

most beautiful season, 5 % chose autumn, 2.5 % chose spring and the 2.5 % chose winter. 97.5 % of the total number of students said the weather was generally unstable.

Lifestyle

Most foreign English-speaking students come from Africa & Asia and have peculiar lifestyles. Coming over to Eastern Europe, it must have been an entirely new experience and this was confirmed by 99 % of the students.

On the cost of living in Belarus compared to their respective countries, 13.8 % of 2nd year students were of the opinion that cost of living in Belarus was more expensive than in their motherland, 6.3 % said it was cheaper, and 5 % said there was no difference. 35 % of 3rd year students said it was more expensive in Belarus and the other 15.0% said there was no difference. Among the 5th year students, 7.5 % said it was more expensive, 5 % said it was cheaper and 12.5 % said it gradually got more expensive.

On rating how good living conditions were in Belarus, 22.5 % 2nd year students rated it 83 %, 48.8 % 3rd year students rated it 87 % and 22.5 % 5th year students rated it 80 %. Almost all the students, 97.5 % gave Belarus a 98 % rating on security tightness and protection.

The study suggests that learning Russian language in Belarus has improved over the years, probably due to provisions of more interesting language books to the students, hence why more than half of the 2nd year students preferred learning through textbooks as opposed to the other year groups, who preferred interacting with natives and practicing with friends.

Majority of the students preferred speaking with natives and practicing with their friends as opposed to learning from textbooks.

From the results, as students understood the language more, the country became livelier during the day, which could be because they could interact more with the natives and mingle more.

Conclusions

This study article concludes that studying in a foreign country, away from family, is never easy, considering the change in environment, language, way of life and food but one thing is clear, life in Belarus for foreign students has improved over the years and is getting better by the day. In the next few years, their history and art will be better appreciated by foreigners as exposure spreads.

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SPECIALITY PREFERENCE OF 4TH 5TH AND 6TH YEAR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS OF GOMEL STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEIR CHOICES

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Introduction

Recently there have been an increasing appreciation of the issues of career preference in medicine as it may affect student learning and academic performance [1]. Various factors might influence the specialty choices of medical students. Out of the incentives and factors that converge to result in the final result are presence of role models in the family, good

reputation and prestige, interaction with patient and availability of speciality in their respective country. This study aim is to evaluate different choices of specialities of students during their clinical years and factors affecting them [2].

Material and methods

The developed questionnaire by public health department covered demographic characteristics, specialty preferences, and factors that influenced career preferences. The study was a survey carried out on the 4th, 5th and 6th year foreign students. A convenience sampling method was used. Out of 91 students, male respondents were 56 %, female respondents were 43.9 %. Mean age of 4th year correspondents 20.5, for 5th year correspondent 25.6, 6th year correspondent 24.5. Total of 10 students have fathers who are doctors and 12 students have mothers who are nurses, majority of the student's parent are engineers and businessmen.

The students were handed the questionnaire by the research team and were asked to submit it after filling to the heads of groups for collection.

Research result and discussion

Most preferred first choice among male students in general was surgery, second choice internal medicine and the third choice was between paediatrics and oncology. Two students that were not interested in being a doctor chose business as their first and only choice.

Most preferred first choice among females was internal medicine, second choice was obstetrics and gynaecology, third choice was surgery (general surgery, cardiothoracic surgery). Some speciality were first choices but were chosen by few students (ophthalmology, neurosurgery, traumatology). Specialities that were mainly 2nd and 3rd choices were anaesthesiology, dermatology, radiology, and psychiatry. Specialities including public health, basic sciences, radiology, otorhinolaryngology were not preferred by most of the students. The research result shows that factors affecting the choices of students that influenced career preferences showed that majority of students choose speciality with direct patient interaction and acceptable working hours (table 1).

