

THE ROLE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM IN PROTECTING MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

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Abstract

This article analyzes the importance and effectiveness of the patronage service system in protecting maternal and child health, as well as the ongoing reforms in the healthcare system of Uzbekistan. The role of the patronage system in improving population health, early diagnosis, and strengthening preventive measures is substantiated based on scientific sources and regulatory documents. In addition, state programs adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan, Presidential decrees, and recommendations of international organizations, as well as practical results, are analyzed.

Keywords

patronage system, maternal and child health, prevention, nursing care, primary health care, child health, perinatal service.

ONA VA BOLA SALOMATLIGINI MUHOFAZA QILISHDA PATRONAJ TIZIMINING AHAMIYATI VA SAMARADORLIGI

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ixtisoslashtirish markazi, Qo'qon filiali*

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ona va bola salomatligini muhofaza qilishda patronaj xizmati tizimining ahamiyati, uning amaldagi natijalari hamda O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar tahlil qilindi. Patronaj tizimining aholi salomatligini yaxshilash, erta diagnostika va profilaktik tadbirlarni kuchaytirishdagi o'rni ilmiy manbalar va me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar asosida asoslandi. Shuningdek, mamlakatimizda qabul qilingan Prezident qarorlari, xalqaro tashkilotlar tavsiyalari va amaliy natijalar tahlil qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar

patronaj tizimi, ona va bola salomatligi, profilaktika, hamshiralik parvarishi, birlamchi tibbiy yordam, bolalar salomatligi, perinatal xizmat.

РОЛЬ И ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПАТРОНАЖНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ В ОХРАНЕ ЗДОРОВЬЯ МАТЕРИ И РЕБЁНКА

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Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются значение и эффективность патронажной системы в охране здоровья матери и ребёнка, а также проводимые реформы в системе здравоохранения Узбекистана. Роль патронажной службы в улучшении здоровья населения, ранней диагностике заболеваний и усилении профилактических мероприятий обоснована на основе научных источников и нормативно-правовых документов. Также проанализированы государственные программы, принятые в Республике Узбекистан, постановления Президента и рекомендации международных организаций, а также практические результаты внедрения патронажной системы.

Ключевые слова

патронажная система, здоровье матери и ребёнка, профилактика, сестринский уход, первичная медицинская помощь, здоровье детей, перинатальная служба.

Introduction. Protection of maternal and child health is one of the priority directions of the global healthcare system. According to the World Health Organization, strengthening preventive patronage services can reduce maternal and child mortality rates by 30–40%. UNICEF experts also emphasize that home-based patronage monitoring plays an important role in early identification of risk factors.

In Uzbekistan, maternal and child health has been elevated to the level of state policy. In particular, a number of decrees and resolutions initiated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev aim to reform the healthcare system, improve accessibility of medical services, and strengthen primary healthcare.

Presidential Decree No. PF-5590 provides for fundamental improvement of the healthcare system, bringing medical services closer to the population, and strengthening preventive care. Resolution No. PP-2650 defines comprehensive measures for maternal and child health protection, emphasizing regular patronage

monitoring of pregnant women and children. Resolution No. PP-4063 focuses on the development of primary healthcare services, improving the work of patronage nurses, and increasing the effectiveness of home visits.

The “New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022–2026” also identifies strengthening maternal and child health protection and expanding preventive services as key priorities.

Research Methods. The study was conducted in primary healthcare institutions during 2023–2025. A total of 180 participants were involved, including 90 pregnant women, 60 mothers of children aged 0–1 year, and 30 patronage nurses. The participants were observed in three family polyclinics.

A combination of scientific methods was used. Analytical methods included the study of 25 scientific sources and 8 regulatory documents. A sociological survey was conducted among 150 mothers to assess satisfaction with patronage services.

Observational methods were applied to monitor 90 pregnant women and 60 newborns for six months. Statistical analysis covered 540 patronage visits. Comparative analysis was performed between regions with high (95%) and low (70%) coverage.

On average, pregnant women received 5 ± 1 home visits, and newborns received 7 ± 2 visits. Data were processed using variation analysis, with statistical significance set at $p < 0.05$. Results were presented in percentages and mean values ($M \pm m$).

Results. The study showed that the patronage system significantly improves maternal and child health outcomes.

Among pregnant women, complication rates decreased from 18.4% to 9.7%, anemia from 32% to 21%, and early toxicosis from 27% to 15%.

In newborns, low birth weight decreased from 12.6% to 7.8%, breastfeeding rates increased from 68% to 87%, and vaccination coverage increased from 82% to 96%.

In families under regular patronage, developmental delays in children decreased from 14% to 6%.

Sociological data showed that 92% of mothers reported improved child care due to patronage nurses' advice, while 88% noted a reduction in child illnesses due to hygiene education.

In regions with 95% coverage, child morbidity was 1.4 times lower compared to regions with 70% coverage ($p < 0.05$).

Discussion. The results confirm the high effectiveness of the patronage system in improving maternal and child health.

The reduction in complications, anemia, and toxicosis is associated with early detection and timely preventive interventions by patronage nurses.

Improved neonatal outcomes reflect strengthened preventive care, including breastfeeding promotion and increased immunization coverage.

The optimal number of home visits ensures continuity of care and personalized monitoring of families.

However, further improvement requires increasing staff qualifications, implementing digital technologies, and strengthening quality control of home visits.

Conclusion. The study confirms that the patronage system is highly effective in improving maternal and child health.

Observed improvements, including reduced complications in pregnancy, decreased anemia and toxicosis, and lower rates of low birth weight, demonstrate its preventive significance.

Increased breastfeeding rates and vaccination coverage highlight the importance of health education and preventive care.

Overall, the findings emphasize the need to further improve the quality, coverage, and efficiency of the patronage system to enhance public health outcomes.

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