

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE MEDICAL SPECIALISTS: SPIRITUAL-MORAL ASPECTS

The article emphasizes the tasks of the modern medical area in Ukraine, analyzes the difficulties and problems in the field of professional training of healthcare professionals. The author reveals the main components of the professional competence of the modern medical worker, emphasizes the necessity of his/her general, cultural, professional development and self-improvement. It is proved that further destiny of the patient, his/her health, and the ability to carry out the professional activity depends on the general and professional culture of the medical worker, his/her personal traits and qualities, principles, world outlook, moral values.

Keywords: spiritual-moral culture, medical sphere professionals, future specialists, professional training, professional duty, moral values.

The aim of the article – is to highlight the peculiarities of the spiritual-moral formation of future medical professionals in the process of professional training.

Problem statement and analysis of recent research. Nowadays dictates the necessity to revise the traditional approaches to educate the human being of new millennium. In this context, the special attention is paid to the emphasizing of ways of vital competences formation, establishment of potentials and skills, and on this basis, the development of a qualified specialist, able to multiply the wealth of our country. It is important to make adjustments into the spiritual-moral aspect of personal professional development, the definition of the norms and values that act as regulators of further professional activity. Therefore, the main task of the medical field today is to train highly-qualified specialists with a high level of spiritual-moral culture and responsibility.

It was determined that the future destiny of the patient, his/her health, the possibility to carry out his/her professional activity, and, consequently, the general economic condition of the state, depend on the general and professional culture of the medical worker, his personal traits and qualities, principles, world outlook, following the universal values. This is emphasized by the main normative documents on education and reforming of medicine in Ukraine. In general, since 2014, the Ministry of Health has initiated the development of a National Healthcare Reforming Strategy in Ukraine by making adjustments, changes and transformations into the traditional system. At the heart of this reforming – is to create the respective conditions to provide qualitative and affordable medical services to the entire population of the country by the expand of the possibilities of obtaining medical care, equipment of medical institutions with the necessary equipment, improvement of the professional level of specialists and so on.

Analysis of the research the authors rely on. The study of scientific sources on the outlined issue showed that this problem was and remains relevant, as it was confirmed by the scientific achievements of scientists, namely: H. Atanov, V.

Banshchikov, T. Bakhteyev, I. Bekh, V. Burega, O. Budnyk, H. Vasianovych, O. Volosovets, V. Huskov, V. Kazakov, B. Karvarsarsky, V. Kotelnikov, I. Kryzhanivska, V. Kudin, V. Lisovy, S. Maksymenko, V. Moskalenko, Ye. Petrov, L. Pukhovska, Ye. Spitsyna, T. Shatylo and others.

Statement of basic materials. The specificity of the medical profession gives grounds to recognize the future specialists of the medical field, and today – students of institutions of higher education (IHE) – the special social group. It is also noteworthy that the effectiveness of their future professional activity is determined by the traits of young people that testify to their upbringing and cultural level – a guarantor of an adequate level of patient’s care management, care manifestations and promoting recovery. This demonstrates the necessity for the spiritual, moral upbringing of future professionals based on the best traditions and experience of higher medical education and practice.

It is worth noting that moral norms, qualities, motives are the core in all spheres of personal activity. Professional activity, like any other, is dependent on the moral qualities and principles used by a specialist in order to achieve the desired goal, fulfill a professional duty, self-actualization of their own intentions in the practice, etc. Therefore, in the medical field, duty, honor, conscience, which demonstrate a specialist’s self-dignity, his/her responsibility for professional actions and compliance with the vocation, recognition of the chosen profession as the meaning of his/her life are prevailing. On the other hand, the humanistic paradigm of medical professional training of specialists serves to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding, open and trusting relationships in the process of treatment, and understanding of the specificity of diseases; arouses a sense of obligation to another person, a desire to help that person, and therefore encourages a specialist to provide qualitative medical services.

