

IN THE STUDENTS OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL-ENVIRONMENTAL COMPETENCE

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Abstract: The article examines the theoretical-methodological basis of improving the methodology of development of bioethical knowledge of higher medical students, pedagogical mechanisms and technological basis of development. Also, an integrative method of developing medical-ecological competence in medical university students were analyzed.

Key words: medicine, competence, medical-ecological competence, reproductive, technology, improvement, pedagogical, technological, model, monitoring, didactic, design, expert assessment, pedagogical experiment, integrative.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada tibbiyot oliygohi talabalarida tibbiy-ekologik kompetentlikni rivojlantirishning nazariy-metodologik asoslari, integrativ metodikasi va uni takomillashtirish samaradorligi o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, tibbiyot oliygohlari talabalarida tibbiy-ekologik kompetentlikni rivojlantirishning nazariy jihatlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiyot, kompetentlik, tibbiy-ekologik kompetentlik, reproduktiv, texnologiya, takomillashtirish, pedagogik, texnologik, model, monitoring, didaktik, loyihalash, ekspert baholash, pedagogik eksperiment, integrativ.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются теоретико-методологические основы совершенствования методики развития биоэтических знаний студентов-медиков, педагогические механизмы и технологические основы разработки. Также проанализированы интегративный метод развития медико-экологической компетентности студентов медицинского Вуза.

Ключевые слова: медицина, компетентность, медико-экологическая компетентность, репродуктивная, технология, совершенствование, педагогический, технологический, модель, мониторинг, дидактический, проектирование, экспертная оценка, педагогический эксперимент, интегративный.

In the development of medical and environmental competence in students of medical universities, achievements in the field of implementation of new medical technologies, teaching problems such as human genome reading, hereditary treatment, cloning, distribution of hereditary modified organisms and their use in the preparation of food products, and the formation of knowledge and associations in this regard in future personnel are of particular importance. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the World Health Organization recommends the introduction of a bioethics course in medical institutions of all countries. Because Bioethics is based on the logic of modern theories of ethics and law, objectively assessing students to certain problem situations that arise in modern applied medicine, developing criteria for finding a rational solution to problems of ethics and law, health problems caused by the development of

Science and technology, the creation of transgenic plants and animals and their inclusion in the biosphere, problems, occupies an important place in the discussion of complex painful issues of human life.

In the education “medical ecology”, aimed at the development of medical and environmental competence in students of medical universities, these issues are evaluated not only from the point of view of the toxicity or bullying of products, but also from the point of view of the moral, religious and cultural values of a person. In this sense, in the education of medical ecology, problems that have not previously thought of humanity and, together with this, do not have their final conclusions today, comprehensive issues arising in human - nature-society relations are discussed. It is for this reason that it is very important to apply its foundations, structure, methods and methods of operation not only within the framework of modern science, but also in practice.

The expansion of individual rights and freedoms in today's society pursues a goal based on the value in medicine that a doctor and a patient should be established on the basis of complementary (complementary) principles in relation to each other, relations of medicine with other social institutions that guarantee human rights. Today, new technologies have made it possible to carry out the production of medicines almost completely industrially. On the one hand, this has greatly expanded the possibilities of Medicine. The centuries-old process of division of labor between medicine itself and drug preparation was completed. If, in the early stages of the development of Medicine, the doctor was at the same time both a drug maker and, most often, an author, then only the profession of a provocateur arose, which, based on the instructions of the doctor, only prepares medicines. The emergence of the profession of pharmacology as a science made it possible for the definitive formation of dorishunosity as an independent branch of Medicine. The technological process, on the other hand, allowed the preparation of medicines to be put on the production path. This allowed, first of all, the separation of drug addiction from medicine, the acquisition of commercial duties for it. Now it has become difficult to say whether dorishunos is a child of medicine or a “child” of Commerce. However, this is a separate topic. It is important here that a spiritual and legal gap has arisen in connection with the separation of this network as an independent network. For the development of medicines on an industrial scale, it is necessary to look for markets to come up with, Test, sell them . Consequently, it is necessary to also establish scientific research and testing activities in this area, taking into account the fact that medicine adheres to the principles of ethics, but medicine is also entrepreneurship.

In the development of medical and environmental competence in the students of medical universities, it is relevant to pay special attention to the knowledge of Medicine in the formation of human value, human rights and global bioengineering relations. Medicine has had a priority right to a person in the center of research and activity in all times and in all peoples. It was in the bosom of medicine that the first spiritual principles of attitudes towards life, health, death arose. But the transition to a post-industrialization society has dramatically expanded our perceptions of living being, and most importantly, further expanded the possibility of (manipulation) of living being without realizing it. Humanity was able to advance the obvious

threat posed by its power and began to develop mechanisms to protect life from the uncontrollable repression of the mind. On the basis of the ethics of Ancient Medicine, a new science Bioethics was born, the spiritual attitude to all living things became the subject of bioethics. It is obvious that among all living things for a person, a person himself is the most expensive, consequently, the attitude towards a person as a living being is a priority value of bioethics. Therefore, Bioethics is emerging as a way to assess and value biological existence as a moral value in the context of increasing the possibility of unconscious management (manipulation) of a living being.

It was by the very last quarter of the 20th century that the changes that occur before the eyes of mankind began to be clearly felt. It began to be tormented by environmental problems, new diseases appeared. Previously existing diseases, in a different way, began yesterday, the tone of food changed, and new means of Information, Communication, movement began to require previously undeveloped qualities in a person. There was a feeling of danger that threatened life on its own. The first to realize the nature of this threat were environmentalists. By the end of the 20th century, alarming moods arose about the newest Biotechnologies, the statements of thoughts began to be expressed that humanity is experiencing an anthropological crisis. In general, if viewed from the point of view of rational pessimism, each new achievement of humanity can be considered as a threat to its existence. If optimism is considered from the criteria, on the contrary, each new stage of development should bring prosperity.

The development of methods for studying the health of the population, the study of the main indicators of the health of the population in relation to social, biological factors, external environment, concrete Life, labor, living conditions is the main task of sanitary statistics. There is no hygiene science that does not deal with Population Health Statistics. Therefore, Population Health statistics are given a wide place in sanitary statistics to the methods of its study. Currently, in most studies, an integrated assessment of Public Health is being tried.

Under the influence of complex factors, the indicators of Population Health can change dramatically. These changes are manifested in certain youth, gender, social groups of the population, time and area, acquire a regional character, and are subject to certain laws in terms of distribution, in other words, have their own epidemiology-epidemiological character.

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