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SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION FOR THE WORLD HEALTH DAY 2022

DOI: 10.36740/WLek202205128

Venue of the conference - Bogomolets National Medical University, Kyiv, Ukraine

The date of the conference has been postponed from April 5, 2022 to the fall of 2022 due to the martial law in the country.

WHO OFFICIAL INFORMATION

7 April is World Health Day

It is celebrated annually and each year draws attention to a specific health topic of concern to people all over the world.

The date of 7 April marks the anniversary of the founding of WHO in 1948.

World Health Day 2022 7 April 2022 Our planet, our health

In the midst of a pandemic, a polluted planet, increasing diseases like cancer, asthma, heart disease, on World Health Day 2022, WHO will focus global attention on urgent actions needed to keep humans and the planet healthy and foster a movement to create societies focused on well-being.

WHO estimates that more than 13 million deaths around the world each year are due to avoidable environmental causes. This includes the climate crisis which is the single biggest health threat facing humanity. The climate crisis is also a health crisis.

Our political, social and commercial decisions are driving the climate and health crisis. Over 90% of people breathe unhealthy air resulting from burning of fossil fuels. A heating world is seeing mosquitos spread diseases farther and faster than ever before.

Extreme weather events, land degradation and water scarcity are displacing people and affecting their health. Pollution and plastics are found at the bottom of our deepest oceans, the highest mountains, and have made their way into our food chain.

Systems that produce highly processed, unhealthy foods and beverages are driving a wave of obesity, increasing cancer and heart disease while generating a third of global greenhouse gas emissions.

While the COVID-19 pandemic showed us the healing power of science, it also highlighted the inequities in our world. The pandemic has revealed weaknesses in all areas of society and underlined the urgency of creating sustainable well-being societies committed to achieving equitable health now and for future generations without breaching ecological limits. The present design of the economy leads to inequitable distribution of income, wealth and power, with too many people still living in poverty and instability. A well-being economy has human well-being, equity and ecological sustainability as its goals. These goals are translated into long-term investments, well-being budgets, social protection and legal and fiscal strategies. Breaking these cycles of destruction for the planet and human health requires legislative action, corporate reform and individuals to be supported and incentivized to make healthy choices.

Source: <https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-health-day>

Wiad Lek. 2022;75(5 p1):1208-1222

ASSESSMENT OF PRACTICAL SKILLS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF HEALTHCARE DURING THE OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED PRACTICAL (CLINICAL) EXAM (OSCI) AS A COMPONENT OF THE CERTIFICATION OF FUTURE DOCTORS

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Introduction: Future masters of medicine face important tasks in mastering the theoretical foundations and acquiring practical skills in providing medical care and organizing the treatment and diagnostic process. Verification of these competencies in the course of attestation of graduates is carried out within the framework of the standardized test state exam «Krok-2» and the objective structured practical (clinical) exam (OSCI).

The aim: Substantiation of the content and program of the objective structured practical (clinical) exam on the organization of health care and development of the station passport.

Materials and methods: The research methodology was based on the application of information-analytical method and content analysis. The national educational standards regulating the requirements for the training of masters of medicine, normative and legal documents of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, etc. were analyzed.

Results: The analysis of the legal framework allowed determining the basic requirements for the practical training of masters of medicine. According to the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine «On approval of the standard of higher education in the specialty 222 Medicine for the second (masters) level of higher education» defined special (professional, subject) competencies, which must be able by the graduate. The list of special (professional) competencies includes the ability to maintain medical records, including electronic forms of documents. As a result of the training of higher education applicants defined by the Standard, the ability to keep medical records of the patient and the population on the basis of regulatory documents is provided. According to the Handbook of Qualification Characteristics of Workers' Professions (issue 78 Health Care), approved by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the qualification characteristics of general practitioners - family doctors provide knowledge of the rules of medical documentation.

The OSCI-2 station in the discipline «Health Care Organization» is dedicated to testing these knowledge and skills as part of a doctor's training.

The educational purpose of the organization of the station is to assess the ability to choose and fill out forms of documents required by the doctor to record the health of the population and its activities in different situations, which must be demonstrated by students. The passage time of the station is 5 minutes.

Several variants of tasks have been developed to test the ability to choose and fill in document forms. They included demonstrations by graduates of the ability to choose and complete the forms of documents required for a particular diagnosis with coding of diagnoses according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, X revision. Several variants of diagnoses of socially significant and socially dangerous diseases were selected, including cancer, active tuberculosis or its recurrence, infectious disease, food or acute occupational poisoning, unusual reaction to vaccination, and fixation of causes of death.

In addition, instructions were developed for the teacher-observer, for the student, tickets, student check-list, exam program developed and videos created to help the student prepare for the OSCI station on the organization of health care.

Conclusions: Substantiation of the content and program of the objective structured practical (clinical) exam (OSCI) on the organization of health care allows to introduce an objective test of practical skills of future masters of medicine in the framework of state certification of graduates of medical universities.

KEY WORDS: practical skills, selection and completion of medical documents, objective structured practical (clinical) exam (OSCI), health care organization.