace.

The number of hospital beds within the past two years has increased by more than 2,000, and in comparison with the pre-war year of 1940, the present number represents an increase of more than three fold. The number of specialized beds has also grown. There has been a considerable acceleration in the rate of construction of medical institutions.

The number of physicians, as compared with 1940, has increased four fold, and the acute shortage in the middle medical cadres has

been relieved.

The statement also indicates the presence of a number of serious shortcomings in the organization of protection of the health of workers of the republic.

The state of the medical service, especially in the rural areas, does not as yet satisfy the needs of the populace. The weakest link in the system of health organs is the ambulatory-polyclinic service to the people.

The medical-sanitation service for the workers of many industrial plants is as yet poorly organized. Measures have been inadequately put into effect with respect to improving work and living conditions for the workers.

The stomatologic service and the availability of dental prostheses are quite inadequate. Insufficient use has been made of dispensary method of observation of the various categories of patients and of workers in the leading occupations.

Serious defects still exist in the supply of medications to therapeutic institutions and to the populace. Hitherto, many medical institutions have not had sufficient medical provisioning.

The sanitary state of a number of population sites remains unsatisfactory.

By recourse to the statement by the CC of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR on "Measures for Further Improving the Medical Service and Health Protection of the Population of the USSR", the CC of the CP of Tadzhikistan and the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR have denoted a number of measures directed at improving the medical service to the people of the republic and the sanitary state of population sites.

The CC of the CP of Tadzhikistan and the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR have set it as our goal by 1965 to increase to 20,900 the number of beds in medical institutions. This will be 9,600 more than in 1958. This will be done by means of new construction through state disbursements (for 4,500 of the beds), remodeling and equipping of buildings provided by soviet, economic, and cooperative organizations (for 2,200 of the beds), and the construction of medical institutions through funds available from the collective farms (for 2,900 of the beds).

The CC of the CP of Tadzhikistan and the Council of Ministers

Tadzhik SSR have enjoined the oblast, city, and regional committees of the Party, the executive committees of the oblast, city and regional committees of the Party, the executive committees of the oblast, city and regional councils of deputies of workers, and the Ministry of Health Tadzhik SSR as follows:

to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the tasks of extending the network of medical institutions;

to establish control and supervision over the use of capital investments for the construction of hospitals, polyclinics, maternity hospitals, and apothecaries, and for the remodelling or reconstruction of existing hospitals;

to ensure all obstetrical stations of the requisite accommodations, necessary inventory, and equipment before 1961, while supervising the proper utilization of these provisions.

The cotton-growing kolkhozes have been advised to construct inter-farm hospitals, maternity homes, sanitary and pediatric institutions, and the kolkhozes of the mountain areas have been advised to provide maternity homes and pediatric institutions.

The statement enjoins the chief of the administration of the industrial cooperative (Comrade Kurbanov) and the Tadzhik Consumers' Council (Comrade Musayev) to construct in 1962 in Stalinabad on the Ordzhonikidzabad highway a polyclinic of 500 rooms, and in the Sovetskiy settlement a hospital of 500 beds.

The Stalinabad city executive committee (Comrade Vobodzhanov), the Ministry of Health (Comrade Rakhimov), and the appropriate construction organizations have been urged to complete by 1962 the construction of a multi-department city hospital in Stalinabad of 1,085 beds. In 1960, a hospital-cancer dispensary complete with wards of 125 beds will be opened for the first time.

The Council of National Economy of the Tadzhik SSR (Comrade Gachechiladze) has been ordered during the years 1961-1963 to complete the construction in Stalinabad of a polyclinic of 500 rooms in the district of the cement plant, and a hospital of 200 beds near the textile works.

The oblast, city, and rayon party committees have been ordered to take under control the construction of medical institutions, to be carried out with the use of funds provided by the statement, issued on 27 February 1958 by the CC of the CP of Tadzhikistan and the Council of Ministers Tadzhik SSR, on "The State of Health Protection in the Republic

and Measures for its Further Development."

The CC of the CP of Tadzhikistan and the Council of Ministers Tadzhik SSR have required the oblast, city and rayon party committees, the oblast, city and rayon executive committees, and the Ministry of Health Tadzhik SSR to fulfill the following:

a radical improvement in the supervision by the organs of health of their respective areas, with continuous control of their activities and the rendering of practical assistance, and a steady increase in the level of medical service to the people;

to supply the district and regional hospitals of the rural areas with physicians, to render special aid to the rural populace engaged in the leading occupations through the regional hospitals. Particular attention is to be drawn to improving the quality of obstetrical care, and to provide maximum care for women during childbirth;

to create during the course of 1960 in the therapeutic and prophylactic institutions, as well as in the sanitation and hygiene institutions, public councils consisting of medical workers and representatives of Party, Komsomol, labor union, and economic organizations, as well as of the populace;

in conjunction with educational organs, to ensure steady improvement in the protection of the health of children, and to adopt the necessary measures to broaden the network and improve the arrangement of pediatric institutions, while providing them with both perishable and non-perishable inventory. To ensure timely therapeutic and prophylactic care to children in schools, and boarding schools. To extend the network of children's milk kitchens and to provide free milk formulae to babies during the first year of life who are on early feeding regimens and artificial feeding in families with many children and few means;

to elaborate and put into practice concrete measures for the elimination of diphtheria, poliomyelitis, trachoma, fungus diseases, and ancurostomiasis, and for the reduction of morbidity due to acute intestinal and other diseases among the populace;

to take immediate measures for improving the living conditions of medical workers. To provide each year, in the national economic plans for the kolkhozes and the sovkhoses, for construction of living quarters for medical workers so that, by 1963, all medical workers will have places to live;

to stimulate the activity of the permanent commissions of local

councils of deputies of workers on questions of health protection.

