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Teaching Ict In The Training Of Future Doctors

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role and importance of information technology (ICT) in the future development of medical students, as well as the fact that the knowledge of medical professionals in this field is an integral part of their work.

KEYWORDS

Prospective staff, medical staff, information technology, student, knowledge and skills, communicative, component.

INTRODUCTION

Today, special attention is paid to expanding the opportunities for problem-based learning, developing a new generation of national curricula, creating digital technology-based teaching methods of information technology in our country. In particular, the widespread introduction of international assessment programs for the development of informatics, technological literacy of medical staff (PISA, TIMSS), improving the professional training of future medical staff, the integrated

development of the education system in an information educational environment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The current stage of development of society is assessed by the orientation of the modernization process to innovative activities, the improvement of the future medical worker, which is one of the important subjects of self-development and self-expression. Creating a database of scientific educational

and information resources that will allow medical students to become mature professionals, further expand the interaction of thinking with information technology, the use of super tutors (special exercise programs) that increase the effectiveness of teaching will increase the level of teaching ICT. This requires the development of professional thinking in future medical staff, the formation of a creative approach to teaching the science of information technology.

In the transition from a cognitive paradigm to a competency-based approach, learning outcomes are viewed not as a quantity of qualitatively acquired knowledge, but as a person's ability to function in a variety of problem situations not only in classrooms but also outside academic institutions. The teaching of information technology plays an important role in the formation of a unit of personal characteristics of the student, associated with the experience of carrying out existing professional activities. Given that the basic competencies formed on the basis of knowledge and skills and the specific competencies manifested in all types of activities are all components of the professional component system, the interdependence of the science of information technology is obvious.

Prospective medical professionals must have algebraic computational skills, i.e. change the shape of literal expressions, find the most convenient and shortest ways to solve equations, computational or algorithmic skills, geometric imagination, i.e. geometric intuition, sequential, well-distributed logical thinking, information technology science training helps to shape and develop these

qualities. Different aspects of a medical professional's professional ability are manifested in different situations, and the emergence of medical ability requires a serious approach to the science of information technology. It is necessary to work tirelessly in the development of the qualities required of a medical worker.

Consideration of the personal sphere of the medical worker in the process of his professional activity, as well as in solving professional problems through information technology, is close to the concept of "creativity", which strengthens the knowledge and skills acquired through self-study and independent learning. It is manifested in the process of self-realization, realizing that the medical worker is an individual in relation to the individual.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

What students learn in the field of information technology plays an important role in the practical application of the knowledge acquired by students in the learning process. Modern medical equipment used in practice is electronic, and it is necessary to master the science of computer science.

Awareness and ability to work with communicative, information and communication technologies, competencies for personal development as a person, socially active civic competence, general cultural competencies, information literacy, knowledge and use of scientific and technical innovations - the science of information technology depending on the training.

The analysis of the list of cultural, general and professional components to be acquired by

the future medical worker allows students to demonstrate the knowledge included in the mentioned components of the acquired knowledge and skills in the subject:

- To know the role and importance of creative pedagogical activity;
- Knowledge of creative issues, projects, programs, creative and interactive teaching methods;
- Knowledge of the creative process and descriptive features of creative activity;
- Scientific knowledge for the implementation of creative educational activities;
- Knowledge of self-development and pedagogical reflection technologies [1; 25-33-p.].

Having this knowledge determines the need for students to form perceptions of the concepts of creativity and gain experience in making socially important decisions even in non-standard situations.

The acquisition of knowledge in the field of information technology, the introduction of interdisciplinary links for future medical staff, the use of mathematical equipment to find solutions to problems related to the specialty, that is, to carry out their activities in science, to organize future medical staff.

CONCLUSION

Summarizing all the above, we can say that the four-stage methodological model of development of information technology-based teaching in the process of training medical staff, the principles of development: normativeness, universality, expediency, continuity, logic and consistency of target

components of the method of development based on social order; interdependence of components, awareness and activity of students; general requirements for model creation: ingenuity, simplicity and adequacy are aimed at a positive diagnosis of the level of development of this competence.

It is also necessary to meet the organizational and methodological requirements, such as the introduction of information technology teaching, the use of students' life experiences in the educational process, the establishment of subject-subject relations between all participants in the educational process.

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