Table 1 — Factors affecting the choices of student that influenced career preferences

Factors influencing their choices	Male (N = 51)		Female (N = 40)		Total (N = 91)
Primary interest	45 (88.2 %)		38 (95 %)		83 (91 %)
Presence of role models	20 (39.2 %)		5 (12.5 %)		25 (27.7 %)
Specialty with good reputation and prestige	10 (19.6 %)		5 (12.5 %)		15 (16.4 %)
Speciality with acceptable working hours	35 (68.6 %)		22 (55 %)		57 (62.6%)
High income	20 (39.2 %)		12 (30 %)		32 (35.1 %)
Speciality with good research opportunities	— (0 %)		3 (7.5 %)		3 (3.2 %)
Advised by other sources (family)	21 (41 %)		— (0 %)		21 (23 %)
Challenging specialty	15 (29.4 %)		— (0 %)		15 (16.4 %)
Direct patient interaction	38 (74.5 %)		35 (87.5 %)		73 (80.2 %)
Absence of interaction with patient	12 (23.5 %)		4 (10 %)		16 (17.5 %)
Personal experience	— (0 %)		— (0 %)		— (0 %)
Intellectual content of speciality	5 (9.8 %)		— (0 %)		5 (5.49 %)
Residency program with a short duration	14 (27.4 %)		26 (65 %)		40 (43.9 %)
Due to the availability of job (less competitive)	10(19.6%)		— (0 %)		10 (10.9 %)
Specialty choice influence on learning patterns? Yes or No	38 (yes)	13 (no)	36 (yes)	12 (no)	—
Long-time relationship with patient	— (0 %)		15 (37.5 %)		15 (16.4 %)
I prefer to treat emergency cases	3 (5.8 %)		— (0 %)		3 (3.2 %)
Lack of specialty in my country	1 (1.96 %)		— (0 %)		1 (1.09 %)
Treatment patient in wards (inpatient)	—		—		—
Treatment of patient in clinics (outpatients)	—		—		—

Conclusion

The career preferences made by medical students and factors influencing these preferences are of importance to medical workforce planners especially in times of oversupply or undersupply of doctors. Surgery, internal medicine, and obstetrics and gynaecology were the most specialty preferred preferences among the international medical student at Gomel state medical university. Gender difference was noticed, male student picked surgery and allied surgery speciality as their first choice, while majority of the female student chose internal medicine and gynaecology. According to factors influencing their choices, it was noticed that male student choices were influenced by high income and good prestige compared to their female counterpart, majority of the female student wants speciality with short residency duration and accepting working hours.

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ИСТОРИЯ БОРЬБЫ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ ИНФЕКЦИЙ, ПЕРЕДАЮЩИХСЯ ПОЛОВЫМ ПУТЕМ

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Введение

Инфекции, передающиеся половым путем (ИППП) остаются одной из важнейших социальных и медицинских проблем современного общества. По данным ВОЗ на земном шаре каждый шестой житель болеет какой-либо из болезней, передаваемой половым путем. Среди случаев первичной заболеваемости ИППП в нашей стране более половины приходится на возраст от 15 до 29 лет. Женщины заболевают в 3–5 раз чаще, чем мужчины. ИППП часто являются причиной бесплодия (у 55–85 % женщин и у 20–40 % мужчин), патологического течения беременности, детской смертности и инвалидности.

Таким образом, выбранная тема является весьма актуальной, т.к. профилактическая работа с населением является неотъемлемым элементом будущей трудовой деятельности учащихся медицинского колледжа, получающих специальность «Фельдшер-акушер, помощник врача по амбулаторно-поликлинической помощи».

Цель

Изучить исторические аспекты борьбы и профилактики ИППП.

Материал и методы исследования

Анализ научно-медицинской и исторической литературы по данной проблематике.

Результаты исследования их обсуждение

Отражение проблемы прогрессирующих венерических заболеваний, в частности сифилиса, начало формироваться еще в культуре Средневековья: даже наиболее распространенные его названия были даны не простыми врачами, а врачами-писателями. Само название «сифилис» пошло из поэмы Джироламо Фракасторо, поэта, врача, популяризатора медицинских знаний. В его произведении страшной болезнью богами был наказан пастух Syphilus.