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THE ASYMMETRY OF INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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The study of the relationship between disciplinary and interdisciplinary research is still frequently debated. In particular, there is a lack of infrastructure for such research, the need to formulate a regulatory framework for interdisciplinary work, and the development of communication tools.

The investigation is aimed at studying the asymmetry of interdisciplinary research in different fields of science. The hegemony of natural sciences is represented in the majority of interdisciplinary projects. They receive financial support more often compared to social sciences and the humanities. In addition, there is a widespread tendency for representatives of natural or engineering disciplines to refuse the help of colleagues from the socio-humanitarian block, appealing to the fact that they can do the layer of work that is usually assigned to the latter. This approach is manifested in the fact that, first, the social sciences (often one sociologist), as a rule, are involved after the project is formed.

Firstly, the asymmetry of interdisciplinary scientific research is present in all aspects of integration - from the distribution of functions to the number of staff, funding, knowledge production, and, ultimately, independence, but remains hidden in everyday interactions that dictate what is considered important socio-scientific activity and who should determine it. And, secondly, the spheres of social sciences and the humanities in such cases help to formulate clear definitions of the problem and appropriate strategies for its solution, as well as to convey the results of research to society in an understandable way and to involve it in scientific debates.

The example of the social sciences, which experienced a boom in the 1940 - the 1970s, is illustrative because there were high hopes for solving social problems such as mental health, alcoholism, crime, etc. However, neither Freudianism nor behaviorism, which became the foundation for solving these problems, could provide adequate solutions. Thus, on the one hand, some scientists chose the positivist path and quickly found interdisciplinary communication with other sciences, especially biology, fully accepting its methodology and scientific language. On the other hand, others remained in the bosom of social sciences, but could not develop a powerful methodology to address these social challenges. Therefore, the role of communication among academic disciplines in general and scientists, in particular, has become crucial for effective interdisciplinary research.

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF NURSES' PALLIATIVE COMPETENCE

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The current stage of society development requires reforms in processes of education. In the conditions of modernization of all life spheres of the country the problem of higher education system development is especially topical. The implementation of modern approaches in education is capable of providing quality training for future professionals. This problem is especially important in the context of preparing nurses for palliative and hospice care. The strategic challenges facing health care include ensuring high quality nursing care. An important direction of successful development strategy of palliative care is to improve the quality of medical workers' professional training in the field of palliative care. The professional competence of a nurse is in demand and necessary in solving the problems of their own and patients' health-preserving competencies. Thus, the problem of forming nurses' palliative competence in today's challenges is extremely relevant.

The aim of the study is to analyze the problems of palliative and hospice care, to theorize the study approaches to nurses' professional readiness in the palliative field.

The materials for the study were the results of the analysis of domestic and foreign experience in studying the problem of nurses' palliative competence of. We used theoretical methods (analysis, comparison, synthesis, systematization, classification, generalization) for elaboration of modern psychological, pedagogical and medical literature to compare different views on the research problem, for analytical and bibliographic consideration of theoretical issues to determine the conceptual and categorical apparatus of research. Theoretical and methodological research is designed to promote the highest quality disclosure of the research topic and can become a basis for creating further research in this field.

Nurses' palliative competence is characterized as an integrative quality of highly motivated personality, determined by a set of professional knowledge, skills and abilities, professional and personal qualities that provide internal readiness to carry out palliative care in accordance with qualification requirements and deontological norms of behavior, with desire for selfless care and with the improving the experience of palliative care.

In the study of nurses' palliative competence the concept of psychological support and spiritual care of a palliative patient is encountered in the works of such Korean scientists as Kyung-Ah Kang, Youngsim Choi, Shin-Jeong Kim. Scientists include such nurses' palliative competence components as assessment and level of spiritual care knowledge, the concept of professionalization and improvement of the spiritual care quality, personal support, the nurses' ability to advise, implementation of the interdisciplinary approach and cooperation with other health professionals in the field of palliative care. The importance of the personal level of spirituality, nurses' communicative competence is emphasized. Personal factors that are important for providing spiritual care are a measure of the patient's spirituality. Thus, the personal spiritual health of nurses can affect patients' attitudes and health.

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**INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH MULTIPLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISMS:
MORPHOLOGICAL-SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC-COGNITIVE ANALYSIS**

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All infectious diseases can be divided into four classical groups, according to the mechanism of infection transmission, and the place of primary localization of the pathogen in the macroorganism. These include intestinal, blood, respiratory infections, and infections of outer coverings. Each group of diseases has its own way of infection transmission. However, some diseases can be transmitted by equally different mechanisms of infection transmission. The localization of the pathogen in the body can be multiple. Several mechanisms of transmission are characteristic of zoonotic infections, but it appears to be difficult to determine the main one. Mathematical and computational models can be useful tools to provide important information on key aspects of the epidemiology of infectious diseases. In recent years, efforts have been made to improve the use of disease modeling terminology by creating specific glossaries on the topics.

The author aimed to analyze a developed "dictionary of terms," which describes the standard use and definition of terms for modeling of infectious diseases with multiple transmission mechanisms.

Specific terms used in peer-reviewed published articles in a large number of English journals were considered. The search engines "PubMed", "Google Scholar", "Web of Science" and "Scopus" were taken into account to search for terms used in both mathematical epidemiology and health care with ambiguous and contradictory definitions.

The main terms that are often used in epidemiological models of infectious diseases were considered according to two main criteria: 1) the term was defined differently in different articles or 2) two different terms were used interchangeably, with a threshold corresponding to one of the criteria in at least two peer-reviewed articles. The terms and definitions selected in the review of the relevant studies were classified as "topics of discussion" based on their definitions and uses.