

ГУМАНИТАРНЫЕ НАУКИ

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**ASSESSMENT OF THE PHYSICIAN'S PROFESSION
ATTRACTIVENESS BY MEDICAL STUDENTS**

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Abstract: The article presents the analysis of the results of a voluntary anonymous survey among the fifth-year students of the preventive medicine faculty. Students' feedback by means of survey allows to create the most favorable conditions for solving the problems identified.

Key words: survey, evaluation, prestige of the profession, healthcare

Introduction

There is a significant difference in the assessment of the physician's profession attractiveness made by applicants and medical students. Thus, it can create problems in the desire of students to be involved in the medical profession and result in the lack of expected motivation.

The purpose of the research - was to perform a survey and analyze the survey results to make recommendations on how to solve the identified problems.

Materials and methods

The study was based on the survey organized in the semi-structured questionnaires. Special computer software was applied for data collection and processing that allows to use data filtering and sorting out tools.

An anonymous survey of students was conducted (the majority of respondents included the so-called "most socially active age"). A semi-structured questionnaire included four questions: 2 questions to evaluate the profession according to the scale, and 2 questions required answers to open questions. Students were asked to evaluate prestige of the profession at the time of admission comparatively to the current stage based on 10-point scale. At the end of the survey 84 responses were obtained. The survey was conducted during 2 weeks in February 2019.

Results and discussion

Out of 84, 19 respondents did not change their opinions. The majority of respondents rated highly the prestige of the profession by the time of admission within the range of 7 to 10. The dominant position of high scores was not preserved at the end of the survey; on the contrary, the largest segment of 19% chose score 5. It is also worth noting that the average value of variance between the answers in one test was 3 units. The analysis of the 3rd question allowed us to determine the main

reasons for the change in evolution with regard to the prestige of the profession: poor working conditions (21) 20.5%; low wages (17) 16.6%; presence of negative public attitude towards doctors (16) 15.6%; dissatisfaction with the conditions of education, and the level of knowledge (14) 13.7%; viewing the health system from inside (14) 13.7%; legal status of the doctor (9) 8.8%.

The most striking answers of students to the open questions of the surveys were as follows: “It turned out that medicine refers to the service provision segment of economy, thus consumptive attitude is prevailing”; “To earn at least for some existence, doctors have to virtually live at work. What is the time and effort spent for? To work for petty cash for days in half ruined hospitals?”; “Ministers of Health live in an ephemeral environment that is completely different from the reality”; “After 6 years of study a graduate still needs special skills as a practitioner”. The most common changes proposed by students were as follows: increase of wages 25.8%; abolition of the system of mandatory insurance 16.1%; strengthening the legal protection of doctors 15%; equipping hospitals properly 9.6%; improving the quality of education, and improving the conditions for provision of education 7.5%; introduction of electronic medical cards and recording interviews with patients 5.3%. The most striking answers of students were as follows: “Engaging communities for legal protection of doctors”; “Introducing the system of quality control over the doctors’ performance, monitoring and evaluation”; “If I were the Minister of Health, I would not steal and would not let others to rob”; “I would change the whole system upside down. It is useless to change certain aspects, it is necessary to change the whole system”; “Promoting the project "Prudent polyclinic" on a wider scale”.

Conclusions:

As a result of an anonymous survey, the authors made the conclusions that the prestige of the profession has considerably declined among students. If at the beginning of enrollment in average the prestige rate varied between 7-10; at the current stage the rate was 5. Four respondents chose the minimum possible score. The main reasons for such decline are as follows: getting to the essence of the profession from inside; getting information about the level of wages, working conditions, and the legal status of the doctor. A huge variance in the evaluation of the prestige of doctors indicates the lack of awareness about the real situation in the health care by the time of enrollment. On the basis of the abovementioned problem identified by the survey, the students proposed a number of ideas to address improvement of working conditions, legal protection of doctors, and increase of wages. Negative attitude of the population towards doctors can result in decreased quality of medical care and interest of doctors to profession, which in its turn will impact negatively the health status of the population.

To solve the problem of increasing the prestige of the profession, the authors offer a number of their own ideas that can be applied by any doctor at the workspace:

1. Conducting a popular science blog by means of available social networks for the sake of educating the population in health issues, and informing future students about the real situation in medicine.

2. Regular self-development and capacity building efforts, supporting fresh doctors by mentoring; on-job training will help to form a team capable of solving problems of any complexity without excessive burden on an individual doctor, which in turn will have a positive impact on the level of health care, and positive mood of medical staff.

3. Optimization of the work space, preparation of templates that will help to release time, thus enabling the medical staff to dedicate time to self-development, or to patients and/ or have a rest that will favorably affect the working atmosphere, and health of medical staff.

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**INTEGRATION OF A SPECIALIST INTO THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE:
LINGUISTIC TRAINING AND CROSS CULTURAL INTERACTION**

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Annotation: The article considers the possibilities of international internships for medical students and doctors. The problems of insufficient linguistic training of health care manpower for representing Russian Federation at the international level are discussed. Ways to work out these issues are suggested.

Key words: medical students, internships, scientific exchange.

Abstract

Our century can be undoubtedly called the peak of medicine. Every year the number of revolutionary discoveries grows, we comprehend the secrets of the human body more and more and manage previously incurable diseases. However, there are a lot of unsolved problems. Global health problems threaten the entire population of the planet. For their solving doctors from all over the world needs to unite.

There are many opportunities for students of medical universities and doctors to prove themselves in the international medical community. Students have to face many challenges starting from profound professional knowledge to mustering English.