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## IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATION OF SECONDARY MEDICAL STAFF WORK AT THE HEALTH CARE FACILITIES PROVIDING CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

Salimova M. R\*; Khuday kulova G.K\*\*

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Public Health,  
Tashkent Medical Academy,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*The Covid-19 pandemic, which has become an unpredictable threat to the entire world, has shown that a lot of work remains to be done in the field of medicine. The article discusses the importance of organizing the nurses work in the treatment of Covid-19. Paying great attention to the clinical aspects of the disease and medical tactics in these protocols, an important point in the organization of the work of nursing staff is missed, which is directly the first barrier between the sick person and the specialist doctor.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Pandemic Covid-19, Medicine, Paramedics, Organizational Work.*

### INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic is the current global pandemic of the coronavirus infection COVID-19 caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. The outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The outbreak was declared as a public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization on 30 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March. As of October 11, 2020, the pandemic has reported over 37.5 million cases in over 188 countries and territories; over 1.07 million people have died and over 28.1 million have recovered.

Basically, the SARS-CoV-2 virus is transmitted by close contact, most often through small droplets formed when coughing, sneezing and talking. The droplets usually fall to the ground or surface, rather than travel long distances through the air. Transmission can also occur through smaller droplets that are able to remain suspended in the air for longer periods of time. Commonly, infection is possible after touching a contaminated surface, and then to the face.

Infected, it is most infectious during the first three days after symptom onset, although spread is possible before symptoms appear and through people who do not show symptoms.

Common symptoms include fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath, and anosmia (loss of smell). Complications can cause acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs). The incubation period, which is the length of time from infection to onset of symptoms, is usually about five days, but can range from two to fourteen days. There are several possible vaccines for COVID-19, although none have been clinically tested. Since there are no antiviral drugs to treat the disease, the primary treatment is symptomatic therapy (elimination of individual symptoms).

Preventive measures include hand washing, covering the mouth when coughing, maintaining distance from others (social distancing), wearing a face shield in public, disinfecting surfaces, increasing ventilation and filtering indoor air, and monitoring and self-isolating for people who suspect that they are infected. Authorities around the world have taken action by imposing travel restrictions, workplace risk controls and facility closings. In addition, many institutions are working to improve testing capacity and contact tracing of infected individuals.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused serious socio-economic consequences, including the world's largest recession since the Great Depression and massive famine affecting about 265 million people. This has led to the postponement or cancellation of many sporting, religious, political and cultural events, and widespread supply shortages have been exacerbated by panic buying. Reduced emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases. Schools, universities and colleges have been closed either nationally or locally in 172 countries, affecting approximately 98.5% of the world's school and student age population. Misinformation about the virus has spread through social media and the media. There have been cases of xenophobia and discrimination against the Chinese people and those perceived to be Chinese or from regions with high infection rates.

As of 10/11/2020, 60894 cases of COVID-19 infection were registered in Uzbekistan, 503 deaths were recorded due to complications of this pathology, and, unfortunately, this is not the limit. Over the past few months, the country has been in the conditions of a decrease in the main macro- and microeconomic indicators, which directly affects the life of the population. According to the preliminary results of the first quarter, compared to the same period last year, the economy of Uzbekistan is observed:

- Decrease in imports of consumer goods and medicines (according to the Chinese side, in the first quarter of 2020, China's exports to Uzbekistan decreased by 14.3%);
- decrease in remittances of migrants (according to the forecasts of the World Bank by 20%, the number of citizens who could not go to work abroad amounted to 143 thousand people);
- Slowdown in the import of technologies, semi-finished products and raw materials (due to the temporary suspension of intercountry freight traffic);
- decrease in exports of goods and services (as a result of a decrease in external demand and prices for basic raw materials, according to the Chinese side, in the first quarter of 2020, Uzbekistan's exports to China decreased by 31.2%);
- Decrease in budget revenues (as a result of a decrease in economic activity);

- Growing social responsibility of the state and pressure on the budget, growth of state debt (the country intends to attract loans from international financial institutions in the amount of \$ 3.1 billion);
- An increase in unemployment (according to the results of some opinion polls, 21% of people temporarily lost their jobs);
- decrease in demand for durable goods and services (as shown by a poll by the Center for Economic Research and Reforms, 68% of the population believe that now is not the time to buy durable goods, versus 13%);
- Decrease in savings and investments;
- An increase in the share of non-performing debts and a decrease in banks' liquidity.

Given the interconnectedness and interdependence between sectors and agents of the economy, without an interventional economic policy, an economic recession can turn into a financial crisis (due to liquidity problems in the banking system), a debt crisis (due to an increase in additional debt) or a foreign exchange crisis (due to for the downturn in foreign trade).

According to the Minister of Finance of Uzbekistan, at the seventh plenary meeting of the Senate of the OliyMajlis, state budget expenditures for the first half of 2020 amounted to 64.9 trillion soums, which is 1.2 times more than in the same period last year.

The main factor that contributed to the increase in spending on health care, pensions and benefits, the economy and investments was the cost of measures to ensure sanitary and epidemiological well-being and safety of the population, to prevent the spread of coronavirus infection, as well as measures to provide social support to the population in a pandemic. According to the World Health Organization's disappointing forecasts, the entire world should survive about 2-3 years in pandemic and quarantine measures. In this regard, a set of measures is being developed everywhere to prevent the incidence of coronavirus, reduce mortality among the population, stabilize the world economy, etc.

One of the most important points to curb the spread of the virus is the organization of the work of medical personnel in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, leading specialists develop and approve national protocols for the management of this pathology. Paying great attention to the clinical aspects of the disease and medical tactics in these protocols, an important point in the organization of the work of nursing staff is missed, which is directly the first barrier between the sick person and the specialist doctor. This leads to an increase in the number of sick nurses and nurses, an acute shortage of which has been one of the main problems in providing adequate therapy to those in need. That is why it is important to determine the goal and tasks of nurses in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, to determine a set of measures to protect them, to create optimal and safe conditions for their work.

It should be noted that the COVID-19 pandemic symbolically began and continues as the whole world celebrates the "International Year of Nurses and Midwives."The pandemic of infection has shown how important a competent and trained medical staff is, an acute shortage of which has led to tragic consequences and many deaths. According to the ICN (International Council of Nurses) report on August 14, 2020, 1,097 nurses from 44 countries of the world died from complications of COVID-19. These deaths are primarily associated with low awareness and

insufficient training of medical personnel, lack of personal protective equipment (PPE), significant overtime, physical and emotional "burnout" of nurses.

The whole world tensely and attentively watched videos from social networks, where nurses literally "splashed" their emotions and tears, talked about those shortcomings and "failures" in the health care systems of developed countries, warned and alerted all people to adhere to the principles of preventing infection, and finally asked help in this current situation. Of course, they are "heroes of the present", soldiers on the front lines of the war against the coronavirus, and their work cannot be underestimated.

Based on this, it is necessary to learn lessons from the consequences of the pandemic, to outline a new strategy in vocational training, management and provision of nursing care at all stages of the treatment of coronavirus infection.

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