THE ROLE AND SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF TURKEY'S EXPERIENCE IN THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL PRACTICE NURSES

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Abstract: *This article discusses the role of medicine in the Turkish educational process, especially the large-scale innovations in the field of practical nursing, the improvement of qualification standards, the requirements for training quality personnel, and their educational programs.*

The article also discusses the role of medicine in Uzbekistan and the effective goals and objectives being established based on international experience, as well as comments on proposals that can be applied in this area.

Key words: *Medical education, qualification requirements, nurse practitioner, general practice nursing department heads, expansion of nurses' functions, Turkish education system, professional standards, Uzbek medicine, advanced training.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu ilmiy ishda Turkiya ta'lim jarayonida tibbiyotning o'rni, ayniqsa, amaliyot hamshirasi sohasida olib borilayotgan keng ko'lamli yangiliklar, malaka standartlarini mukammallashtirish, sifatli kadrlar yetishtirishda qo'yilgan talablar hamda ularning ta'lim dasturlari xususida so'z yuritiladi.*

Shuningdek, O'zbekistonda tibbiyotning tutgan o'rni hamda xalqaro tajribalar asosida yo'lga qo'yilayotgan samarali maqsad va vazifalar haqida, shu bilan birgalikda bu sohada qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan takliflar borasida fikr-mulohazalar bildirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *Tibbiy ta'lim, malaka talablari, amaliyot hamshirasi, umumiy amaliyot hamshiralik bo'limi rahbarlari, hamshiralar funksiyalarini kengaytirish, Turkiya ta'lim tizimi, kasbiy standartlar, O'zbekiston tibbiyoti, malaka oshirish.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается роль медицины в образовательном процессе Турции, в частности, масштабные инновации, осуществляемые в области практического сестринского дела, повышение квалификационных стандартов, требования к подготовке качественных кадров и их образовательные программы.*

В статье также рассматривается роль медицины в Узбекистане и поставленные эффективные цели и задачи на основе международного опыта, а также предложения, которые можно применить в этой сфере.

Ключевые слова: *Медицинское образование, квалификационные требования, медицинская сестра, заведующие отделениями сестринского дела общей практики, расширение функций медицинских сестер, турецкая система образования, профессиональные стандарты, узбекская медицина, повышение квалификации.*

The general practice nurse represents a new stage in today's healthcare system, playing a vital role in improving the quality of primary medical care. Their professional training, level of qualification and ability to practise independently directly influence the quality of healthcare provision.

Analyzing the extensive work and advanced experience of the Republic of Turkey in this regard, today, implementing the aspects of this sector that are specifically suitable for Uzbekistan, there is a need to implement the relevant aspects of this foreign experience for Uzbekistan, having scientifically and theoretically studied it, in order to provide adequate support for the population’s lifestyle and health, as well as to further enhance the qualifications of professionals in this field.

It should be noted that as of 2023, there are 128 medical faculties in Turkey, of which 91 are affiliated with state universities and 37 with foundation universities. Of these medical faculties, 76 train personnel for the medical field. The three provinces with the most medical schools are Istanbul with 30, Ankara with 13, and Izmir with 8 medical faculties. Today, the number of students at these educational institutions is increasing, not only locally but also internationally.

Turkey has undergraduate programmes for nursing, where general practice nurses receive at least four years of education. These programmes provide them with in-depth knowledge in clinical practice, healthcare management, medical ethics, aesthetics, dentistry, and advanced study of digital technologies. Furthermore, Turkish law permits general practice nurses to practise independently, which provides ample opportunity for these young professionals to gain experience in their practice.

A general practice nurse can provide independent patient care, prescribe medication according to the diagnosis, promote a healthy lifestyle and carry out independent work on disease prevention, The GP nurse can apply their skills in this regard and make a valuable contribution to the field.

It is worth noting that a general practice nurse has the ability to monitor patients' conditions through specialised software, a process which directly allows their experience to grow.

Since the dawn of humanity, medicine has been one of its fundamental needs. For this reason, no matter which corner of the world we look today, we witness constant research in this field. In particular, as our father of medicine, Avicenna, said: ‘If there were no dust and smoke in the air, a person could live for a thousand years.’

