

Origins, Importance, Prospects of Nursing Cases in Modern Medicine

Irbutayeva Parvina Yusufzoda

Uzbekistan, Samarkand Siab Medical College.

Irbutaev Dilshod Tashbekovich

emergency physician, Uzbekistan,

Irbutaeva Nigora Dilshodovna

Uzbekistan, Samarkand State Medical University,

“Even the greatest doctor needs good nurses.”

Anar Mammadkhanov

Abstract: Medicine is not only a science, but also a historically defined system of public institutions. They say that nursing is the youngest science and the oldest art. As a science, nursing has its own history that spans many millennia. The origin of medicine is associated with the stages of human development and human society. According to many experts, the first medical institutions arose in human society not in connection with beliefs, but in connection with living conditions, nutrition, and the struggle for continued existence.

Key words: Medicine, nursing, nutrition, patients

An integral component of medicine is nursing, as at all times, which includes activities to promote health, prevent diseases, provide psychological assistance and care for patients with mental and physical illnesses and all the disabled. A fairly large number of works, both domestic and foreign, have been devoted to the quality of medical services and the organization of nursing care. Many experts believe that professionalism and attentiveness are more significant criteria for the quality of nursing care. Consequently, the patient, when seeking medical help, is often concerned about whose hands he will be in and how qualified a specialist will provide him with assistance. In this case, the trust of the patient and the ability of the nurse to provide qualified assistance play an important role. The Nursing Development Program highly appreciates the role of nurses in general and of nurse organizers in particular. On the other hand, in practice, a routine approach prevails: the role of a nurse is seen only in the fulfillment of medical prescriptions.

Currently, in modern medicine, no doctor can do without the help of a nurse.

In addition, nurses in various areas of medicine often show different, individual approach to patients. To date, in order to become a competent, knowledgeable nurse, now it is not enough just the desire and opportunity to study and work, you also need to love your job, get pleasure from what you have done.

Modern nursing is a whole complex of sciences, only after studying which one can rightfully be called a "nurse". In the modern world, as in other industries, new medical technologies are constantly emerging. And there are those who are directly related to the functions of the nursing staff, nurses should and must be able to use computer technology to document and obtain information about patients. To do this, it is necessary to introduce information technologies and quality management systems into the educational process, as well as the study and knowledge of English is necessary.

Under the leadership of N.I. Pirogov, the first nurses of mercy worked, in one of his letters he describes in detail their activities. Under his leadership, for the first time in the history of military field surgery, nurses and doctors were divided into four groups.

Sort the incoming according to the severity of injuries, and those who needed urgent surgery were immediately transferred to the second group. The third group took care of the wounded, who did not need urgent surgical treatment, whose condition was satisfactory. The fourth group, consisting only of nurses and a priest, dealt with the terminally ill and dying.

Nursing staff should provide assistance in all health care institutions and any other institutions, as well as at home. Where there is a need for it.

In the XXII century, various teachings and treatises on patient care appeared. One of the tracts belongs to the Salerno Medical School, the Salerno Medical School originated in Italy in the IX century and in 1213 became part of the University of Salerno as a faculty. The teaching of this school has written many essays on patient care. It is assumed that the art of nursing is associated with the Christian religion. Since the term "sister of mercy" was proposed by the French priest Victor Paul, who in 1617 organized the first society of sisters of mercy.

Also, in the development of nursing in the countries of Europe in the XIX century, the activities of the Englishwoman, the founder of nursing Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) played a great and important role.

In 1934, the International Council of Nurses, together with the League of Red Cross Societies, founded the Florence Nightingale International Financial Fund, their goal was to train and retrain nurses in all the world.

The International Red Cross Society has played a huge role in the development of nursing abroad. The International Committee for the Wounded, headed by A.Dunant convened a conference in Geneva in October 1863 with the participation of representatives of 13 countries, at which the charter of the International Organization of the Red Cross was worked out and the emblem of the society was adopted.

For the first time, the American Medical Association was established in the USA, and they achieved the greatest success in the development of nursing in the XIX-XX centuries.

And this means that in the 21st century we more than need the services of nurses. And therefore, new requirements for nursing leaders cause the need to train a specialist who is able to generate new knowledge, deliver and transform information,

propose and introduce new forms, methods and technologies of medical services.

