

PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND PRACTICE

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PANDEMIC COVID-19: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS IN TRAINING STUDENTS OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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Background. Main task of the higher education institution at the present stage of modernization of higher education of Ukraine is to ensure the quality of training of specialists at the level of international standards. This problem can be solved if the conditions for the students to realize their intellectual potential are created on the basis of the introduction of innovative pedagogical technologies in the educational process, a significant increase in the efficiency of the educational process, individualization of learning, continuous activity of the teacher, and each student.

Objective. To consider didactic principles and problems of creation psychological and pedagogical conditions in training students of medical university.

Results. Literary data and our own pedagogical experience make it possible to determine the types of students' independent work: by the nature of leadership by the teacher (indirect, direct), by the degree of student independence (low, medium, high), by the manifestation of students' independent actions (compulsory, desirable), by duration of implementation (short-term, long-term), by types of activity (educational-cognitive, professional), by forms of organization (frontal, group, individual), by place in the educational process (classroom, extra-auditory).

Determining the state of self-study skills formation in junior students gives an opportunity to reveal the level of students' preliminary preparation for its implementation and development of their basic components of educational culture, namely: ignorance of rational methods of mental activity, conditions of their application, inability to work with special literature and other sources of information, generalize, systematize the knowledge gained, rationally plan and use the time of study work.

Using the method of problem presentation of the material, the teacher poses a problem, formulates a cognitive task on the basis of different sources and means, shows a way to solve the task, as well as a way to achieve the goal - the disclosure of a system of evidence, comparison of points of view, different approaches. In this process, students also become accomplices in the scientific search, perceive, realize and memorize ready information, but also follow the logic of evidence, following the movement of the teacher's thoughts. Problem-based teaching provides productive thinking that is progressively directed and

controlled by the teacher or students themselves, based on program work (including computer) and tutorials. The method stimulates thinking, provokes interest and creative activity in the process of lectures and practical classes. In the context of Covid-19 pandemic, the pace of information development and the challenges of time require medical educational institutions to train professionals, who are able to quickly respond to time variability, be able to generate new ideas.

Our study also found that a great importance in organizing extra-curricular independent work is the research method whereby students independently study literature, sources. In this method, initiative, autonomy and creative search in research activities are most fully manifested. The role of the teacher should not be underestimated. Not all students can focus their attention on defining the role, the essence of the problem, choose from the large amount of material required knowledge, group and summarize them. In this process, individual approach to them by teachers requires systematic work. Therefore, the independent work should be understood and the creative activity of the student under the direction of the teacher. Both the teacher and the student must interact actively. The desire of the student to obtain deep and fundamental special knowledge should be fully supported and encouraged in order to develop in them a tendency to think independently, to master creatively the latest achievements of science in medicine, to constantly update his personal stock of knowledge. Teachers are constantly looking for effective organizational and methodological activities that would help achieve the goal of training professionals based on a combination of traditional and modern information technology training. Considerable place in the independent work of students is the use of Internet technologies to effectively search for information. The availability of a large number of electronic articles, reference books, electronic educational and methodological developments, which are presented on the websites of universities, certainly extend the creative potential of students, provided that they are able to work creatively with the obtained information. In addition to knowledge of search methods, students must master methods of analysis, synthesis and processing of information.

Experience has shown that problematic and integrated teaching methods are most effective together with the principle of specialization of vocational guidance of the educational material at all stages of the educational process. This approach enhances cognitive activity and assimilation of material, especially fundamental knowledge and activates independent work, creates a favorable ground for her and significantly accelerates the formation of positive motivation for the student, both to study and to master the skills and further learning.

Conclusions. 1. In the context of Covid-19 pandemic, the pace of information development and the challenges of time require medical educational institutions to train professionals, who are able to quickly respond to time variability, be able to generate new ideas;

2. An important key aspect in the creation of psychological and pedagogical conditions in the training of students should be high-quality assimilation of the information material presented on the basis of in-depth scientific and motivational generalization with a focus on the formation of professional competence and the development of creative personality, which is necessary in the conditions of market relations.

CLINICAL CASE OF SALMONELLOSIS IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT

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Salmonellosis is an infectious disease of humans and animals caused by salmonella, transmitted in most cases through food, accompanied by damage to the digestive tract, rarely other organs and system [1]. Most cases of salmonellosis are mild; however, sometimes salmonellosis can be life-threatening [2,3].

Under our supervision was patient A. 1 year, 2 months. The child became acutely ill with a rise in temperature to 39,4° C, a liquid, foul-smelling stool of brown-green color, with mucus and streaks of blood. On the 2nd day of the disease he was taken to the Regional Children's Clinical Hospital by ambulance. On examination: the child's condition is moderate, temperature 39 ° C, heart rate – 120 \ min, respiratory rate - 26 \ min. The child is excited, restless, skin elasticity and tissue turgor are reduced, lips are bright red, dry, cracked, perioral cyanosis, a pronounced feeling of thirst. Heart tones are rhythmic, loud.

The tongue is covered with white plaque, dry, mucous membranes are dry. Abdomen bloated, painful. In the hemogram - shift of the leukocyte formula to the left, leukocytosis. Stool-test: consistency - liquid, color - brown-green, the presence of mucus +, leukocytes - 50-60 in the field of view, undigested fiber +, iodophilic flora - numerous. Bacteriological examination revealed *Salmonella enteritidis* ·10⁶. He was diagnosed with salmonella infection (*Salmonella enteritidis*), localized form, moderate severity, degitration of the second degree by isotonic type.

The patient underwent infusion therapy, antibacterial therapy. Against the background of treatment on the 4th day there was a positive trend: body temperature was normalized, skin turgor is satisfactory, the abdomen is soft and painless. The stool is sparse, there is no blood and mucus. Diuresis is preserved. On the 10th day the child

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was discharged home in satisfactory condition with negative results of bacteriological examination for salmonella infection.

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