As proof of this, we can look at the extensive work being carried out in our own country to develop medicine and perfect it based on international experience.

The Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan may authorise state higher education institutions to provide educational services based on independently developed and approved curricula, qualification requirements and study plans.

Furthermore, in accordance with educational standards, the relevant qualification requirements, curricula, programmes or educational programmes are developed for the types and levels of education. This, in turn, serves as a blueprint for students to acquire a solid

education, become qualified personnel, and develop into proficient specialists in their respective fields. At this point, special attention must be paid to the concept of "qualification requirements".

Qualification requirements are the requirements placed upon a graduate of a given stage of higher education regarding their knowledge, learning, skills and competencies.

In Uzbekistan, polytechnic-level education for general practice nurses remains a priority. It is no secret that the limitations of continuing professional development, which is largely confined to seminars and training, and the restricted opportunities for independent practice, are also causing certain constraints to arise.

Turkish universities offer programmes directly related to nursing. Diplomas from faculties and colleges providing undergraduate education are equivalent to those awarded by the Ministry of Health, for graduates who have registered with a state-recognised nursing school and those continuing their studies abroad. who have obtained an equivalent qualification and whose diplomas have been registered with the Ministry of Health are entitled to practise as a nurse.

Article 4 of Turkey's special "Nursing Law" states:

'Nurses, except in emergencies, shall apply treatments prescribed in writing by a doctor, and in every environment, the individual, identifies the health-related needs that can be met through interventions and the nursing diagnostic process, and ensures nursing care for the individual, family and community. Authorised health workers were responsible for planning and implementing nursing care, and for monitoring and evaluating it, within the defined needs. 'Also, family medicine, in accordance with the law's rules for its application and the legislative acts that have come into force on the basis of this Law, shall also carry out its duties.' In accordance with Article 6 of this Law, those who have completed nursing schools and hold the title of nurse, having passed their examinations with distinction, shall be appointed to the civil service as nurses. In accordance with this article, Law No. 3656 shall apply to appointments and promotions to the posts in question and to the payment of salaries.

Therefore, in order to further improve the system, the following areas are considered priority:

– The wider introduction of the undergraduate degree in nursing;

– Education based on scientific research and practical experience;

– Continuously updated training courses based on Turkish experience;

– Development of online education and distance training;

– To expand the scope of practice for general practice nurses, granting them independence in providing primary patient care;

– To strengthen the certification and licensing system.

Here are the requirements in our country specifically for professionals in this field:

Field of Education: 910 000 - Health Care

Field of Study:

0910100 - Higher Nursing (on the basis of secondary vocational medical education)

Specialisation:

50910203- Nursing

Specialisation: General Practice Nurse

A 3-year programme for groups of students who have completed the 11th grade of general secondary education. A graduate who has fully mastered the theoretical and practical components of the specialist-training programme in secondary professional medical education and has successfully passed the final state examination is awarded a state-recognised diploma in secondary professional medical education.

Minimum psychophysiological qualities: observance, concentration, focus, coordination of limb movements with the process, quick all-round thinking and anticipation, sensitivity to light, active and quick memory retention, motor memory, together with flexibility.

Opportunities for further study are also available, A graduate of the nursing education programme may subsequently enhance their professional qualifications through staff development within the continuing professional education system, at sectoral educational institutions and on specialised courses; may continue their studies at a higher education institution in order to attain a higher qualification in the relevant area of professional activity.

Admission requirements are determined in accordance with current legislation.

A student on the General Practice Nurse programme is prepared for the following activities:

– disease prevention, early detection and care;
– regular monitoring of health indicators;
– actively participating in public health promotion and health education;
– performing the core skills, nursing care, and procedures involved in nursing practice;
– performing medical procedures in accordance with aseptic and antiseptic rules;
– correctly and timely completing medical documents and nursing records;
– measuring and assessing vital signs (pulse, blood pressure, body temperature, respiratory rate);
– prevention of pressure sores;
– providing care for critically ill patients, including repositioning;
– assisting with personal hygiene (skin care, eye, ear, nose, hair, hand and foot hygiene);
– changing bed linen and towels;
– organising medical check-ups, and registering patients for follow-up care where necessary;
– supervising the prevention of disease, early detection and care of illness, and the organisation of physical education and lessons in school and preschool educational institutions;
– organising enhanced medical examinations;
– organising preventive vaccination;
– organising quarantine groups and preventing infectious diseases;
– supervising compliance with personal hygiene requirements;
– supervising the importation and storage of foodstuffs, and organising healthy nutrition;
– Organising the current sanitary supervision in enterprises, organisations, and educational institutions.

