THE ROLE OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE FIGHT OF THE EPIDEMIC IN TURKESTAN (END OF 19th – BEGINNING OF 20th CENTURIES)

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Abstract: *The article reveals the role of medical personnel in the fight against the epidemic in Turkestan at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries and the processes of change in it. The article uses comparative, problematic, dynamic methods and the method of system analysis, based on the principle of historicism. Based on the results of the study, it was pointed out that there are shortcomings and problems in the field of medical care for the population in Turkestan, in particular the lack of medical institutions in relation to the population and the fact that medical institutions were in a difficult financial situation, and a chronic shortage of medical personnel.*

Key words: *epidemic, typhoid, malaria, cutaneous leishmaniasis, paramedic, bacteriological laboratory.*

INTRODUCTION

As we know, when studying the sociocultural standard of living of the population of the Turkestan region, scientific research into the state of the healthcare system and the transformation processes occurring in it is considered important. At the end of the 19th century, some changes occurred in the life of the residents of Turkestan in the provision of medical care. The region has adopted modern European medicine, which is an innovation for the country's Muslims. Although it was difficult to accept these medical institutions, which at first were completely alien to the population, later, having felt their merits, Turkestanis began to turn to them for medical help.

RESEARCH METHODS

In the centuries-old history of Central Asia, there were many epidemics of malaria, smallpox, typhoid, cholera, plague and other diseases, after which the population of the region was on the verge of complete extinction. Some preventative measures taken almost did not produce the desired results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

At the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century, young people (youth) from Turkestan began to be sent to St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Omsk, Tomsk and other cities of the Russian Empire to receive medical education. Paramedics, midwives, and gynecologists provided primary medical care to residents of the region, and these specialists were initially trained in Russia. But there were extremely few of them, and they needed constant support from medical organizations [1]. The first European medical institution in the region opened in 1868. It was intended primarily to provide medical care to military personnel and was called the Tashkent military hospital [2].

It is known that tropical diseases are common among residents of Central Asia, including diseases such as malaria and dracunculiasis. For example, in 1898, the population of some territories decreased sharply; in the Syrdarya region alone, 30 thousand residents died from malaria [3]. In 1886-1897, 12-22% of patients who applied to the Tashkent men's outpatient clinic suffered from this disease [4]. During the summer, malaria rates increased, sometimes causing more deaths than cholera and epizootics. In particular, in Jizzakh district in 1889-1891, the incidence of malaria was several times higher than during the cholera epidemic of 1892 [5].

It should be noted that at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, some scientific work was carried out on the epidemiological study of Turkestan. In particular, P.F. Borovsky conducted research on the causative agents of cutaneous leishmaniasis. In addition, K.Ya. Shulgin argued that cutaneous leishmaniasis was spread by blood-sucking insects. The spread of cutaneous leishmaniasis was studied by Ya.M. Finkelstein, K.O. Reinhardt, N.I. Shokhor, A.P. Shishov, S.A. Mark and other scientists. In 1913 V.L. Yakimov, partially funded by Ehrlich, organized the expedition and supplied it with the necessary equipment [6]. This expedition was

one of the first expeditions to establish the location of the spread of this disease in humans and dogs.

In addition, doctor Konstantinov identified a severe form of malaria - its yellow form. Later A.D. Grekov collected a large amount of statistical material about this disease, which has not lost its scientific value to this day. A talented explorer of the region, zoologist A.P. Fedchenko studied Central Asia from the point of view of helminthology and entomology [7].

Also in the study of the medical geography of the region, the studies of particular importance. V.I. Kushelevsky, I.L. Yavorsky, which provide extensive data on this issue [8].

At the end of the 19th century, the question of creating a bacteriological laboratory began to be raised [9]. During the years of Soviet power, in particular, the Institute of Bacteriology was created in 1920, in 1922 - the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Bukhara, later this institute was transformed into the Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology. One of the famous scientists in this field of medicine is N.I. Khodukin.

