

PERSONALITY PROBLEMS

Khujamuradov Gofir Jurakulovich
Ubaydullaeva Shakhlo Berdibaevna
Samarkand Technical School of Public Health
named after Abu Ali ibn Sino

Hakimova Khanbuvi
Senior Lecturer of the Department of Public Health and
Health Care Management of Samarkand State Medical University

A B S T R A C T	KEY WORDS
Currently, one of the most important areas in the healthcare system is the study of quality of life in medicine. Such studies help to understand more deeply and thoroughly the problem of the patient's attitude to his health. An important place in the study of the quality of life of patients belongs to the study of control over the medical care provided to the population. In this regard, the study of the quality of life and mental health of students is of particular interest.	Quality of life, method, medicine.

Introduction

The main task and goal of any state is to create such living conditions for citizens in which people would feel comfortable and satisfied [1]. In order to organize such a high-quality system of government, you need to learn to understand the culture of society, take into account the basic needs of a person, his interests. The state should consider its main direction of activity to be the constant desire to improve the quality of life of its population [2].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

From ancient times to the present, the concept of quality of life has undergone many changes, constantly being adjusted and improved [3]. Today, a fairly large amount of literature and various scientific works have been created, which once again proves the interest of people in research and improving the quality of life [4]. The problem of studying the quality of life occupies a borderline position not only in the system of branches of psychological knowledge, but also in related sciences. It is worth noting that the initial period of research into quality of life is characterized by the absence of a unified approach both to the study of the concept itself and to the research methodology [5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the modern world, an increased surge of interest in studying the quality of life is directly related to the economic crisis, as a result of which the real level of income of the population in most countries of the world is decreasing and property differentiation is deepening [2].

Conceptual approaches to the study of quality of life are currently very diverse.

Thus, quality of life can be considered as a set of vital aspects of an individual, reflecting his existence in all aspects of life [3].

The modern economic dictionary gives the following definition of quality of life: quality of life is a generalized socio-economic category that includes not only the level of consumption of social goods and services, but also the satisfaction of spiritual needs, health and comfortable environmental conditions [4].

Currently, the advantage of the biopsychosocial model of health and illness has become obvious to specialists in the vast majority of fields, in particular in the field of “helping” professions, such as doctors and psychologists.

Thus, thanks to the recognition of a new model of health, in the modern world the criterion of quality of life makes it possible to revive the old principle: “Treat not the disease, but the patient.” It follows that the issue of quality of life is to direct researchers to recognize the individual integrity of each person. The new concept of quality of life provides for the priority of human interests and benefits over the interests of society and science [3].

The study of quality of life is based on the patient’s assessment of his level of well-being in physical, mental, social and economic aspects.

Tools for studying quality of life are profiles (allowing each component of quality of life to be assessed separately) and questionnaires (for a comprehensive assessment). Both profiles and questionnaires are classified into general and special. It should be noted that these tools for studying quality of life only reflect how the patient tolerates his illness, but does not assess the clinical severity of the disease [4].

Currently, about 400 quality of life questionnaires have been developed. They are widely used in medicine, especially in those areas where the quality of life is most affected by diseases. Analysis of the results makes it possible to characterize the condition of patients with various forms of pathologies [2].

The most common general questionnaires include: EuroQol (EQ – 5D) developed by a group of European researchers, as well as the American SF 36 questionnaire and its modifications (SF-22, SF-20, SF-12) [4].

Study of quality of life in surgery. Studying the quality of life of patients with surgical pathology is necessary to standardize treatment methods, optimize the choice of appropriate therapy, which will be most effective for an individual patient, taking into account his individuality, social status, and financial capabilities. Studying the quality of life in surgery is the most reliable and effective method for assessing the patient’s condition before and during treatment, as well as at the rehabilitation stage [2].

Study of quality of life in rheumatology. The quality of life of rheumatological patients is affected by both the disease and the treatment provided. The quality-of-life research methodology allows us to study the impact of the disease and treatment on indicators of the patient’s physical, psychological and social functioning.

Study of quality of life in cardiology. It has been proven that studying and measuring indicators of the quality of life of cardiac patients over time can greatly help a medical specialist decide on the choice of more appropriate therapy for a given patient in the future.

CONCLUSION

In connection with the increased interest in the problem of quality of life, a particularly relevant link is student youth, who, being a unique social group united by such common factors as age limits, intense mental stress, as well as lifestyle and mentality, will become an indicator of the level of development of the country as a whole, its competitiveness.