In addition, a graduate of the Higher Professional Education programme must possess the following general competencies:

– Understanding the social nature of their future profession and knowing the key significance of the medical field to their own profession;

– Organising their own work, identifying methods for solving professional tasks, and evaluating their effectiveness and quality;

– Independently assess risks and make decisions in non-routine situations;

– Seek, analyse, and evaluate information necessary for professional and personal development and for solving professional tasks, etc.

In addition, they must possess the following professional competencies:

– Knowledge of the fundamental principles of human life activity across different age periods, the physiological and pathological processes in the human body, and their impact on lifestyle.

– Knowledge of the duties, responsibilities and rights of a nurse in the process of patient care and medical assistance.

– To ensure the workstation is adequately equipped to effectively carry out assigned tasks for the professional activity stages.

– To prepare and sterilise medical instruments.

– Knowledge of the causes of diseases, their development, the main symptoms, and the principles and methods of targeted treatment.

– Knowledge of disease prevention measures.

– To provide first aid until a doctor arrives in cases of emergency.

– To ensure infection control (adherence to sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic measures, aseptic and antiseptic procedures).

– Knowledge of the concept of emergency situations and medical triage of casualties in emergencies.

– Knowledge of the stages of the nursing process and the completion of medical documentation.

– Within the scope of nursing practice, the timely and high-quality performance of preventive and therapeutic-diagnostic procedures, and the evaluation of treatment outcomes.

– Knowledge of the principles of rehabilitation for various diseases.

– Organising activities to promote a healthy lifestyle among various sections of the population.

– Determining the legality of one's own authority, responsibility, and the tasks assigned within the scope of professional activity, etc.

The Turkish experience shows that strengthening the professional practice of general practice nurses, and developing their knowledge and skills in line with modern requirements, increases the efficiency of the healthcare system. By adapting this experience to the conditions in Uzbekistan, it is possible to achieve a high standard of quality medical care through improvements in education, professional development, and legal frameworks.

In particular, drawing on the Turkish experience, it will be necessary to develop and continuously update the standards of competence that regulate the activities of general

practice nurses. In addition, establishing joint programmes, placements, training courses and research projects in collaboration with Turkey's higher medical institutions and nursing academies can be a key factor in adopting best practices.

Furthermore, drawing on the Turkish experience, it is appropriate to standardise nursing practice in Uzbekistan. This would involve introducing a clear system of qualification levels, assessment criteria, and competencies for general practice nurses, which would prove effective. In the Turkish experience, the participation of nurses in scientific research is also encouraged. In Uzbekistan, it is also necessary to expand opportunities for grants, writing scientific articles, and participation in conferences in this area, which will encourage professionals in the field to pursue further research and gain experience.

Introducing training courses in management and communication to enable nurses to lead within the team and be active in decision-making will further enhance their sense of responsibility and commitment to their profession, as well as their self-confidence.

In the modern healthcare system, the role of the general practice nurse is becoming increasingly important. Their professional competence, knowledge, and practical skills directly influence the quality of medical care, patient health, and the success of the overall treatment process. In this regard, the improvement of qualification standards remains a pressing issue. An analysis of the Turkish experience shows that in this regard, continuous professional education, standardised qualification criteria, The efficiency of the healthcare system has been significantly increased through continuous professional education, standardised competency criteria, and clinical practice-oriented curricula, as well as by expanding the opportunities for nurses to practise independently. In Turkey, the qualification criteria for general practice nurses are developed in accordance with international standards, are strictly applied in practice, and are continuously updated.

strengthen the scientific, methodological and practical foundations of nursing practice by studying this experience and adapting it to the conditions in Uzbekistan, Human resources can be further developed to enhance the professional competence of nurses and, in turn, improve the quality of healthcare services.

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