

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE HEALTH SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Shanasirova Nodira Abdullaevna

Senior lecturer of the department "Management" TIAME

Today, our country is waiting for the technological order, process management and the transition to a digital economy. The digital revolution is entering all areas of economic activity. In order to further accelerate the development of our society, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his address to the Oliy Majlis declared 2020 the Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy and on March 2, 2020 the State Program for the Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy. The decree was also one of the effective steps taken in this direction.¹

Digitization provides radical change in all areas of human life and activity. Technology is not only a tool for the development of new industries, but also covers important social roles. In addition, technology has important social roles and makes important contributions to solving social problems such as environmental problems and climate change. With the help of advanced science and technology, a “smart” society based on new values focused on human needs, flexibility, creativity will emerge. Under the influence of digitalization, the development of the labor market, health care, and education system is changing radically.

In the digital economy, transactions are achieved through electronic registration, the elimination of the shadow economy and, of course, data transparency. Changes in the economic situation in our country require the formation of radically new mechanisms for regulating the health care system and creating conditions for the rapid development of modern information technologies. Indeed, the creation of a health care system that meets the highest requirements in line with international standards requires new technological solutions, especially in the current context.

In general, digital medicine is a multidisciplinary field involving many specialists, covering specialists in clinical and research, health, socio-economic, engineering, computer science, telecommunications. Of course, this is a costly system, however, many countries are struggling with the desire to digitize and introduce digital services. Modernizing the health care system and organizing the digitalization process on the other hand will open up new opportunities.

Digital medicine is part of the digital economy ecosystem. The “digital economy” database includes virtual wireless communication and neurotechnology technologies, artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, distributed registration systems, robotics, and industrial internet. Almost all of these areas are directly related to medicine. Digital medicine is part of the digital economy ecosystem. The “digital economy” database includes virtual wireless communication and neurotechnology technologies, artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, distributed registration systems, robotics, and industrial internet. Almost all of these areas are directly related to medicine.

It provides the confidence to achieve the following in the implementation of the digital economy program in the health care system:

- Provides scientific and technical progress - the development of science and technology in medicine, the creation of new effective methods and tools for molecular biology, diagnostics and treatment;
- Global information and social activism - the fact that people now have the opportunity to actively use mobile devices and the Internet at a time convenient to them without geographical barriers;
- Centralization of data - the creation of tools for analyzing the state of health of citizens.

The development of high-tech medicine will lead to a change in the medical field not only by medicine but also by economics and management technologies.

If we follow the experience of developed European countries, countries with the most developed health infrastructure, such as the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland, have introduced new generation systems. Each country has access to its own national health portal eHealth.

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5953 of March 2, 2020 on the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy"

In Poland, digital medicine has a national strategy aimed at making the country's healthcare system innovative, more patient-friendly and reliable, a telemedicine portal that includes remote counseling, as well as cardiology and care for the elderly.²

In the Russian Federation, on January 1, 2018, the Federal Law "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation on the Use of Information Technology in Health Care" came into force. This law is known to the general public as the "Telemedicine Law." Telemedicine technologies are enshrined in law and provide the legal basis for their implementation, remote communication between physicians and patients. Another priority of the law regulates the operation and development of medical, pharmacological, technological and other structures involved in this field. In recent years, Armenia has made significant and steady progress in providing medical services to patients. The e-health sector in the country has a number of services (eHealth) that can be used voluntarily in the national system.³

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Since 2011, Azerbaijan has launched a health system reform project with the support of the World Bank and introduced an integrated health information system based on a national coordination infrastructure.

Georgia has made good progress in e-health, but key plans are still in place. The transition to a new phase will be an important achievement in the field of e-health. The developed e-health strategy has been adopted by parliament and includes mobile health components (mPlatform).

Ukraine has an e-health policy, the main ones of which are the National Health Informatization Program for 2013, the Law on Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015 and the State Health Informatization Program for 2013-2018. (Based on the World Bank Health eHealth Project).⁴

The digital change in healthcare poses a number of challenges in addition to advances. The development of digital technologies is necessary to achieve almost all economic and social goals and affects all countries, sectors and stakeholders.

One of the major challenges of digital technologies is the increase in the quantity, quality, and diversity of relationships between organizations, citizens, and socioeconomic systems. As a result, it is possible to exchange and collect large amounts of data, which in turn allows to process the collected information, make decisions based on forecasting, and benefit in a variety of ways. The negative effects of digitalization on society, including the shrinking or even disappearance of traditional markets, the replacement of some professions with automated systems, the increasing expansion of cybercrime, and the increasing vulnerability of human rights in the digital space.

Digital users are struggling with data security threats and still low-level fears towards digital users. In addressing these challenges, regulatory issues in the digital economy come to the fore.

The goal of digital healthcare is first and foremost to create a self-sustaining health care system that meets the needs of consumers by maximizing all types of losses.

Our main goal is to provide the population with timely, safe and affordable medical care.

Second, to form a model of targeted, efficient use of all types of resources while maintaining the quality of service and health care.

Third, it is necessary to develop a system of measures to encourage the use of digital health technologies and services.

It should be noted that, first of all, it is necessary to provide training on the basis of foreign experience as much as possible in order to gain in-depth knowledge in the field of advanced modern information and communication, Internet and digital technologies.

The use of digital technologies in the health care system eliminates a number of difficulties, ie reduces the distance between patients and doctors, reduces financial costs by modernizing the organizational system of services and expands access to quality health care.

²Towards the creation of a roadmap for the digitalization of national health systems in Europe. Expert Meeting Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary June 21, 2018 http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file

³ Myzrova K.A., Tuganova E.A. Digitalization of healthcare as a promising direction for the development of the Russian Federation // Issues of innovative economy. - 2018. - Volume 8. - No. 3. - P. 479-486. - doi: 10.18334 / vinec.8.3.39355

⁴ High-quality short-term research to support Eastern Partnership activities HiQSTEP PROJECT Digital Markets Harmonization in the Eastern Partnership: eHealth November 2017