Abstract: The training of a qualified doctor is the main task of a higher educational institution. When teaching medicine to foreign students it is important to take into account the ethno-social problems that arise at the stage of practical training of a doctor in modern conditions. The purpose of the work is to introduce into the system of training foreign students’ clinical situational tasks, the closest to the real cases of medical practice, which will improve the quality of mastering the discipline by foreign students of the 4th year and obtain the necessary general levels of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities. For the practical stage of studying foreign students we offer situational clinical tasks in accordance with the studied topic, which indicates the previous diagnosis, as well as the minimum amount of laboratory and/or instrumental data studies. The experience of using clinical situational tasks for the practical training of foreign students suggests that this approach is optimal and allows you to effectively form the necessary level of knowledge and skills for students for the next general medical practice.

Keywords: Training students, Professional preparation, Qualified doctor

Introduction

The training of a qualified doctor is the main task of a higher educational institution. When teaching medicine to foreign students it is important to take into account the ethno-social problems that arise at the stage of practical training of a doctor in modern conditions.

In preparation of the student replacement of an estimated vector in the control of knowledge over existing volumetric parameters (an estimation on offset and examination) - before management and quality assurance of training will be powerful at studying discipline on each practical employment, adhering to the unified scheme with attraction of the developed textbooks.

The organization of educational process according to Bologna Convention giving to us to reorient this form of a passive method of training of students, actually from the lecture - informative to individually - the differentiated personal form, where ideology of lections transition from the educational technology "to drive in of knowledge" to technology "the self-education organizations" medical students. And for of foreign the intern-surgeons it’s important to mastering of surgical manipulation and stages of surgical interventions in treating the most common surgical diseases or providing an emergency assistance in case of emergency conditions.

Development of modern surgery is impossible without modern techniques, including laparoscopic technology, so it’s necessary to prepare medical interns to work on equipment that meets the time.
This requires to reconstruct the process of teaching surgery both students and medical interns towards a positive effect - mastering the full range of theoretical knowledge and practical skills with the help of modern equipment.

**Method**

The purpose of the work is to introduce into the system of training foreign students’ clinical situational tasks, the closest to the real cases of medical practice, which will improve the quality of mastering the discipline by foreign students of the 4th year and obtain the necessary general levels of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities. For the practical stage of studying foreign students we offer situational clinical tasks in accordance with the studied topic, which indicates the previous diagnosis, as well as the minimum amount of laboratory and/or instrumental data studies.

Thus, the substantial module “Surgical Gastroenterology and Proctology” includes “Syndrome of chronic pain in the upper region of abdominal cavity”, “Syndrome of mechanical jaundice”, “Syndrome of an acute pain in perianal area”, “Syndrome of rectal prolepses” and “Diarrheic-inflammatory syndrome”, combining similar diseases or their complications in the form of so-called educational elements, where, for example, a practice training for “Syndrome acute pain in perianal region” contains "Acute hemorrhoids", “Acute anal fissures”, “Acute paraproctitis” and “Inflammation of the epithelial coccygeal passage”.

This approach is appropriate to expediently use the time of practical training, examine patients according to pathological syndrome, mastering the skills in classes with medical simulators, and perform differential diagnosis with the definition of a rational treatment program.

To support the learning process developed by the principles of credit-modular system using multimedia lectures, the textbook "Surgery" in 3 volumes (5 books) [4], in this time – process translated this books on English, methodological guide of development for foreign students and of foreign interns, methodological guide of development for teachers, hand book and individual plans for students and interns, journal of the teacher.

For the practical training used division’s computer class (10 computers) - for computer testing of students and interns, two classes of medical mannequins and simulators (products firm "3B Scientific") - for acquiring and mastering practical skills, supervision of patients in the surgical department, supervised and theoretical survey in training rooms.

For the interns besides the basic work in the surgical department with patients it’s necessary to mastery of the operational equipment in operation and manipulation rooms, as well as mastering of mini invasive surgery technology in the learning center “Endoscopic technologies in medicine”.

**Results and Discussion**

After each study to of foreign students’ time for independent development of practical skills by preparation for following study is allocated.

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Conclusion

The experience of using clinical situational tasks for the practical training of foreign students suggests that this approach is optimal and allows you to effectively form the necessary level of knowledge and skills for students for the next general medical practice.

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