

## **Features of the Organization of the Nursing Process in the Emergency Surgery Department of a Multidisciplinary Hospital**

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**Abstract:** in today's article Surgery or Chirurgia (Greek: chair - hand and ergon - movement, work), surgery - a branch of medicine. He studies diseases that require surgical operations and develops methods of operation. Since ancient times, people have helped themselves or each other by using simple methods such as applying pressure to the wound and sprinkling ashes on the wounds to stop the bleeding.

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Surgery or Chirurgia (Greek: cheir - hand and ergon - movement, work), surgery - a branch of medicine. He studies diseases that require surgical operations and develops methods of operation. Since ancient times, people have helped themselves or each other by using simple methods such as applying pressure to the wound and sprinkling ashes on the wounds to stop the bleeding. Traces of skull trepanation and leg amputation were found in ancient excavations. Surgery was initially formed in countries with developed science and culture (Egypt, India, Greece, China, Byzantium).<sup>[2]</sup> Mil. av. It is also noted that bloodletting and bladder stone removal operations were performed in the treatment of diseases. Hippocrates (460-377 BC) observed the primary and secondary healing of wounds, developed various dressing techniques, and used boiled rainwater to maintain cleanliness during the operation.

The operation of rib resection used for drainage of the pleural cavity, which he developed, has not lost its importance even now. Qad. In Rome, Celsus (Antillus) proposed the anatomy of some organs, signs of inflammation, ligation of vessels to stop bleeding during surgery, methods of treating festering wounds, and Galen suggested the use of silk for suturing wounds, the need to consider the anatomy and function of organs during surgical operations. Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037) described the methods used in the treatment of surgical diseases in his book "Medical Laws"; he used opium and mandrake to the patient as anesthesia during the operation, and also knew well the techniques of removing stones from the kidney, identifying tumors and removing the tumor to healthy tissue, and other operations. The discovery of the microscope by A. Levenhuk (1632-1723) and the X-ray by V. K. Roentgen played an important role in the diagnosis of diseases. In 1731, the Academy of Surgeons was founded in Paris. After that, surgery began to develop as a science.

In general, surgery developed in 3 stages: 1) qad. from the times to the age of antiseptics (1860); 2) the period of antiseptics (1860-1890); 3) aseptic period - continues until now. In the second half of the 19th century, the introduction of anesthesia, antiseptics, and aseptics led to positive achievements in the development of surgery (see Antiseptics, Aseptics).<sup>[3]</sup> At the same time, large-scale operations on the stomach, intestines, lungs and other internal organs began to be successfully performed. In the 19th and 20th centuries, extensive experimental research conducted by surgeons from different countries made it possible to develop the most complex operations: removal of the stomach, intestine or part of the lung, sewing of veins and nerves, as well as the development of surgical methods and techniques for the treatment of broken bones, wounds, and burns. Branches of surgery have increased, and independent scientific and practical fields such as traumatology, orthopedics, urology, neurosurgery, children's surgery have emerged. Today, the science of surgery is developing as a result of achievements in fields such as chemistry, physics, and molecular biology. Accordingly, work was carried out on prosthetics of heart valves and veins, organ and tissue transplantation, creation of artificial joints, creation of an artificial heart. Surgical treatment of myocardial infarction, microsurgery (restoration of a completely severed finger or creation of new blood flow in the small vessels of the heart), lasers, use of high oxygen pressure in special chambers, that is, hyperbaric oxygenation, creation of germ-free conditions in the treatment of wounded and burned patients, artificial and additional blood circulation and other new directions in surgery. The formation of surgery in Uzbekistan is connected with the establishment of the department of surgery under the medical branch of Turkestan University in 1920. <sup>[4]</sup> Later, surgical departments began to operate in Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Bukhara Medical Institute, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, as well as in the Tashkent medical training centers, the Tashkent branch of the All-Union Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery (now the Specialized Surgical Center named after V. Vahidov in 1977). Training of doctors and research on various surgical problems are being carried out in these centers of science. In the development of surgery in Uzbekistan S. A. Masumov, O. O. Oripov, V. V. Vokhidov, M. Ashrafova, P. M. Nurmuhamedov, Sh. I. Karimov, D. S. Gulomov, F. G. Nazirov, S. M. Azamkhozhayev, S. A. Dolimov, L. D. Vasilenko, A. M. Gafurov, K. Kh. Tahirov and others have great services. The development of current science and technology, the development and implementation of new research and treatment methods (endoscopy, ultrasound, computer tomography, nuclear magnetic resonance tomography, laparoscopy, laser beams, etc.) have led to further development of surgery. In 1998, he established an emergency medical center in Tashkent and its branches and sub-branches in the regions.

Types of activity - SAMARKAND REGIONAL MULTI-NETWORK MEDICAL CENTER

ECG in Samarkand, electrocardiography in Samarkand - services

Exoencephalography (Exo-Eg) - services

Hospitals and clinics in Uzbekistan

Hospitals and clinics in Samarkand

MRT in Samarkand

Otolaryngologist (ENT) services in Samarkand

Medical laboratory in Uzbekistan

Medicine - diagnosis, consultation, treatment in Samarkand

Medicine - diagnosis, consultation, treatment in Uzbekistan

Medical laboratories in Samarkand

Medical centers in Uzbekistan

Medical centers in Samarkand and Samarkand region

Ultrasound examination (UZI) in Samarkand and Samarkand region

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