Spiritual-moral aspect of professional training of the future medical worker is considered as a process of formation of professional competences and personal qualities, norms, values necessary for effective realization of professional activity in the field of medical services. Instead, performance of the professional activity involves the formation of professional qualities of future medical specialists based on personal traits, properties through familiarization, mastery and further guidance of common human norms, values and principles. Moral education of modern students of higher medical educational institutions is of paramount importance, including:

- a) moral feelings: conscience, duty, responsibility, sincerity, openness;
- b) moral image (tolerance, charity);
- c) moral behavior (willingness to serve people, manifestation of spiritual moderation, goodwill) and others.

The educational process is based on the consideration of individual inclinations and abilities of students of medical institutions, personal approach to future specialists and the implementation of qualitative professional training, which requires a conscious attitude to the value of human life, the necessity to care for it.

Moral component of the professional activity of a modern medical professional – is the set of his/her moral norms and principles, rules, traditions and customs, values, personal beliefs and attitudes that are priorities in practical activity. Moral norms and values, in particular, are formed and function directly during the implementation into

the practice of the main tasks that a specialist faces, in the course of assisting patients, in the process of interaction with others, etc.

Formation of the professional culture of the future medical worker – is a long and complicated process involving the influence on the personality of external (dominant ideology, democratic values, state policy, specificity of social-professional relations, national traditions and customs) and internal (socio-cultural space, professional environment and the specifics of the relationships in it, own professional experience) factors. On the other hand, subjective factors, such as: the level of general culture of a future specialist, the person's desire for professional education, the inclinations and abilities to perform a professional activity, readiness and sacrifice, etc., deserve special attention. It is worth noting that (according to I. Model's theory) the professional culture of the health care worker includes two main components: praxeological and spiritual. The latter is formed on the background of personal traits, qualities and properties, abilities, inclinations of a specialist and involves a close combination of individual and professional indices, testifying the proper level of professionalism.

Professional competence as an indicator and result of an appropriate level of professional training of a future medical professional includes motivational-value attitude to their activity, spiritual and moral positions, professional knowledge, know-how and skills, which generally allow realization in practice humanistic values, make the necessary decisions and take the responsibility. Therefore, the basic conditions ensuring the fulfillment of professional duty in practice are the acquired professional knowledge by the specialists, their communicative competence (openness, listening ability, tolerance, empathy, etc.), cognitive and reflexive skills, and the desire for self-development. In general, in the process of training, future health professionals should increase their overall cultural level of professional-ethical development.

The formation of social competence and the professional position of future specialists, the development of their beliefs, attitudes, prioritization, and determination of motives for professional activity are of great importance. On the other hand, an emotional-willpower component is at the forefront of the professional development of the modern health care professional, serving to develop the ability to self-regulate, control activity and behavior, to enrich the experience of perception and understanding of other people. Effective influence on the emotional sphere of future medical workers in the process of their professional training by the scientific-pedagogical staff of IHE serves the emergence of social-value emotions, the formation of skills of perception and empathy. These and other aspects make it possible to increase the effectiveness of future medical specialists' professional training, increase their awareness of the specifics and peculiarities of the chosen specialty, the sphere of professional communication and interaction.

Thus, the creation of appropriate conditions for mastering the spiritual-moral and aesthetic ideals of the future specialist's personality, the ability to use them in practice; development of communicative competence are in the basis of spiritual-moral education of future medical professionals. Today, scientists argue that it is necessary to develop in the future professionals the so-called bioethical responsibility – a set of intellectual-emotional beliefs of the individual, forms of social consciousness and types of social relations that determine the moral orientation and behavior of the specialist, his/her attitude towards himself/herself, people, professional activity. This, in turn, will allow us to form a highly skilled health care professional, capable of providing

qualitative medical care without causing any physical, moral or emotional harm both towards himself/herself and others.

Conclusions. The above-indicated allows us to claim that the professional training of future health care specialists involves a close combination of educational, didactic and developmental components, which will be based on the principles of student-centrism, recognition of personality – as the highest value in society. Taking into account the individual abilities, inclinations, abilities and interests of students will serve the proper organization of the educational process in the institution of higher medical education, and the study and implementation of best medical experience in the development of spirituality and morality of a person will allow us to form a comprehensively developed, competitive medical worker of the innovation medical institution to be the result of modern reform in the medical field.

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