

TRAINING OF PRIMARY CARE DOCTORS ON CURRENT ISSUES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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Abstract: Infectious diseases have always been at the center of human attention. Despite repeated statements by individual researchers, organizations and politicians about the victory over infections, they continue to play a significant role in human pathology.

Keywords: Infectious diseases, vocational training, health.

INTRODUCTION

Unlike heart and vascular diseases, cancer, injuries and damage, diabetes mellitus, which in many countries are the main cause of morbidity and mortality in the population, infectious diseases with their epidemic potential are capable of global spread, are unpredictable, and effective control over them is possible only on a planetary scale.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Significant recent scientific progress has only to a small extent clarified our knowledge of the biological and genetic diversity of life on Earth, 90% of which is due to microorganisms. Until now, the entire spectrum of infectious pathology remains unclear, and its numerous manifestations often take even experienced specialists by surprise. Today, health authorities are only able to more or less effectively respond to epidemics that have already arisen, but practically none of them were predicted in a timely manner, much less prevented. Awareness of the possible threats of pandemic spread of infections against the backdrop of the lack of objective and reliable prognosis criteria forces doctors to unite the efforts of leading countries of the world and develop targeted programs within international organizations for the study of infectious diseases and their control.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It has become obvious that only a targeted concentration of the scientific, technological and economic potential of all humanity can bring tangible results in this area. An example of such cooperation is the eradication of smallpox on a global scale and the eradication of some other infectious diseases (poliomyelitis, measles, dracunculiasis) on individual continents. Thanks to the timely response of the WHO and the active involvement of researchers from many countries, it was possible to quickly decipher the nature of the previously unknown coronavirus infection SARS and prevent its pandemic spread.

In all countries, an effective way to create a harmonious health care system is considered to be strengthening primary care, where the key figure is the family doctor (general practitioner), who coordinates and controls all care provided to the patient [1]. In our country, this function is mainly performed by local doctors - internists and pediatricians (although in recent years the number of general practitioners has also been growing). A general practitioner is an independent link in the healthcare system, an organizer of medical care, with his own staff and broad legal (and in some countries, financial) powers. But the main advantage of a general practitioner is his focus on long-term, systematic patient management, emphasis on disease prevention, close partnership with the family, and consideration of a wide range of psychological and social factors when working with patients.

The purpose of teaching infectious diseases is to train primary care doctors: on the organization of anti-epidemic and treatment and preventive measures at the pre-hospital and hospital stages,

providing laboratory and instrumental examination of patients; methods of administering serums and vaccines (not only in a hospital setting, but also at home); providing emergency assistance. At the same time, it is envisaged that the lecture material will include the latest data on the epidemiological situation in the region, country and world, as well as advances in pharmacointegrative approaches to the pathogenesis of a number of diseases. A special place is occupied by the analysis of deaths registered in the territories, as well as the analysis of outbreak morbidity. Training is carried out according to the principle “from symptoms (syndromes) to diagnosis”, the classes cover the following topics: early and differential diagnosis of diseases occurring with febrile-intoxication, catarrhal-respiratory, meningeal, diarrheal, icteric, articular syndromes, emergency co-operative syndromes standing, etc. When analyzing one topic, 8–12 specific nosological forms are discussed, in addition to this, demonstrations of patients are carried out, practical skills are mastered, etc.

There are problems that any doctor must solve in any situation - this is the provision of emergency care. Their importance can hardly be questioned. Therefore, the training program for primary care physicians includes such a component as knowledge of the principles of emergency care in extreme situations and the ability to provide first aid in critical conditions with infectious pathology. Particular attention in teaching infectious diseases to primary care physicians should be paid to issues of integration with related disciplines, especially microbiology, virology, immunology, as well as the development of practical skills in infectious diseases [1, 3].

Taking into account the above, we, in accordance with the program and approximate thematic plan of lectures and practical classes, have compiled methodological instructions for conducting practical classes and lectures and a thematic plan including current issues of infectious pathology and their regional characteristics, taking into account the goals and objectives of doctors' activities primary health care.

CONCLUSION

It is impossible not to pay attention to the fact that the increase in socially determined infections has caused the need to clarify the social history and simultaneous treatment of a number of associated infections combined with drug addiction, alcoholism, and injuries. If previously the main task of an infectious disease doctor was only the diagnosis and treatment of diseases that had a cyclical course, usually limited to a short time period, then at present, in conditions of prevailing chronic pathology, teaching the patient to rationally react is becoming increasingly important - nutritional status, work activity, behavior at home, prevention of infection of others [2, 4]. In this regard, the doctor needs to have the skills of a psychologist and pay much more attention to communication with patients. We focus on this when training primary care specialists in the features of infectious pathology.

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