Significant drug interactions exist: omeprazole, metoprolol, and silymarin inhibit CYP2C19, potentially enhancing diazepam effects. These must be considered in dosing calculations.

Women received significantly lower maximum diazepam doses than men, warranting further investigation into gender-based differences in benzodiazepine pharmacokinetics or prescribing patterns.

High patient heterogeneity (non-normal parameter distributions across diagnostic groups) mandates individualized therapeutic approaches based on clinical assessment rather than fixed regimens.

Refractory delirium (4.2% requiring thiopental) and pharmacogenetic factors (CYP2C19 polymorphisms) represent important directions for future research and clinical optimization.

Development of a clinical dosing calculator incorporating patient characteristics, mental status, and concomitant therapy could potentially reduce ICU length of stay and associated costs.

LITERATURE

1. Grover, S. Delirium Tremens: Assessment and Management / S. Grover, A. Ghosh // J. Clin. Exp. Hepatol. – 2018. – № 8(4). – P. 460–470.

2. Muronov, A. Ye. Delirium tremens: early diagnosis and intensive care guidelines / A. Ye. Muronov // Bulletin of Intensive Care. – 2020. – № 1. – P. 53–65.

3. Clinical protocol No. 99. Ministry of Health, Belarus. 2021.

4. Schmidt K.J., Doshi M.R., Holzhausen J.M., et al. Treatment of Severe Alcohol Withdrawal. Ann. Pharmacother. 2016;50(5):389-401.

5. Skrybin V.Yu., Zastrozhin M.S., Grishina E.A., et al. CYP2C19*17 polymorphism and diazepam efficacy/ safety in alcohol withdrawal. Bulletin of Siberian Medicine. 2019;18(4):119-126.

УДК 616-089.5:378.6-057.875-054.6

A. K. U. H. Dasanayaka, S. K. D. N. K. Korala

Scientific supervisor: Senior lecturer T. I. Harbachova

Educational Establishment
"Gomel State Medical University"
Gomel, Republic of Belarus

KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS OF ANESTHESIOLOGY AS A CAREER CHOICE AMONG FOREIGN MEDICAL STUDENTS OF GOMEL STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Introduction

Anesthesiology is a multifaceted specialty encompassing perioperative care, critical care, and pain management, yet it remains underrepresented in medical curricula and often misunderstood by students. This limited early exposure is particularly concerning given the global shortage of anesthesia providers. When students do engage with the field, interest is typically driven by factors such as hands-on procedural work, lifestyle considerations, intellectual challenge, and meaningful mentorship. This study examines these dynamics in 90 medical students, finding that despite minimal prior exposure, interest remained stable or grew for 80% of participants. Understanding these motivators can help educators better support and cultivate the next generation of anesthesiologists.

Goal

Assess medical students' knowledge, perceptions, and the evolution of their interest in anesthesiology as a career throughout their medical education.

Material and methods of research

This cross-sectional study was conducted among 90 medical students to assess their knowledge, perceptions, and interest in anesthesiology.A structured, self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data on demographics, clinical rotation experience, knowledge level, career perceptions,

and interest in anesthesiology. Participants from all academic years (1st to 6th year) voluntarily took part in the study. Data were analyzed using SPSS software, and descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages) were calculated. All responses were anonymous, and informed consent was obtained from each participant.

The results of the research and their discussion

A total of 90 medical students took part in this study, with a fairly balanced mix of genders 53.3% female and 46.7% male. Students from all academic years were represented, most commonly those in their fourth year (24.4%), followed by sixth (17.8%), third (16.7%), fifth (15.6%), second (13.3%), and first year (12.2%).

When it came to hands-on experience, less than half of the students (45.6%) had already completed their clinical rotation in anesthesiology, meaning the majority (54.4%) were still relying on classroom knowledge and indirect exposure to form their impressions of the field.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the lack of clinical exposure, many students felt their understanding of anesthesiology was limited. Only about one in five (21.1%) rated their knowledge as "good," while nearly half (46.7%) described it as "poor" or "very poor." This gap in knowledge points to a broader issue: anesthesiology may not receive enough attention in the earlier years of medical training, leaving students with an incomplete picture of what the specialty truly involves.

Despite limited knowledge, the majority of students expressed some level of interest in anesthesiology. Only 11.1% reported being "not at all interested," while 34.4% showed low interest ("not much"), 32.2% were neutral, and 33.4% were either "fairly interested" or "extremely interested." These figures suggest that anesthesiology holds appeal for a considerable portion of students, even those with limited exposure.

