

**ORGANIZATION OF QUALIFIED MEDICAL CARE PROVISION AND
EXAMINATION PROCESSES IN PEDIATRICS****Khakimov Sarvar Abduazimovich**Associate Professor of the Department of Forensic Medicine and Medical Law, Tashkent State
Medical University**Zokirova Z.Jovtad qizi**Assistant Department of Forensic Medicine and Medical Law of Tashkent State Medical
University**Abstract:**

This article analyzes the fundamental principles, methods, and practical significance of providing qualified medical care and organizing forensic medical examination processes in pediatrics. It emphasizes that the process of delivering quality and safe medical services to children depends not only on the theoretical knowledge and practical skills of doctors but also on effective communication with parents and adherence to bioethical principles. The importance of assessing children's health, diagnosing their illnesses, and determining the effectiveness of treatment in forensic medical examination processes is also highlighted. Furthermore, the article examines potential errors that may occur in the provision of qualified pediatric care and during examination processes, as well as bioethical rules and legal responsibilities. The research findings can serve as a practical guide for pediatricians, forensic medical experts, and other healthcare professionals.

Keywords: Pediatrics, skilled medical care, forensic medical examination.

In the process of analyzing the conclusions of the forensic medical examination conducted to assess the medical care provided to children, attention should be paid to the appointment, organization, and conduct of forensic examinations of this type, as well as the formalization of the expert opinion.

Most of the examinations were appointed by the internal affairs bodies, the prosecutor's office, and some by the judiciary. The questions raised in the decision (ruling) on the appointment of an expert examination are mainly related to the details of the case under consideration, the essence of the case, and the materials submitted to the experts are indicated. In all cases, the authority to determine the composition of the expert commission is vested in the heads of forensic institutions. At the same time, in a number of decisions, there is a pattern in the questions posed to the expertise. In rare cases, in the process of preparing for the appointment of a PCT, investigators receive consultative assistance from forensic medical specialists regarding the questions to be asked and the materials to be submitted to the experts.

According to Article 184 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Article 23 of the Law "On Forensic Examination," the forensic examination conclusion "may indicate the causes of the offense and the conditions that contributed to its commission, as well as organizational and technical recommendations for their elimination."

When determining the severity of bodily injuries, the expert commission more often used the criterion of duration of health disorders. The criterion of the degree of stable loss of general working capacity was used to determine the severity of disability as a result of TON. At the same time, in the process of analyzing CST materials, it was revealed that there are some problems in this regard. This condition is mainly associated with defects that have a significant impact on the health of patients and are prone to death. According to the rules of cause-and-effect relationships, these defects can be assessed as an indirect cause of death. The consequences of their direct impact should be determined retrospectively by an expert commission with the participation of relevant clinical specialists in relation to the usual course conditions. In the case of two or more defects in

one case, this issue should be considered separately for each defect. It should be noted that in some conclusions, this issue is not sufficiently substantiated, and this is mainly due to shortcomings in determining the type of cause-and-effect relationship.

The reforms being carried out in the healthcare sector are aimed at ensuring in practice the right of citizens to qualified medical care, guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the ultimate goal of which is to improve the quality of medical care provided to the population. Improvement of medical services provides for the implementation of a set of measures, such as strengthening the material and technical base of medical institutions, providing them with modern equipment, devices, medicines, improving the qualifications of medical personnel, introducing the achievements of medical science, in particular, effective treatment and diagnostic methods into practice. At the same time, there is no doubt that identifying shortcomings in the provision of medical care, eliminating these shortcomings based on their comprehensive analysis, is the simplest, most convenient, and reliable way to improve the quality of this activity.

Shortcomings in the provision of medical care are studied and discussed in various processes. Among them, forensic examination occupies a special place. In Uzbekistan, current legislation stipulates the necessity of conducting a commission forensic medical examination in cases of professional offenses by medical personnel. However, until now, this type of forensic examination has not been sufficiently studied by researchers in our country. Consequently, it should be noted that there are no works in the specialized literature devoted to the systematic, comprehensive study of forensic medical examination materials related to the provision of medical care to children.

It was established that the consequences of defects in the provision of medical care to infants were more severe than in children older than one year. The proportion of defects that were an indirect cause of death in infants was higher, and in older age, the proportion of defects that led to a longer duration of treatment. It was also noted that the consequences of shortcomings in the activities of various specialists are also unique. In particular, the structure of the consequences of defects committed by PHC and pediatricians was similar, most of which accelerated mortality. Due to the shortcomings of mid-level medical personnel, it can be observed that the duration of treatment is prolonged.

The consequences of TONs also differed in their essence. In the context of the essence groups, the consequences of deficiencies in the diagnostic process were more severe, and more than 90% of them were prone to death. However, all TONs, which directly led to death and the development of disability, were associated with the treatment process, mainly with the appointment and conduct of various medical procedures. The results of a comprehensive analysis of PCOS associated with the provision of medical care to children are consistent with the data obtained in studies conducted by some authors using the same approach.

In the process of studying the materials of forensic examinations, the state of appointment, organization, and conduct of forensic examinations of this type was analyzed. According to the research results, the presence of certain shortcomings and problems in this matter was noted.

In very few cases, the person appointing the examination consulted with relevant specialists regarding the questions posed to the examination and the materials submitted, resulting in shortcomings in these matters. In some cases, the composition of the expert commission was also disproportionate. In particular, cases of involving specialists from a related field, rather than the one under consideration, in the expert commission were noted. In most cases (86.3%), information about the doctor being prosecuted, contrary to the requirements of the current rules, was not provided. Information about the institution where the incident occurred, the conditions in it, and the organization of the treatment and diagnostic process were also not provided. These shortcomings affect the full assessment of various aspects of TONs by the expert commission. Other researchers have also paid attention to this situation.

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