

ETHICAL AND DEONTOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF ALLERGOLOGISTS IN THE PERIOD OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Relevance. Among the problems of theoretical medicine and practical healthcare in Uzbekistan, communicative competence and ethical and deontological education have not yet taken their proper place, they have turned out to be secondary (2,3). If the insufficient professional competence of a medical worker cannot always be recognized by the patient, then his moral character is exposed without difficulty. This leads to a negative society and does not contribute to the successful solution of the important tasks facing independent Uzbekistan. The curricula of universities in allergology do not sufficiently cover knowledge of psychology, philosophy and deontology, future allergists do not receive the necessary knowledge in this field and therefore do not evaluate the actions of patients. The lack of interest of the department in this important field of medical education worsens the quality of the medical worker. (1,4). Such necessary moral qualities as empathy, mercy, sociability, and smiling should be the daily behavior of a medical worker. (2,5). Communication problems are a complex, multifaceted process of communication between people, including the exchange of information, perception and understanding, and often the assessment of another person's behavior. Interpersonal communication, most often dialogical, is an indispensable component of professional medical activity. Intelligence, a sense of contact, the ability to listen and direct the patient's train of thought in the right direction, as well as other qualities have always been inherent in the best part of tabibs and national doctors like ibn Sino, ar-Roziy, Hakim Yusufiy, Zohidkhon ibn Vosithon Shoshi, academician-pediatrician S.Shamsieva, academician –pediatric surgeon A.Sulaimonova, professor therapist E.Kasimova, R.Alavia, A.Zohidia. (4,5).

Keywords: medical deontology, professional ethics, communicative competence, allergology education, medical students, interpersonal communication, national mentality.

The purpose. To study the communicative competence and behavior of students, to conduct comparative characteristics before the start of the cycle of allergology and immunology and after the end of the cycle.

Materials and methods. The object of the study was students of the medical and medical pedagogical faculty who underwent a cycle of allergology at our department. There were 10 students in each group, in total 5 groups from the medical and 2 groups

from the medical pedagogical were studied. In total, 70 students were under our supervision, of which 51 (72.9%) girls and 19 (27.1%) boys aged 22 to 29 years old. The first lesson for all students was usually an hour of spiritual enlightenment, where, in addition to the policy of the government of Uzbekistan, the rules of medical ethics and deontology were widely and fully covered, according to the national mentality. The literature and experiences of the work of tabibs and doctors of previous years, their behavior, and experiences of communicating with various patients are widely presented. In addition to the first lesson, in the remaining 8 seminar classes with 6 hours each and 4 lectures with 2 hours each, in addition to the main topic, the technique of communicative competence, medical deontology and the basics of professional ethics were also taught.

Results and discussion. At the end of the academic cycle, a conversation was held with each student on medical deontology and professional ethics, and a written survey was also conducted, where problems and questions on the communicative competence of future doctors were highlighted. Practically all students in the number of 70 (100%) noted the need to increase the number of hours in the curriculum on medical deontology and professional ethics, as well as classes on the communicative activity of future doctors. 46 of the 70 students surveyed (65.7%) indicated the need to increase study hours in psychology and interpersonal communication, while girls prevailed (39, i.e. 84.8%) of those surveyed in this section. 36 students indicated the need to increase practical classes and lecture hours in medical philosophy, which amounted to 51.4%. However, boys prevailed here (22 out of 36 respondents, i.e. 61.4%). Almost all students admitted that after such mental exercises, their well-being improved, interpersonal relations normalized, communicative competence improved, their general medical horizons expanded, as well as knowledge about the legacy of tabibs and doctors of previous years. 4 students (5.7%) admitted that after graduating from the academy they will conduct research in this important field of medicine and defend their master's, PhD and doctoral dissertations.

Of course, this research and survey were conducted informally and may contain some subjective information. Due to the small number of students surveyed, statistical reliability may also not be convincing. But despite these objective reasons, with the help of this experiment, we learned the inner world of future medical professionals - general practitioners and allergists, their attitudes to medical deontology, professional ethics, and communicative competence, as well as their attitude to interpersonal problems. As an addition, they realized the need to band medical psychology and philosophy with the national mentality.

Conclusions. Our brief experiment allowed us to draw some conclusions:

1. The communicative competence and attitude to medical deontology and professional ethics of future medical workers depends on the temperament, home education and pre-university worldview, as well as on the gender of students.

2. The psychological involvement of female students is higher than that of male students.

3. The increase in medical philosophy was observed more in male students.

4. To improve the communicative competence of future allergists and immunologists, it is necessary to increase the number of practical classes and lecture hours on medical deontology, medical psychology, as well as on medical philosophy related to the national mentality.

List of literature.

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