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## MORAL AND ETHICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF FORMATION OF MEDICAL SPECIALISTS THE SPECIALITY “GENERAL MEDICINE” IN UKRAINE

***Summary.** In the article a contemporary state of problem of moral and ethical bases of formation of medical specialists the speciality “General Medicine” in Ukraine has been analyzed. The priority tasks of training of medical specialists at the conditions of reforming the system of higher education are identified. The specific ways to overcome the cognitive asymmetry and information technological singularity are proposed.*

**Keywords:** medical ethics, deontology, medical specialist, higher education.

**Introduction.** Problem of improving the quality of health services is one of the most actual in world healthcare. Despite the escalating costs for the needs of healthcare industry, the amount of medical errors has no tendency to reduce throughout the world [3]. In particular according to WHO the number of adverse effects associated with medical errors is 8-12% of hospitalizations [2]. Even in the most financed US healthcare, in last years losses from the medical activities related adverse effects totaled 39 billion USD [5]. Although no official statistics about the number of medical errors in Ukraine, the growing dissatisfaction of the population with the quality of health services requires the revision of the existing conceptual model of health care [4]. Also the new requirements for quality of training of medical personnel are necessary.

Reform of medical educational system in the Ukraine intended to create a scientific and methodological foundation to the formation of qualified competitive specialists for the

needs of global medical community. The mastering of the moral and ethical issues and skills in professional activities is one of the most important components in process of training the students of specialty "General Medicine" (EQL – specialist).

**Basic material.** According to known definition, medical ethics includes a set of standards of behavior and ethics in the sphere of medical professionals activities [8]. In morality should provide three basic elements: moral consciousness, moral activity and moral relations. With the last one it is associated the identification of medical deontology, as a set of ethical principles and rules of behavior of the medical specialists in the performance of own duties [1]. An important peculiarity of the scheme is a clearly dependence on the stage of historical development of mankind and an adequacy of the requests of today [7]. In the current difficult circumstances of social and economic crisis it was not slow to remind itself the crisis of spirituality. The change of political and economic relations inevitably causes a logical reaction from society. All this explains some reformation of views both students and teachers on the current priorities of formation of the medical professionals.

The questions of acquiring of "high moral valuables" has received considerable attention in the recent past, but today it is a condescending attitude or ironic and sometimes even irritation due to disparity for declared and real ones [4]. In performed questionnaire survey of 2-3-year students the specialty "General Medicine" (EQL – specialist) about the motivational factors in the choice and formation of future professional growth, the majority of respondents (80,2%) have noted the professional component and only 9,6% respondents chose moral and ethical one. Unfortunately, an emphasis on the vocation to serve the people as decisive sign in formation of specialist and professional self-assertion, is neglected today. For comparison, in the most EU countries, the evaluation of demonstration the mastery of skills of communication and behavior with the standardized patient, family and staff are important in the attestation of medical specialists to check the professional quality [7]. In particular, in German medical schools the ethical issues are critical in evaluation the quality of mastering the professional skills [6]. So, in case of significant errors or neglect the moral and ethical aspects even the perfect technique of practical skills has been shown, the examination person can be denied in pass exam for determination the level of professional skills.

In today's devaluation of human values, of non objective and sometimes humiliating reportage about the medical professionals' job in the media, and very low wages in Ukraine, the problem of creating a proper level of motivation of the students the specialty "General Medicine" (EQL – specialist) is especially actual. That is why in process of future doctors training the role of authority of higher school's tutor comes to the fore. Its function – not only to demonstrate own professionalism for students in the concrete sense, but also a positive response of students to ethical and deontological issues of activity should be created. According to known proverb "it is better one time to see than one hundred times to hear", the educational process in clinical medicine should be based not so much on learning how to on following of. We consider it expedient to extend a control the quality of mastering communication skills and ethical and deontological questions in the system of distance education, simulation and problem-based learning. Taking into consideration the human factor in higher medical education along with the active implementation of contemporary information technological methods of training can be one of the ways to fight the effects of information technology singularity and to overcome the cognitive asymmetry.

**Conclusions.** Thus, one of the priorities of educational activities in the training of health care professionals the specialty “General Medicine” (EGL – specialist) in reforming of higher education in Ukraine is the use of contemporary conceptual approach to learning ethical communication skills that will create a foundation for the integration to global medical community.

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