

The methodological support of teaching foreign students requires special attention. Compared with foreign universities, there are certain differences in the planning and assessment of students' competencies. We do not have enough special educational literature in English that would be adapted to our curricula. Comprehension problems weaken students' interest in learning and their motivation to acquire knowledge. The other side of the issue is the preparation of our own educational, methodological and assessment materials in English. Unfortunately, this often becomes a problem for teachers and their departments.

The countries from which students came to our university are located in different climatic zones of the planet. Therefore, the attention of students is focused on medical and environmental problems. The section of biology "Medical parasitology" includes topics on ecology, protozoology, helminthology, arachnoentomology. To strengthen the motivation to learn these topics, original situational tasks are offered in the lessons. When studying natural focal diseases, the teacher discusses in more detail the problems specific to the regions from which the students came. Particular attention is drawn to the epidemiological situation in the world, since the situation with such diseases is constantly changing due to mass migration of the population, changing climatic conditions. When studying this section of biology, it is very important for foreign students to use educational films that clearly demonstrate the life cycles of parasites, the area of distribution of the disease.

Also, when studying human hereditary diseases, regional features of their prevalence, diagnosis, screening, and prevention are taken into account. The organization of medical-genetic care in their countries is discussed, it is proposed to perform independent work in the form of writing essays on this topic.

The possibility of a permanent presence of students in the general information field is organized through the information and educational environment of the Bashkir State Medical University. On the educational portal of the university, teachers of the department posted materials developed for each specialty of the electronic educational and methodological complex "Biology" in English. Through the system of personal accounts, foreign students have the opportunity to get acquainted with them and study them.

Thus, the presence of deep theoretical knowledge and practical training in biology among students of a foreign faculty is the foundation for studying and understanding clinical disciplines in senior years.

Literature

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MODERN ASSESSMENT OF THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH AND MEDICAL ETHICS IN THE ASPECT OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

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Summary. The article discusses ethical principles in the protection of human health, the basic principles of the Hippocratic oath, their modern assessment, the growing importance

of the ethical training for a modern physician in the aspect of internationalization and unification of medical education, as well as the increasing role of digitalization in modern society.

Keywords. Ethical principles in health care, the Hippocratic oath, medical education, globalization, digitalization of public life.

Introduction: Ethical principles in the protection of human health not only do not lose their value but are becoming more and more relevant. Morality seeks to consolidate people's concern for their health as the highest value in the form of moral principles, norms, commandments. For medical workers, the moral code of the profession for many centuries has been enshrined in the oath of the ancient Greek physician and thinker Hippocrates. He left a description and methods of treatment of a number of human diseases, as well as an idea of the high moral character and model of the ethical behavior of a doctor. All graduates of medical universities take an oath, which in Russia in the 21st century is called the doctor's oath. How does this oath correlate with the principles proposed by the outstanding thinker of antiquity?

Literature review: The main theses of the oath retain their significance to this day. They contribute to the formation of a doctor's "humane" attitude towards the patient, high responsibility both for his decisions and for the interactions with the patient since the patient's mood and state of mind largely depend on the activities of a medical worker. However, the initial settings of this document, of course, have changed due to the serious transformation of the cultural and historical situation, the globalization of modern life.

In addition to the works of Hippocrates, the following are of historical importance for medical ethics: the code of laws of Hammurabi (1792 - 1750 BC), the works of Socrates, Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, the main postulates of monotheistic religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Islam); in a later period, "Medical Ethics" by the English scientist T. Percival, in Russia - the works of M. Ya. Mudrov, the ethical theory of I. Kant, the works of the English representative of utilitarianism I. Bentham. Since the 20th century, the development of medical ethics has proceeded within the framework of bioethics, the founder of which is considered to be the American physician W. R. Potter. The coronavirus pandemic had a significant impact on modern life, which affected the whole world, claimed a huge number of human lives and pushed the education system in general and medical education, and the system of medical care in particular, to transform towards digitalization.

Main part Of course, the main things, within the framework of this oath, are to help the patient and the priority of interests and benefit for the patient. You can also note the careful attitude to teachers and mentors in the profession, to human life and health, the requirement to comply with medical confidentiality.

However, within the framework of this article, we would like to note the following aspects, which in the vast majority have changed their relevance: "... I will not give any woman an abortion pessary ...". Attitudes towards abortion in our time have changed due to significant social transformations, namely: the technologization and technologization of social reality, the result of which is a gender revolution, significant changes in women's attitudes towards their own lives, fate, and their bodies. And this is certainly correct and corresponds to the realities of modern life, according to the authors of this article. Women around the world stand up for their rights, including the right to control their own bodies.

Abortions are prohibited in a few countries of the world, such as: El Salvador, Nicaragua, Chile, Malta, Philippines. There are countries where abortion is allowed if the woman was a victim of rape, and if there are medical indications or a threat to the woman's health. The trend in the development of society is the expansion of human rights to dispose of their lives, although in this matter it is necessary to be extremely careful.

The next thesis is closely related to the previous one and is also due to a change in a person's attitude to his own life. "I will not give anyone a lethal agent asked of me and will not show the way for such a plan ...". We are talking about the problem of euthanasia.

Euthanasia is the conscious termination of the life of a person who has a serious, incurable disease, and it is allowed in modern conditions in many developed countries of the

world. However, according to the deep conviction of the authors of the article, the position of the Hippocratic oath in the original interpretation should be preserved in our country, since human life is valuable, unique, and unrepeatable.

Conclusions: The modern world is dynamic, changes are inevitable in social life, and in health care, and in moral and ethical guidelines, however, the importance of the ethical training of a modern physician is growing and acquiring an international character.

We started the research which was organized by one of the authors (ALR). It is an Internet-based survey about moral and ethical principles. It is planned to be conducted in Russia and Uzbekistan by students from different countries in two languages (Russian and English). We'll invite as participants medical and non-medical students, medical doctors, and laypersons. The questionnaire will be taken from authorized sources (published papers), some questions will be added by us. At the moment students from Russia, Uzbekistan and Nigeria volunteered to do this study. The preliminary idea were presented at the international students conference, organized by Bashkir State Medical University on January 14, 2023 in hybrid format. We continue the study and will share the results soon.

These problems become more and more relevant, first of all, in connection with socio-economic upheavals, the globalization of modern life, man-made disasters, political and other conflicts. They should be discussed during the whole course of education at the medical schools at every department, both teaching basic disciplines, but especially at the departments teaching clinical disciplines and dealing with real patients of different ages, beginning with the newborns.

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EXPERIENCE OF TEACHING FOREIGN STUDENTS AT WEST KAZAKHSTAN MARAT OSPANOV MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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Summary. The article presents the experience of teaching foreign students at West Kazakhstan Marat Ospanov Medical University, the adaptation of foreign students from India in Kazakhstan.

Key words: adaptation, English, Kazakh, Russian language, educational process.

Introduction. English as an instrument of education in schools around the world has become a new trend, especially in non-English speaking countries. The international ranking of any university largely depends on one of the most important indicators - the number of foreign students. Foreign students contribute to strengthening existing and creating new international relations of the university. Today, education is not possible outside of civilizations, without a single educational space, integration of national educational programs and strategies in the context of universal values. Education abroad is becoming a vital necessity for many young people today. Students have the opportunity for additional socialization in the form of developing skills for interacting with an unfamiliar surrounding world, abilities for intercultural communication. This contributes to the development of dialogue and tolerance in society. One of the factors determining the effectiveness of the process of teaching a foreign stu-