Article

Patient Curation - The Main Form of Independent Work of Students at the Department of Phthisiology and Pulmonology

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**Abstract:** The main competitive advantage of an educational institution is the quality of education at the current stage of the development of society, which is the satisfaction of consumers with educational service. Modern conditions for the development of society require changes in the organization of the educational process in a higher educational institution: to reduce the load on the study room, to replace passive listening to lectures with an increase in the share of the student's independent work. Thus, the basis for the future professional activity of a phthisiology is the curation of a patient by a student at the department of phthisiology and pulmonology, which began in senior years and continued in residency in the speciality “Phthisiology and pulmonology”.

**Keywords:** curation, education, student, patient

1. Introduction

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 Modern requirements for higher professional education, as well as changes in the structure and procedure for continuous postgraduate education of doctors, entail the need to develop new effective methods for training and developing highly qualified specialists. The modern process of training a doctor presupposes the development in students of creative clinical thinking and an in-depth approach to the interpretation of each case of the disease. Possessing this ability and certain professional skills, a doctor can independently study and understand specific issues of pathology, implementing the principle of continuity of medical education and self-education.

The main competitive advantage of an educational institution is the quality of education at the current stage of development of society, which represents consumer satisfaction with the educational service [1], [2].

Modern conditions for the development of society require changes in the organization of the educational process in a higher educational institution: reducing the classroom load, replacing passive listening to lectures with an increase in the share of independent work of the student [3], [4].

This work is a description of the features of extracurricular independent work of students, namely the supervision of a patient, in the process of studying the discipline of phthisiology. [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15]

1. Materials and Methods

In accordance with the phthisiology curriculum, the volume of extracurricular independent work is 88 hours or 47% of the total labor intensity of the discipline. In the process of studying phthisiology, students’ extracurricular independent work is represented by various types of work: patient supervision; traditional study of issues submitted for independent study; preparation for seminars; preparation for testing; studying educational literature; writing abstracts, and reports; attracting students to the use of modern information technologies.

Patient supervision is the main form of independent work in the 5th year of the pediatric faculty at the Department of Phthisiology and Pulmonology. Unlike working with a patient in a hospital, where supervision of a patient occurs only in a medical institution, directly at the patient’s bedside, at the Department of Phthisiology and Pulmonology, students learn to work with a patient in various situations: at a dispensary (outpatient appointment). Consolidation of the usual form of supervision (at the patient’s bedside) occurs on the basis of the dispensary’s day hospital.

1. Results and Discussion

In this way, students master the skills of working with a patient in a limited time at an outpatient appointment and become familiar with the correct organization of an appointment, which allows the doctor to solve all the necessary problems when working with each patient. Students initially observe the actions of a phthisiatrician at a dispensary institution, then independently reproduce individual elements: collection of complaints, medical history and life history, examination, preparation of medical documentation: a medical record of a patient receiving medical care on an outpatient basis; a coupon for a patient receiving medical care on an outpatient basis; referrals for hospitalization, examination, consultation; prescription forms for prescribing medications; referrals for medical and social examination; control card of dispensary observation and other documents.

The department teacher, together with the TB doctor, monitors the student’s independent work. The controlling stage of work is based on individual work with each student. Writing educational medical micro-supervision for each supervised patient is the basis of control. In micro supervision of the patient, all stages of the work carried out by the student are described in detail (complaints, anamnesis of the disease and life, objective examination data, preliminary diagnosis, necessary examination, and treatment). This type of activity allows you to develop skills in a logical, consistent presentation of information, followed by analysis.

1. Conclusion

The basis for the future professional activity of a phthisiology is the curation of a patient by a student at the department of phthisiology and pulmonology, which began in senior years and continued in residency in the speciality “Phthisiology and pulmonology.”

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