

Practical skills of general practice doctor with usage of situational simulation problems

Western-Kazakhstan State Medical University of Marat Ospanov, Aktobe, Republic
Kazakhstan, Department of internship for general practice doctors and postgraduate education

Urgency:

Objective conditions of practical healthcare demand high creative and developed practical activity from doctors of general practice. In this regard modern methods of training are designed to forms professional competent skills among interns, development of clinical thinking and personality of a doctor. The problem of educating a doctor of general practice within the system of modern diagnostics of acute surgical diseases remains urgent.

Objective:

Mastering definite skills and knowledge while studying clinical medical topics, especially on discipline “surgical diseases”, is one of the basic activities for senior students in medical university. The educational objective of situational simulation is mastering certain knowledge and skills of diagnostic and differential diagnostic of surgical diseases and distinguishing them from other pathologies. At the same time situational problems have a great importance and impels students for active thinking, practical and independent activity. Their topic is defined by necessity to master technique of actions that require medical competence in defining symptoms of certain complex surgical pathologies of stomach cavity. New pedagogic and informational technology of training is solving situational problems that are based upon plot-role simulation beneath which lies a definite medical topic on surgery. The difference innovative situational simulations from common situational problems lies in their dynamic structure, undertaking simulation in manageable safe environment with implementation of computer applications, dummies, etc. A tutor, developer of a game, must define a clear objective of situational simulation, what knowledge must be mastered, systematized, and what skills must be checked and formed. The main feature of situational simulation is presence of patient model, participant roles, difference in role objectives in selecting solution for a given problem. Achieving a goal depends on actions of other participants, their interaction in carrying out their functions, presence of mutual objective, in other words, collective production of solution by game players, at the same time, multivariance of a problem is preserved. The single objective is to form determined skills and knowledge among intern doctors within active creative process of education at senior courses. All didactic methods can be implemented in situational simulation: discriptive-illustrational, problem report, search, research, etc. Methodical recommendations should also be maintained: simulation must be an extent of accomplishing specific theoretical topic (division) of

a training discipline, practical addition to mastering the whole discipline. It is necessary to create maximum similarity to real professional conditions and prepare training –methodical documentation according to a program of university. In important aspect in this case is to formulate problems clearly and preparing all necessary equipment. For example, in course of mastering clinical discipline “surgical pathologies” simulation for studying etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, and differential diagnostic of acute stomach cavity diseases can be used. Defining of unity according to author of clinical symptoms in case of complicated form of appendicitis with other surgical diseases of stomach cavity: for example, Koher symptom in case of catarrhal form of appendicitis and penetration of perforated ulcer, and, depending on anatomic location of the inflamed sprout with kidney pathology, differentiate it from acute cholecystitis, pancreatitis, and in case of pelvic location among women – from inflammatory process or extrauterine pregnancy, for example: symptom of Obrtaztsov, Michelson, Promtom, etc. These methods develop skills of active search among interns, work organization, doctor staff management, form their independence and practices of professional communication with patients and their relatives.

Resume:

Thus, activization of training process with implementation of situational simulation allow interns to be more efficient in solving problems, achieving it provides for a significant qualitative improvement in education of general practice doctor. All these factors lead to a single objective – form definite skills and knowledge among intern doctors within system of modern diagnostic of acute surgical pathologies.

Bibliography:

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