

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INDEPENDENT WORK IN TRAINING STUDENTS AT A MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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INTRODUCTION

The main goal of vocational education in a medical university is to prepare a qualified, competitive doctor for effective work in his specialty in the labor market. The high quality of education is strongly associated with the goals of the order of organization, control and evaluation of independent work (SR) of students. Independent work is an integral part of the curriculum of universities, including clinical pharmacology, and is provided with information resources.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

On the basis of the course of clinical pharmacology of TashPMI, the effectiveness of applying the methods of independent work of students in teaching clinical pharmacology was studied.

RESULTS

Improving the methods of teaching clinical pharmacology using the methods of independent work of students - the formation and improvement under the guidance and supervision of a teacher of the necessary knowledge and skills necessary for the independent implementation of educational tasks.

DISCUSSION

One of the important elements the student's independent work is the technique of abstracting, including abbreviation of words, phrases, terms (giperabbreviation of terms, phrase transformation), use of color (categorization, work with color according to importance, concentration of attention, work with color according to correspondence), skillful use of abbreviations.

Conditionally dividing academic disciplines into theoretical and practical logical, one should pay attention to the priority of choosing tasks of a conditionally practical nature for some disciplines and theoretical character - for others.

All types of tasks for a SW student can be divided into:

- Theoretical, aimed at understanding, analysis, synthesis, modeling, systematization, classification, etc.;
- Empirical, aimed at application, design, experimentation, observation, etc.

Given that different subjects have different goals and objectives, it is impossible to establish any single set of tasks for SWs. but, but you can help teachers by compiling an optimal set of types and SR forms such as:

- Work with the recommended and carefully selected literature, not required to solve professional-real tasks;
- Preparation of various types of response plans, speech plans on topics;
- Development of a synopsis, synopsis-scheme, writing annotations, reviews, resummery for an article, book;
- Selection of medicines prescribing from the knowledge of schemes for the use of the drug;
- Drawing up tables, clusters, tasks for control (including in a test form);
- Solution of typical clinical and diagnostic problems;
- Participation in discussions, brainstorming;
- Compiling answers to problematic questions in work with additional literature;
- Resolution of problem situations with argumentation orally and in writing;
- Development of a problem situation to solve a specific problem question;
- Search for knowledge to answer problemsny question;
- Fulfillment of the research task in accordance with the research projectvaniya;
- Report writing, etc.

The methods of written fixation of the studied material include: annotation, thesis, summarizing, note-taking, typing, logical structuring. Let's consider their essence.

Annotation from lat. *annotatio* - remark, brief description as the content of the work. The volume of annotation depends on the volume of the study. exact, but most often does not exceed 0.5-1 typewritten page. Each book is usually accompanied by an abstract placed on the wallpaper. - company of its title page.

Thesis from the Greek. *thesis* - position, statement, in a broad sense - any statement in a dispute or a statement of a certain theory. Thesis is the compilation of brief notes reflecting the main, essential connections and facts of the read text. Theses reflect the main provisions, work, conclusions and suggestions. The volume of the thesis is 1-2 pages.

Referat from lat. *refero* - I inform, a summary in writing in a different form of the content of scientific work. student essay like as a rule, generalizes a number of works related to one topic, and aims at an in-depth study of a particular problem. Abstracting assumes the presence of the author's position on the problem under consideration.

Conspekt - from lat. *conspektus* - review, summary, record of the content of any essay, report. It is compiled with the aim of presenting and preserving the main content of what has been read.

Text plan - breaking the text into parts according to the logic and the number of units of information, highlighting the main ideas in each part and determining the headings.

Reference contains brief information about something obtained after searching. References are statistical, biographical, terminological, etc.

Logical structuring - a method of fixing what has been read by drawing up a logical structure.

Formal logical model - a verbal-schematic representation of what has been read.

Thesaurus - ordered acquisition of basic concepts by section, topic.

Idea Matrix comparative characteristics of homogeneous objects, phenomena in the works of different authors.

Presentations presentation of material in the form of ordered slides on the topic using a computer;

In modern conditions, the use of information technology is becoming increasingly important, therefore, when developing tasks for SR students, it is possible to recommend the use of relatively new tasks:

1. On the organization of interaction in the network:
 - Communication in a synchronous teleconference (chat) with specialists or students of other groups or universities studying this topic;
 - Discussion of emerging issues in a delayed teleconference;
 - Consultations with the teacher and other students through a delayed teleconference;
 - Consultations with a methodologist via e-mail.

2. For creating web pages:
 - Placement of completed abstracts and reviews on the site;
 - Publication of bibliographies on the topic;
 - Creation of thematic web-pages individually and in mini-groups;
 - Publication of students' works on the site;
 - Publication of methodological developments of students;
 - Creation of a data bank on the methodological findings of students, a bank of games and exercises;
 - Creating web pages for students;
 - Work on projects proposed by the teacher using the full range of telecommunication network capabilities;
 - Onclaim of information, dialogue on the web, creation of web pages.

Stimulation of independent activity in the practice of learningniya is often limited to the presentation of the task. It's quite justifiedbut, if control work is performed, the main function of which is to identify the acquired knowledge and skills. But when organizing SR, the teacher's instruction is important, since the goal is to activelysti is the development of the necessary skills, abilities, the acquisition of new knowledge. It is necessary to help the student understandpour the content of the task, the requirement of the learning task.

Instruction may be:

- Introductory and current, depending on when it is held;
- Individual, group or frontal, depending on who is addressed;
- Detailed or curtailed, depending on the degree of formation of certain skills and abilities in students.

Without instruction, the quality of performing independent tasksdecreases.

Oral frontal briefing - the most flexible and versatileny method of preparing students for the task. Its content can easily vary depending on specific conditions andsituations in the audience.

Purpose of the briefing:

1. Explain the purpose of the work;
2. Pay attention to the end result;
3. Associate the proposed task with the students' existing basic knowledge, experience or actions learned earlier.

The introductory briefing contains indications of possible difficulties, installation on self-control.

The completeness of oral instruction depends on the stage of training. At the initial stage, it is more detailed, then it becomes more concise and generalized. Introductory briefing when performing practical and laboratory work includes: an explanation of the task (what to do?), the procedure for its implementation, safety precautions (why do this?). If the work is carried out according to written assignments, then their construction and rules of use are explained. Particular attention should be given to instructions for self-control.

Written instructions- detailed instructions for each action of the student are used if students perform frontal laboratory work, the main purpose of which is to know how to use appliances. Written instruction contains an exact instruction to perform all necessary actions, is a learning algorithm, guided by which the student solves the problem along a strictly planned path, without allowing arbitrary steps (these can be algorithms, treatment standards, use of drugs according to the instructions). If work is performed that requires already formed actions, tools can be more folded.

When students perform practical and laboratory work, it is advisable to use both written and oral instructions.

The forms of SRS control include:

- Control at seminars and practical classes;
- Control and written work;
- Individual conversations;
- Consultations;
- Reports on specific topics.

Topics recommended for the preparation of abstracts or presentations are presented to students, the student chooses an interesting topic for him and prepares an abstract report or presentation.

At the beginning of the clinical pharmacology cycle, students are offered a list of literary sources (basic, additional) and Internet resources for performing CRS.

CONCLUSIONS

Self-study and research work, contribute to the deep assimilation of the subject, and instill the ability to analyze, comprehend and evaluate current events, solve professional problems based on the unity of theory and practice, which guarantees the successful development of the profession.

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