Most notably, when asked about changes in their interest during medical school, 48.9% reported that their interest had remained the same, while 31.1% stated it had increased. Only 3.3% reported decreased interest, and 16.7% were unsure. This stability and growth in interest, despite limited knowledge, suggest that anesthesiology possesses inherent qualities that resonate with students. The most commonly cited reasons for interest included:

- Desire for a controllable lifestyle/good work-life balance.
- Appeal of hands-on, procedural work.
- The intellectual challenge of managing critical situations.
- Diversity of practice settings (OR, ICU, Pain Clinic).
- Interest in physiology and pharmacology.
- Positive clinical rotation experience.
- Financial considerations.
- Influence of a mentor or role model.

These findings are consistent with existing literature, which identifies lifestyle considerations, procedural focus, and intellectual stimulation as key factors attracting medical students to anesthesiology. The fact that positive rotation experiences and mentorship were frequently mentioned underscores the critical role of clinical exposure and faculty engagement in shaping career choices.

Students who had completed their anesthesiology rotation (45.6%) demonstrated higher knowledge ratings and more defined career interests compared to those without rotation experience. This suggests that hands-on exposure during clinical years plays a vital role in demystifying the specialty and solidifying students' career intentions. The operating room, ICU, and pain clinic were the most frequently recognized practice settings, indicating that students have a reasonable understanding of where anesthesiologists work, even if their knowledge of the specialty's scope is limited.

Conclusions

This study demonstrates that medical students' interest in anesthesiology remains stable or increases throughout their education, driven by factors such as lifestyle compatibility, procedural

work, intellectual challenge, and positive clinical exposure. However, a significant knowledge gap exists, with nearly half of students rating their understanding of the specialty as poor or very poor. These findings highlight the need for enhanced anesthesiology education and early clinical exposure in medical curricula. By improving awareness and providing quality rotation experiences, medical schools can help students make informed career choices and support future workforce needs in anesthesiology.

LITERATURE

1. Ambani, G. Perceptions and Knowledge of Anaesthesiology Among Medical Undergraduates: A Survey of Career Pathways and Influences / G. Ambani, A. Pahade // SRMS JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. – 2025. – T. 10. № Suppl1. C. S8–S12.

2. Aldobekhi, F. S. S. Influence of Factors on Career Intentions: A Cross-Sectional Study of Female Medical Students Pursuing Anesthesia Careers in Saudi Arabia / F. S. S. Aldobekhi // Journal of Pioneering Medical Sciences. – 2024. – T. 13. – C. 121–128.

3. Perception of Medical Graduates Towards Anesthesiology: A Prospective Cross-Sectional Study / R. Pradhan [et al.] // Journal of Society of Surgeons of Nepal. – 2022. – T. 25. – № 1. – C. 22–26.

4. Perception of Medical Students on Anaesthesiology as a Specialty: A Systematic Review / C. C. Okeke [et al.] // Cureus. – 2024. – T. 16. – № 11. – C. e73213–e73213.

УДК 617.572-001-009.7-036.12-07-089

M. G. Mahdavi

Scientific supervisor: Senior Lecturer, Dr. A. A. Tretyakov

Educational Establishment
"Gomel State Medical University"
Gomel, Republic of Belarus

CASE-BASED CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF DELAYED DIAGNOSIS OF SLAP LESION IN CHRONIC SHOULDER PAIN: CLINICAL IMPORTANCE OF MRI VERIFICATION, TIMELY SURGERY, AND PREVENTION OF FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT

Introduction

Persistent shoulder pain is a frequent problem in traumatology and orthopedics, and one of its major difficulties is that intra-articular lesions may present with nonspecific symptoms and imitate more common periarticular disorders. Superior labrum anterior-to-posterior (SLAP) lesion is especially important because it may remain undetected for a long time and lead to chronic pain, reduced performance, limitation of movement, and deterioration of quality of life. Clinical examination may raise suspicion of SLAP pathology, but recent evidence shows that physical examination maneuvers alone have limited standalone diagnostic accuracy and are best interpreted in combination with imaging and the overall clinical picture [1, 2].

The practical significance of this problem lies in the consequences of diagnostic delay. Continued unsuccessful conservative treatment promotes chronic pain, secondary stiffness, loss of work or sports capacity, and risk of long-term functional dissatisfaction. MRI therefore occupies an important place in the diagnostic algorithm, especially in patients with persistent symptoms despite standard treatment. Recent meta-analytic evidence shows that MRI has moderate sensitivity but high specificity for SLAP lesions, making it particularly valuable for confirming the diagnosis, whereas arthroscopy remains the reference standard when clinical uncertainty persists [5].

The present study analyzes two clinical cases in which chronic shoulder pain was initially managed as shoulder-scapular periarthritis, whereas MRI later established the diagnosis of SLAP lesion. The cases are clinically valuable because they illustrate the orthopedic consequences of late