The formation of new motivational and value orientations is the most important task for the continuous self-development of the personality of the modern head of nursing.

It follows that, in order to improve the image of higher nursing education, formation of motivational orientations, it is necessary to involve more graduates of this faculty to research work, to training in the magistracy, especially those involved in pedagogical activities. Improving functional responsibilities and separating areas

responsibility between general practitioners, physician assistants and MS
allow you to give more autonomy for the implementation of what
higher education will be required for a significant number of MS.

References:

1. Nursing education: problems and prospects <https://akvobr.ru> "sestrinskoe_obrazovanie_problemy_..."
2. Nursing - The history of medicine
<https://www.historymed.ru> "encyclopedia" categories
3. N. I. Pirogov and medical care of women in war
<https://cyberleninka.ru> › article › n-i-pirogov-i-meditsin...
4. Dilshodovna, I. N. (2022). SIGNIFICANCE AND USE OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN RUSSIAN LESSONS FOR UZBEK STUDENTS OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(3), 590-592.
5. Ирбутаева, Н., & Кудратова, Г. (2020). Навыки В Обучении Письменной Речи Учащихся Национальных Групп. *InterConf*.
6. Dilshodovna, I. N., & Xolmilzaevna, I. P. (2022). The rarity of the use of medical phraseological units in the works of writers and poets of different eras. *International Journal of Scientific Trends*, 1(3), 24-26.
7. Dilshodovna, I. N., Klichevna, V. M., & Holmirzaevna, I. P. (2023). VOCABULARY AND PHRASEOLOGICAL WORK AND ITS ROLE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS. *Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences*, 2(1), 45-47.
8. Dilshodovna, I. N., Murodullayevich, T. E., & Holmirzaevna, I. P. (2023). ETHNO-CULTURAL INFLUENCE AND CONNECTION OF PEOPLES ON THE GREAT SILK ROAD. *Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences*, 2(1), 87-90.
9. Масеева, М. К., Бекирова, Э. С., Ирбутаева, Н. Д., & Файзиева, Д. У. (2019). К вопросу об имидже, манерах поведения и языковой культуре современного молодого человека. *Вопросы науки и образования*, (29 (78)), 36-39.
10. Nigora Dilshodovna, I. (2022, November). PROFESSIONALLY-ORIENTED APPROACH IN TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN GROUPS WITH THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

OF TEACHING IN MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. In *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES* (Vol. 1, No. 10, pp. 214-217).

11. Dilshodovna, I. N. (2022). SIGNIFICANCE AND USE OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN RUSSIAN LESSONS FOR UZBEK STUDENTS OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(3), 590-592.
12. Dilshodovna, I. N., & Akramovna, S. F. (2021). Development of an active and passive dictionary of students. methods of isolating the active dictionary from the text. *ACADEMIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(5), 945-948.
<https://scholar.google.com/scholar>
13. Dilshodovna, I. N. (2021). METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING THE NERUSIAN AUDIENCE TYPES OF INDEPENDENT WORK (PHRASEOLOGICAL ANTONYMY) ON THE PRACTICAL STUDY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 9(11), 310-312.
14. Dilshodovna, I. N., Izzatullaevna, K. G., & Akramovna, S. O. F. (2022). English as a means of global communication. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(6), 301-304.
15. Irbutaeva, N. D. (2022, November). THE ROLE OF INDEPENDENT WORK IN EXPANDING THE OUTLOOK AND DEVELOPING THE SPEECH SKILLS OF STUDENTS. In *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES* (Vol. 1, No. 10, pp. 128-131).
16. Nigora Dilshodovna Irbutayeva, Parvina Kholmirzayevna Irbutayeva, & Elbek Murodullayevich Turakulov. (2023). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEXTS IN NON-LINGUISTIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES. *Open Access Repository*, 4(03), 139–143. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/57NRF>
17. Irbutayeva , N. D., Kudratova , G. I., & Irbutayev , S. D. (2023). LESSONS ON MASTERING THE MELODICS OF SPEECH ON EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS TYPES OF SENTENCES. *GOLDEN BRAIN*, 1(1), 287–292. Retrieved from <https://researchedu.org/index.php/goldenbrain/article/view/1200>
18. Ирбутаева, Н., & Кудратова, Г. (2020). Навыки В Обучении Письменной Речи Учащихся Национальных Групп. *InterConf*.