REFERENCES

- 1.Хусаинова Мухиба Шавкатовна, Кафиева Мартаба Хушвактовна и Хакимова Хонбуви. (2024). РОЛЬ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ НАУКИ ОСНОВ СЕСТРИНСКОГО СЕДИНСТВА. Web of Medicine: Журнал медицины, практики и сестринского дела , 2 (2), 78–82.
- 2.Khakimova H. N., & R.S.Barotova. (2024). THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTION IN MEDICAL PRACTICE. Web of Medicine: Journal of Medicine, Practice and Nursing, 2(2), 96–98.
- 3.Хакимова Хонбуви и Мамедиев Наврузбек Менгдобиллович. (2024). СЕДРСИНСКАЯ ПОМОЩЬ ПРИ ИНФЕКЦИОННЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ. Web of Medicine: Журнал медицины, практики и сестринского дела , 2 (1), 71–74. Получено с <http://webofjournals.com/index.php/5/article/view/705>.
- 4.Хакимова Хонбуви и Худойназарова Наргиз Ешкobilовна. (2024). СПОРЫ В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МЕДИЦИНСКОГО РАБОТНИКА. Сеть медицины: Журнал медицины, практики и сестринского дела , 2 (1), 66–70. Получено с <http://webofjournals.com/index.php/5/article/view/704>.
- 5.Накимова Хонбуви и Юнусов Сардор Ашрафзода. (2024). ИНДИКАТОРНЫЕ ФУНКЦИИ В МЕДИЦИНЕ. Международный междисциплинарный исследовательский журнал Galaxy , 12 (1), 332–335. Получено с <https://www.giirj.com/index.php/giirj/article/view/6319>.
- 6.Х. Хакимова Х. «Эффективность системы здравоохранения». Схоластика: Журнал естественного и медицинского образования 2.2 (2023): 204–208.
- 7.Х., Хакимова Х. «Эффективность системы здравоохранения». Схоластика: Журнал естественного и медицинского образования 2, вып. 2 (2023): 204–208.
- 8.Х, Х (2023). Эффективность системы здравоохранения. Схоластика: Журнал естественного и медицинского образования , 2 (2), 204–208.
- 9.Хакимова Хонбуви и Мамедиев Наврузбек Менгдобиллович. (2024). СЕДРСИНСКАЯ ПОМОЩЬ ПРИ ИНФЕКЦИОННЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ. Web of Medicine: Журнал медицины, практики и сестринского дела , 2 (1), 71–74. Получено с <http://webofjournals.com/index.php/5/article/view/705>.
- 10.Хакимова Х.Х. и Р.С.Баротова. (2024). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ В МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ПРАКТИКЕ. Сеть медицины: Журнал медицины, практики и сестринского дела , 2 (2), 96–98. Получено с <http://webofjournals.com/index.php/5/article/view/837>.
- 11.Хонбуви Хакимовна Хакимова и Дилдора Эргашевна Кушматова. (2022). МЕТОДЫ И ВОПРОСЫ НОЗОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО АНАЛИЗА СМЕРТНОСТИ ВО ВРЕМЯ ПАНДЕМИИ

COVID-19. Передовой медицинский и фармацевтический журнал , 2 (02), 50–59.
<https://doi.org/10.37547/medical-fmspj-02-02-08>

12. Hakimova , X. X., & Zayniddinov , M. (2022). TIBBIYOT TALABALARI ORASIDA KENG TARQALGAN KASALLIKLARNING OLDINI OLISHNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI. Евразийский журнал медицинских и естественных наук, 2(5), 96–100. извлечено от <https://in-academy.uz/index.php/EJMNS/article/view/1618>

13. Кушматова Дилдора Эргашевна и Хакимова Хонбуви Хакимовна. (2022). СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ПО ТЕМЕ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ И ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ. Всемирный бюллетень общественного здравоохранения , 6 , 51-53. Получено с <https://scholarexpress.net/index.php/wbph/article/view/480>.

14. Khonbuvi H., Usmonovna S. A. G. Thyroid diseases //The Peerian Journal.–2024.–Т.26.– С. 40-43.

15. Xonbuvi, Hakimova. "«JAMOAT SALOMATLIGI VA SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH IQTISODIYOTI» FANIDAN MASHGULOTLARNI INTERFAOL O'YINIDAN FOYDALANIB O'TISHNING AFZALLIKLARI." Involta Scientific Journal 2.1 (2023): 111-115.