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COURSE «VACCINE PROPHYLAXIS IN PEDIATRICS» IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF STUDENTS OF A MEDICAL INSTITUTE

ABSTRACT

After 2016 at the medical universities of the country training of students takes place according to new educational standards. Training of students in medical schools until 2016 did not allow senior students to participate in the provision of medical care, and graduates - to work as doctors, as in the learning process too little attention was paid to practice. For the purpose of practical teaching methods in the educational process of training of students of medical Institute was developed and implemented a new course« Vaccinal prevention in Pediatrics». It is important to emphasize that shape the students ' competencies should be focused on the semantic component of the leading types of medical activities. So, in the educational process constructed on the basis of the competence approach, a kind of dependency between knowledge and skills, subordination of the acquired knowledge and professional skills. This, in turn, contributes to the fact that education is for student personal and meaningful. We have developed a working program of discipline and teaching discipline to meet all required competencies. In accordance with the prepared and approved for publication guidelines and instructions for students. Particular attention was paid to organization of independent work of students, which is one of the most important components of the educational process and the condition for the development of competence of students. Independent work implied the use in the preparation of students to classes of situational tasks and tests designed for each lesson.

The test in the discipline included the control of acquired practical skills.

The introduction of new clinical disciplines promotes the acquisition of professional knowledge and skills.

Introduction

After 2016 at the medical universities of the country training of students takes place according to new educational standards. Training of students in medical schools until 2016 did not allow senior students to participate in the provision of medical care, and graduates - to work as doctors, as in the learning process too little attention was paid to practice. Therefore, according to the new standards in medical schools, starting from primary school, more time will be devoted to practical exercises.

The first graduation of specialists trained in the new standards is planned in 2016-2017. Thus, from 2017 there will be no need in the internship as in the transitional stage of postgraduate training (diploma of graduation and the beginning of independent professional activity). Yesterday's students immediately after graduation will be able to work independently as a district therapist, a district pediatrician in outpatient clinics. However, to get the right to work, they will have to be accredited. It will differ from the current certification system in that it will become a system of admission to specific types of medical activities [1,2,3,4,5].

For the purpose of introduction of practical methods of training in educational process of preparation of students of medical Institute the new course "Vaccinal prevention in Pediatrics" was developed and introduced. The working program of discipline and educational-methodical course of discipline taking into account performance of all necessary competences is developed.

The results of the implementation it is important to emphasize that the set of competencies formed by students should be focused on the semantic component of the leading types of medical activities. Thus, in the educational process, based

on the competence approach, a certain dependence between knowledge and skills, subordination of acquired knowledge to professional skills is established. This, in turn, contributes to the fact that education becomes personally significant for the student [1,2,3,4].

Special attention in teaching the discipline «Vaccinal prevention in pediatrics» issues of post-vaccination complications and vaccination reactions. Teachers developed lectures with a detailed presentation of the educational material. In accordance with this, methodical recommendations and instructions for students were prepared and approved for publication. Special attention was paid to the organization of independent work of students, which is one of the most important components of the educational process and a condition for the development of students ' competence. Working independently, students not only firmly and deeply assimilate the subject educational material, but also develop skills of research and professional activity, ability to work with educational and scientific literature, ability to make responsible and constructive decisions in various crisis situations.

In the course of discipline training, great attention is paid to the calendar of preventive vaccinations. At the end of the training, students should be free to navigate the timing of vaccinations.

Organization of independent work of students is carried out taking into account didactic principles that reflect the specifics of this area of pedagogical activity in high school. These include the following principles: unity of educational (classroom) and independent (extracurricular) activities of students; individualization and differentiation; professional orientation, contributing to the transfer of educational and cognitive activity of students in the professional and pedagogical; consciousness and creative activity of students; possible difficulties of tasks for independent work, taking into account the time for their implementation; systematic, sequence and continuity of the organization of independent work. Independent work involved the use of situational tasks and tests developed for each lesson in preparation of students for classes.

Offset on discipline included control of the acquired practical skills.

Conclusion:

1. Changing the educational process is a necessary condition for the formation of students ' clinical competence.

2. The introduction of new clinical disciplines contributes to their acquisition of professional knowledge and skills.

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CLINICAL CASE

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CLINICAL CASE OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN THE ONSET OF CHRONIC MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASE

ABSTRACT

The main clinical problem of patients with chronic myeloproliferative diseases are thrombotic complications causing death and invalidism. Possible long-term latent course of these diseases, comorbid cardiovascular pathology increases the risk of fatal complications. This article presents a clinical case of chronic myeloproliferative disease in a 57-aged man, who first manifested with acute Q-positive myocardial infarction. The patient successfully underwent recanalization, transluminal balloon angioplasty with stenting of the anterior descending coronary artery. Based on thrombocytosis and bone marrow examination he fulfill the diagnosis of essential thrombocythemia. During follow-up of three years, the progression of disease is observed with the development of secondary myelofibrosis. The diagnosis is confirmed by bone marrow histology and taking into account high risk of recurrent thrombotic complications, he administered with cytoreductive and antiplatelet therapy.

Keywords: chronic myeloproliferative diseases, thrombosis, cardiovascular complications, myocardial infarction.

Introduction

Chronic myeloproliferative diseases are clonal diseases that affect hematopoetic stem cells. The trigger mechanism of diseases is a point somatic mutation in the 14 exon of the JAK2 gene, leading to the replacement of valine by phenylalanine in codon 617 (JAK2V617F) of the polypeptide chain. As a result of this mutation, JAK2 tyrosine kinase, a key enzyme of the JAK2/STAT kinase pathway, leads to uncontrolled proliferation of myeloid precurcors [3]. Prevalence of JAK2V617F mutation among patients with polycythemia vera (PV) is 97%, essential thrombocytopenia (ET) is 55% and primary myelofibrosis (PMF) is 65% [10].

The main cause leading to disablement and a decrease in survival of patients with ET and PI is the tendency to thrombosis [4]. In case of ET, arterial thrombosis is more common than venous, which is more often seen in PV patients. ET commonly manifest with symptoms of microcirculatory disorder such as erythromelalgia and transient neurologic