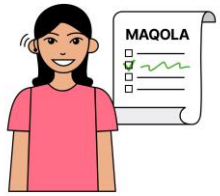
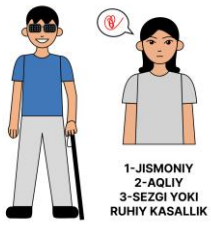
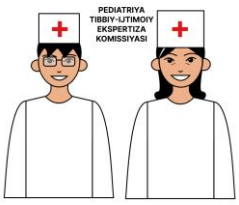
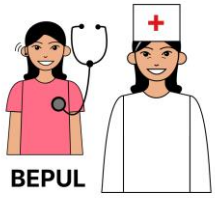
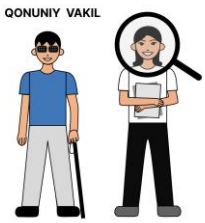
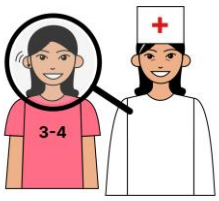
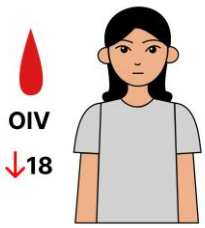
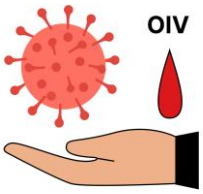
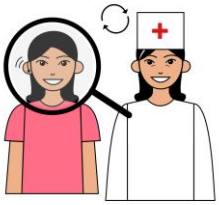
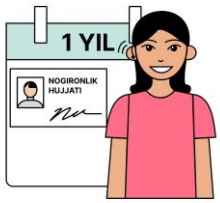
Bolalarga nogironlikni rasmiylashtirish tartibi

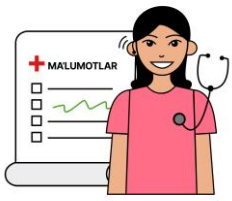
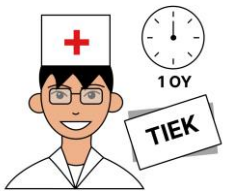
Illyustratsiya	Oson matn
	Bu maqolada sen bolalarga nogironlikni rasmiylashtirish tartibi haqida bilib olasan.
	”Nogironligi bo‘lgan shaxslarning huquqlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunining 3-moddasida **“nogironligi bor bola”** so‘zi kiritilgan.
	**Nogironligi bor bola** — bu: • jismoniy • aqliy • sezgi yoki ruhiy kasalligi bor • yashashda davlat va boshqalarning yordamiga muhtoj 18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalar.
	Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori bilan, 18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalarga nogironlikni **Pediatriya tibbiy-ijtimoiy ekspertiza komissiyasi** belgilaydi.
	**Pediatriya tibbiy-ijtimoiy ekspert komissiyasi** – bu bolalar shifokorlaridan tuzilgan shifokorlar guruhi.

	Sen nogironligi bor bolaning: ● **sog‘ligi og‘irlashsa** ● **jarohatlansa** ● qaysidir **tana a’zosining ishlashi buzilsa**nogironlikni **qayta belgilash** uchun yashash joyingdagi **shifoxonaga (poliklinikaga)** murojaat qilishing mumkin.
	Murojaat qilganingdan keyin **5 kun ichida nogironligi aniq ko‘rinib turgan** bolalarni shifokorlar tekshiruvlarsiz **bolalar shifokorlari guruhiga** yuboradi.
	Bolalar shifokorlari guruhi nogironligi bor bolani **bepul tekshiradi.**
	Bolada nogironlik belgisi aniq ko‘rinmasa va shifokor tekshiruvidan o‘tkazish kerak bo‘lsa, senga **2 kunda telefon orqali xabar beriladi.**
	Sen bolani shifokor tekshiruvidan o‘tkazishing uchun kerak bo‘ladigan hujjatlar: ● **tug‘ilganlik haqidagi guvohnoma** (metrika) ● ota – ona yoki **qonuniy vakil**ning **pasporti** ● **poliklinika yo‘llanmasidan nusxa**

	• kasallik haqida **yig‘ilgan hujjatlardan nusxa**
	**Qonuniy vakil** – bu nogironligi bor bolaga har doim **qaraydigan** va uning nomidan **qonuniy ishlarni** bajaradigan inson.
	Shifokorlar guruhi bolaga nogironlik belgilasa, o‘sha paytning o‘zida nogironlik hujjatini **nogironligi bor bolaga** yoki uning vakiliga beradi.
	Nogironlik belgilangani haqida **shu kuni** Pensiya jamg‘armasiga internet orqali **xabar yuboriladi.**
	Bola tekshirilganda **kasallik yengil bo‘lsa** nogironlik belgilanmaydi.
	Yengil kasalligi bor bola: • uchinchi yoki to‘rtinchi **salomatlik guruhiga kiritiladi** va yashaydigan joyidagi **shifokorlar** tomonidan **nazoratda bo‘ladi.**

	18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalar tana a’zolarida **o‘rta va kuchli o‘zgarish aniqlansa** nogironlik belgilanadi.
	**OIV va kam uchraydigan xavfli kasalligi bor** 18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolada kasallik qaysi bosqichda bo‘lsa ham **nogironlik belgilanadi.**
	**OIV –** bu Orttirilgan Immunitet tanqisligi Virusi kasalligi.
	18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalarga **nogironlik:** • **1 yil**, • **2 yil** • yoki **18 yoshgacha** bo‘lgan muddatlarga belgilanadi.
	Belgilangan vaqt tugagach bolani **qayta ko‘rikdan o‘tkazish zarur.**

	Kasalligi **tezda tuzalib,hayotga moslashishda qiyinchilik bo‘ladigan** 18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalarga **1 yillik** nogironlik belgilanadi.
	Masalan: ● Bola tug‘ilganda **miyasi jarohatlandi.** ● Bu jarohatni to‘liq **davolash uchun 4 oy vaqt kerak** bo‘ladi. ● Bunda bolaga **1 yillik** nogironlik belgilanadi.
	Bolaning tana a’zolari kuchli darajada buzilgan, o‘zgalar yordamiga muhtoj lekin tuzalishi mumkin bo‘lsa, **nogironlik 2 yilga belgilanadi.**
	Masalan: ● Bola tug‘ilganda **asab kasalligi bilan tug‘ildi.** ● Bolaning davolanib **sog‘lom bo‘lishi uchun 6 oy** va undan ko‘proq vaqt kerak. ● Bunda nogironlik **2 yilga** belgilanadi.
	● O‘ziga-o‘zi xizmat qilolmaydigan ● davolansa ham sog‘ligi tuzalmaydigan ● o‘zgalar yordamiga muhtoj bolalarga nogironlik **18 yoshgacha belgilanadi.**

	Sen nogironligi bor bolani **tekshiruvdan o‘tkazish uchun** murojaat qilganingda shifokorlar bolaning **barcha ma’lumotlarini to‘plashadi.**
	To‘plangan ma’lumotlar bolaning **keyingi tekshiruvlari** uchun ham **saqlanadi.**
	Nogironligi bor bola qayta shifokor tekshiruvidan o‘tishi kerak bo‘lganda, tekshiruvdan 1 oy oldin shifokorlar guruhi (TIEK) xabar beradi.
	Xabar **telefon orqali** yoki poliklinika **shifokorlar**i tomonidan **beriladi.**