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Experience of teaching of pediatrics in the context of the training of primary health care specialists

As you know, the Parliament of Ukraine considers reform of the healthcare industry, focusing on the improvement of health care and the restructuring of primary health care based on general practice — family medicine¹. It is therefore important to find new ways to capture students basic practical skills in working with children at public primary health care².

The main part. Problem of Child Health Care is one of the most important components of modern medicine and Ukraine has prime importance for the formation of the nation's health. In the providing of proper care for children at the primary level plays an important role in the context of the existing health system changes, general practitioner — a family doctor. Therefore, employees of the department focuses on the

¹ Устінов О. В. Реформа первинної медичної допомоги. Стратегія (Електронний ресурс)/О. В. Устінов//Український медичний часопис. – 2011. – № 6 (86). – Режим доступу до журн.: <http://www.umj.com.ua/article/20615/reforma-pervinnoi-medichnoi-dopomogi-strategiya>; Животенюк В. П. Державне регулювання реформування первинної медико-санітарної допомоги населенню на засадах сімейної медичної практики в Україні (Електронний ресурс)/В. П. Животенюк//Державне управління: теорія та практика. – 2009. – № 2 (10). – Режим доступу до журн.: http://www.academy.gov.ua/ej/ej10/doc_pdf/Zhyvotenyuk.pdf

² Модернізація мережі закладів охорони здоров'я, що надають первинну медичну допомогу (методичні рекомендації). – К.: МОЗ України, 2012. – 14 с.

learning of future doctors basic practical skills, namely the ability to infer the physical and psychomotor development of children of all ages; conduct clinical examination and instrumental study of various organs and systems in healthy and sick children; analyze the age characteristics of functions of the child; interpret the status of the body of the child; calculate and prepare daily ration feeding for babies; arrange the nutrition of children older than one year.

Despite the significant improvement of equipment and methods of research, we believe that those that have not lost value and now is history taking and examination of the patient. This is caused by the need of communication skills between doctor the patient and his parents. Knowing only the physiological characteristics of the child's body family doctor is not enough to communicate effectively with children and their parents. Is necessary to own of the methods of verbal and non-verbal communication that is prominent in children, finding the right approach to child, win their confidence, reassure the mother of the usefulness and appropriateness of all procedures. Proper and careful anamnesis helps to identify the existing links between the disease and its causes, lets read the conditions of life of the child, the character of the child's family relationships and obtain other information necessary to further verify of the diagnosis.

That is why the department implemented of practical skills through working hours of independent work directly at the bedside. Students are required to spend the evening on duty in hospital clinical base of the department for more thorough assimilation of practical material and improve skills in practice, in a volume of 55 hours, provided the curriculum. While working at the bedside students can learn techniques of effective communication with parents and another medical personnel, the use of which is essential for providing quality medical care to the child.

Taking into account that in practice of primary care physician must evaluate the physical and neuro-psychological development of children of different age groups in the learning process actively implemented cluster solution situational tasks relevant to that section of the program. And to improve learning in the study of thematic module "Growth and development of the child", which included topics of assess of physical and neuropsychological development of the child, we orient students' attention to the training site that was created on the server of distance learning of the university that absolutely fully consistent across the spectrum of required knowledge for learning the material. On e-learning server are presented both theoretical material and practical material in the form of videos with specific techniques of practical skills.

However, since 2010 on the department in the teaching process of discipline "Pediatrics" included clinical protocols of medical care for a healthy child under 3 years, containing legislative issues of child care, feeding, physical assessment and neuropsychological development.

In the program of the study of discipline “Propaedeutic of pediatrics” an important role directed to the objective examination of a sick child. In the department to this section is devoted special attention, because the level of primary health care lacking basic laboratory and technical possibilities for examination of the child. Therefore physician of primary care should have a full range of physical examination skills of children. According to this aim the employees of the department almost in every lessons provide the case demonstration of sick children with demonstration of the main methods of clinical examination. The acquisition of knowledge in practice, divided by themes of the modules. For a proper understanding of performance, at first the method of practical skills is explained and then demonstrated its algorithm of execution. The whole process of learning and the level of understanding closely monitored by teachers.

Another effective method of practical material and practicing communication skills is the writing of academic history case. The student independently conducted survey of the patient and his parents, the objective overview of the child, physical examination. After that offers, what additional methods is necessary to provide, depending on the damaged system. Supervision of patients, followed by the writing of history case, developing the clinical thinking and stimulates recovery of knowledge of the fundamental disciplines.

Another important section of work of the doctor of primary health care is consulting with parents on feeding and care of healthy children. Performing advices of medical worker, follow appropriate feeding practices and referring to the doctor as soon as the child's symptoms of the disease appears, further treatment is lighter by character and achieves rapid positive effect of the therapy.

The study of questions regarding to the calculation of the required amount of food per feeding, depending on age and energy costs, assess the child's daily diet rules and correction (if necessary) is devoted thematic module “Children nutriology.” During the study of this module at workshops students gather history of children feeding, analyze the data, draw conclusions about the quality of child nutrition and provide recommendations regarding further management of feeding. This all allows for further professional work skillfully apply their skills and qualitatively advise to the parents proper feeding of children of all ages.

Upgrading of practical skills continues on the graduation rates. Despite the fact that most of VI year students acquire knowledge of peculiarities and atypical manifestations of childhood diseases, the individual and differentiated approach in their diagnosis and treatment, master algorithm solving practical problems of diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, we pay special attention to the consolidation of medical skills acquired during training in previous courses. Number of learned skills meet the qualification characteristic of graduate, quality of preparation of which depends on the ability to apply the knowledge and skills of all major subjects in practice, to make them into resistant professional skills. Also graduates improve their knowledge of

the use of pharmacological agents in children. Attention is focused on the methods of calculating of doses of the drug on children's release forms and features the use of various drugs in children, characterized by complications from taking the drugs. Especially emphasizes the proper, rational and reasonable use of antibiotics as antimicrobial agents — is drugs whose activity is lost over time, and the development of new effective antibiotics requires significant time and money.

Conclusion. While teaching pediatrics at undergraduate, when students first come to clinical departments, special attention should be paid to the peculiarities of communication with parents and learning of the skills of counseling of mothers with the care, feeding, physical and neuro-psychological development of children within the browser. Graduation rates should improve their knowledge that will enable high-quality professional prepare for work in primary health care.

Prospects for further research in this area we see in the search of new forms of integrated teaching of pediatrics at different rates.

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