Fund No. 142 of the State Archive of Scientific, Technical and Medical Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan stores data on the life and work of the corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR and the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, the founder of parasitology in Central Asia, Professor Nikolai Ivanovich Khodukin. He was born in 1896 in the city of Troitsk, Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, into a working-class family. In 1907 he entered the Penza 2nd Men's Gymnasium, from which he graduated in 1915. In the same year, he entered the medical faculty of Kazan State University, from which he graduated in 1919, after which he served in the ranks of the Red Army as a senior physician of a regiment, and then as the chief physician of a brigade detachment. In 1921, he was involved in the fight against cholera and from May to October of the same year he was the head of the infectious diseases (cholera) department of the Sasovo district hospital in the Tambov region [10].

From the fall of 1921 to May 1922, he attended advanced training courses at the Institute of Tropical Diseases in Moscow and received training in the fight

against malaria and other tropical diseases. After completing these courses, he was sent to the Turkestan Republic to fight malaria. First he goes to Merv, where he organizes the first anti-malaria stations. Until the end of 1923, he was in charge of one of these stations; later, after a 6-month scientific trip to Moscow, he was the head of the antimalarial station in Mirzachul. Here he worked until the end of 1924, after which he was appointed head of the anti-malaria station, which was founded in Tashkent [11].

Since 1925, he headed the department of parasitology at the Tashkent Institute of Vaccines and Serums, and since 1940, he was the scientific director of the institute. Before this period, Khodukin published 13 works on the epidemiology of malaria and leishmaniasis [12]. He raised the issue of periodic drying of paddy fields. Along with work at the Institute of Malaria, N.I. Khodukin also continued his practical work at the anti-malaria station in Tashkent. In Mirzachul, the health of a doctor who suffered from a severe form of malaria was greatly damaged, as a result of which his lungs and larynx were affected by tuberculosis, for which reason he also began to work full-time at the institute.

In 1930 N.I. Khodukin received the academic title of Associate Professor at Central Asian State University and taught a course in parasitology at the Faculty of Medicine. Since 1933, he has also lectured on parasitology at the biology department of this university.

The growing incidence of infectious hepatitis in Uzbekistan posed a serious threat. Therefore, special attention was paid to the study of this disease, N.I. Khodukin worked with Soshnikova on early detection of hepatitis [13].

N.I. Khodukin worked not only in the field of parasitology, microbiology and virology, but also in related sciences, he also contributed to the training of scientific personnel. In particular, he supervised 10 doctoral and 29 candidate dissertations in medical and biological sciences.

For his fruitful work, Nikolay Ivanovich was awarded a diploma and orders of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR. In 1940, Professor Khodukin was awarded the title “Honored Worker of the Health Care System of the Uzbek SSR.” In 1945 N.I. Khodukin was elected a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of

Medicine, and since 1947 - a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR [14].

Thus, the foundations of scientific epidemiology in Turkestan were laid at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th centuries, it was developed in Soviet times, and certain successes were achieved in preventing and combating epidemics. Scientists such as N.I. Khodukin contributed to the development of the field of epidemiology. They not only carried out practical work, but also conducted research on the origin of various infectious diseases, their treatment and prevention.

During the period under study, traditional medicine and European-style medicine were used in practice in Turkestan. We cannot say for sure what proportion of the population used a particular type of medicine. However, by analyzing the activities of medical personnel, we can get an idea in which cases the population used one or another type of medicine. It was by this time that each of the medical workers turned into a specialist in a narrow profile.

CONCLUSION

In addition, every medical professional who worked in the country contributed to the development of certain areas of medicine. For example, Moses Ilyich Slonim did not limit himself only to providing medical services to the population, but also made a significant contribution to the development of medical educational institutions in Turkestan. Dmitry Palienko also proposes to create a school for midwives during this period. Physician Mahmoud Yaipani, on the other hand, experimented with preparing medicines from plants growing in the field and achieved a number of successes. Hieronymus Krause is also considered one of the pharmacists who studied pharmaceuticals in a scientific aspect in Turkestan.

At the same time, doctors who provided medical care to the population of Turkestan were considered leading experts of their time in certain areas of medicine. In particular, Alexey Dmitrievich Grekov was a famous bacteriologist of his time, and Stepan Petrovich Shorokhov made a significant contribution to the development of scientific pathological anatomy in Turkestan.

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