The State Planning Commission, the Council of National Economy, and the Ministries of Health and Trade of the Tadzhik SSR must, in 1960, elaborate and present to the Council of Ministers Tadzhik SSR a statement on the development of production of, and on diversification and amplification of, dietary products for children of the young age groups, and must improve trade in these products.

The Ministry of Health Tadzhik SSR is requires

to take measures to improve further the quality of medical service to the populace, especially in rural localities, to introduce the advances of science and of accumulated experience into the practical work of medical institutions, and to increase the availability to the populace of dispensary service and of prophylactic and health examinations for the detection of different diseases;

to improve radically the ambulatory-polyclinic service to the populace, especially to workers of industrial plants and members of their families, by means of an extensive expansion of the network of polyclinics and health stations in the larger industrial plants;

to staff medical institutions, especially in rural areas, with physicians of the basic specialties, and to equip them with modern medical equipment, apparatus, and instruments. To setup in all hospitals with more than 25 beds, and in polyclinics as well, clinical and biochemical laboratories, X-rays, physiotherapeutic, procedural and other departments;

to take immediate measures to develop a stomatologic service. To crease in each rayon dental and dental-prosthesis departments and to provide for the training of the necessary number of dentists and dental technicians. To review the question of the need for organizing a stomatologic faculty in the Stalinabad Medical Institute;

to improve the traumatologic and orthopedic service. To organize for this purpose, in all cities in 1962, traumatology departments in the hospitals;

to improve the supply of sanitary, trucking, and special transport to the therapeutic-prophylactic and sanitation-epidemiological institutions, and to the first-aid stations;

to improve the activity of the Main Apothecary Administration, thereby ensuring uninterrupted accessibility in the republic of medications, medical equipment and instruments to therapeutic and prophylactic institutions and to the populace;

to construct in 1962 and 1963 a pharmaceutical plant in Stalinabad. To complete in 1962 the construction of a central apothecary supply house. To construct in 1963 to 1965 apothecary supply houses in Leninabad and Kurgan-Tyube, and to open 58 new apothecaries, including 33 in the cities and 25 in rural areas;

to improve the training of specialists in the medical institute and medical training centers. To staff medical teaching institutions with qualified teaching cadres and to provide the necessary instructional and visual aids. To organize in 1961 within the medical institute a sanitation-hygiene faculty with a student body of 50 students, to be enrolled through activation of the enrollment program. To increase the matriculation of female students in the medical schools;

to expand and improve the system of advanced training of physicians and middle medical workers, giving special attentions to the creation of the necessary conditions for increasing the qualification of medical workers without taking them away from their work;

to organize in 1962 a scientific research institute of tuberculosis, and by 1965 an institute for maternal and child welfare, meanwhile training the necessary cadres of scientific workers to staff these institutes;

during 1960 and 1961 to create, in the large therapeutic-prophylactic and sanitation-epidemiologic institutions, sections of the scientific medical societies;

to take measures to improve the contents of the journal "Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhikistana" (Tadzhikistan Health) and other medical literature published in the republic.

The statement confirms the necessity of improving the therapeutic and prophylactic service for women and children and working conditions for women, a considerable expansion of the network of gynecologic and pediatric consultative service, preschool institutions, and rooms for feminine hygiene in industrial plants.

The CC CP of Tadzhikistan and the Council of Ministers Tadzhik SSR have envisioned a deep study of the regional peculiarities in the distribution and course of the most important diseases, the development of measures for improving the nutrition of the populace, especially in rural areas, and the elaboration of scientifically-based revisions of the indications and contraindications for treatment at the health resorts of Godzha Obl.-Garm, Obi-Garm, and Garm-Chashma.

The statement calls for immediate measures to improve the sanitary state and the well-being of population sites, the regular collec-

tion of rubbish and removal of the development of plumbing facilities, and the improvement in the water supply to houses. It also speaks of the elimination, and subsequent prevention, of contamination of reservoirs, soil, and atmospheric air of population sites with harmful industrial wastes and sewage from homes and public buildings.

Attention is called to further improvements in working conditions and safety techniques in industrial plants, geological groups, sovkhoses and kolkhozes of the republic, for the purpose of preventing occupational diseases and trauma; to the institution of strict sanitary regimens in plants of the food industry, public feeding places, trade in food products, etc. These and a number of other measures are to be worked out and effectuated by the Council of National Economy, the Ministries and departments with the participation of the general public.

In the statement it is pointed out that a radical improvement is needed in spreading medical and sanitary-hygiene knowledge among the people, with the use of cinema, radio, television, press, and the publication of sanitary education literature.

It is proposed to organize rooms for sanitary education in all kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and large population sites, and to equip in 1960 no fewer than four sanitation automobiles.

The CC of the Tadzhik CP and the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR have also pointed out a number of other measures directed at accomplishing the activity of the therapeutic and prophylactic institutions, at further increasing the supervision of the health of the Soviet people, and at creating the most favorable conditions for fruitful and productive work on the part of the medical workers.