



RATIONALE OF INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN THE MILITARY PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

The article presents an assessment of the results of the sociological study of the quality of life of service members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the power department before and after the measures to improve the organization of annual medical examination under the dispensary program. The quality of life questionnaire (QL-100), adapted by us for the contingent of servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and verified by WHO experts, was used. The program on reorganization of the system of medical examination, implementation of which will significantly improve the quality of life of service members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan is developed

Keywords: Medical examination, annual medical examination, quality of life, effectiveness

In the departmental health care in recent years has been noted activation of preventive orientation, focused on preserving the health of service members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their professional longevity. At the same time, the quality of dispensary work, which forms the basis of medical and preventive care for the attached contingents, is of great importance.

As a rule, the effectiveness of dispensary work carried out by departmental medical institutions and subdivisions is studied based on accounting and reporting documentation according to standard medical and statistical indicators.

At the same time, they do not characterize either the well-being of service members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan or their ability to perform their official duties in the conditions of daily service.

Although the coverage of annual medical examinations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan reaches 96-98%, the effectiveness of the medical service in restoring the health of members of the armed forces is not yet high and largely depends on the level and lifestyle of the patients themselves. The criterion for assessing this relationship at present is "health-related quality of life", which is an integral indicator of

physical, psychological, emotional and social functioning of a person. Therefore, when forming a system of preventive measures in the structure of monitoring the health status of service members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is advisable to include data on the dynamics of quality of life indicators, reflecting the impact of various risk factors of disease development.

Meanwhile, all over the world the quality of life is considered as an integral characteristic, which should be focused on when assessing the effectiveness of medical examination, because it allows obtaining timely and reliable information about the results of treatment, diagnostic and health improvement programs. This is necessary for making managerial decisions in terms of improving the quality of preventive work, developing measures aimed at improving the quality of preventive programs, and improving the quality of life.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY: to investigate the effectiveness of the implementation of programs to modernize the system of organization of annual medical examination based on the evaluation of the results of the sociological study of the quality of life (QOL) of the



service members of the armed forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The questionnaire KZH-100 adapted by us for the service members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan was used in the work. It contains five scales, which can be used to assess the structural components of the quality of life of employees of the security forces: satisfaction with the degree of physical, psychological, social, spiritual well-being, as well as the degree of general perception of the state of their health and well-being. The indicators are evaluated according to the point system from 1 to 5, observing the principle of evaluation - the worst condition is evaluated with a lower score, higher scores correspond to the following Score, higher scores correspond to a higher quality of life. For each module of the questionnaire KZH-100, the average value of the indicator was calculated both for an individual questionnaire and for the entire contingent of questioned service members of the armed forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Statistical processing was carried out using standard methods and modern programs - SPSS 12.0. Pearson's chi-square was used to compare the reliability of indicators, and Spearman's correlation criterion (r) was used to measure relationships. Calculations not presented in standard statistical packages were realized in Excel spreadsheet format (MS Office XP).

We also used the method of determining the coefficient of maximum satisfaction for each sphere of life activity when evaluating questionnaire data: as the ratio of the real received assessment of a particular sphere to the maximum satisfaction assessment - "5". This coefficient ideally tends to one.

Taking into account the specifics of military service of employees of the law enforcement agency, it was accepted that for adequate fulfillment of official duties a number of evaluation modules should have an integral score not lower than 4 points, and the coefficient of maximum satisfaction in these spheres of life activity should not be lower than 0.8.

Such modules include psychological satisfaction (emotional background, learning ability, memory, attention concentration) and physical satisfaction (activity, mobility, self-care ability, ability to perform the duties of military service in full, absence of pain syndrome and independence from medications). Since the importance of the social factor has been increasing significantly in recent years, the social factor has

In recent years, the importance of the social factor has been significantly increasing, and it is this factor that often forms the risk of health disorders due to unsatisfactory working conditions, certain problems in satisfying cultural and ethical needs, negative

communicative relationships in the team and at home, etc.

Based on the results of the sociological study, a comparative analysis of the quality of life of servicepersons of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan attached to two polyclinics was conducted: polyclinic A before and after the implementation of a set of measures to improve the annual medical examination and polyclinic B, taken as a control, where these measures were not carried out.

All servicepersons attached to Polyclinic A and Polyclinic B were divided into age groups. The first group included service members younger than 35 years old (66.7% in Polyclinic A and 58.3% in Polyclinic B, $p>0.05$); the second group included service members 36 to 40 years old (25.0% and 31.7%, respectively, $p>0.05$); and the third group included service members 41 to 45 years old (8.3% and 10.0%, respectively, $p>0.05$). The study involved $98.3\pm 2.8\%$ of men and $1.7\pm 0.8\%$ of women, such gender differences are associated with the specifics of military service of the employees of the law enforcement agency. The whole contingent of respondents was conditionally divided into regular, junior officers and senior officers. The first group for polyclinic A was $15.0\pm 2.7\%$, for polyclinic B $15.0\pm 2.4\%$ ($p>0.05$); the second group - servicemen for polyclinic A - $81.6\pm 2.6\%$, for polyclinic B - $80.0\pm 3.2\%$ ($p>0.05$); the third group $3.4\pm 1.2\%$ for polyclinic A and $5.0\pm 1.3\%$ ($p>0.05$) for polyclinic B.

Among the respondents in polyclinic A have families $71,7\pm 5,8\%$ and in polyclinic B - $63,3\pm 3,1\%$ ($p>0,05$).

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