

niques such as puncture of large joints, pleural puncture, thoracocentesis, pericardial puncture, conicotomy and tracheostomy. He also has the opportunity to perform various operations on laparoscopic simulators.

Unfortunately, most international students cannot master the material in the time allotted by the program. They need multiple repetitions and a slower pace of information submission, they also do not have enough time to study with a teacher, so the question of official additional hours for foreign students has been overdue for a long time.[1]

Conclusions. Our experience of working with international students has shown the need for:

- issuing thoughtful homework before class;
- mandatory checking of homework to stimulate the preparation of students
- checking the knowledge of each student in the form of a test, oral and written surveys
- availability of visual material and the ability to work with hands [1];
- official additional classes for working with lagging students in the schedule grid.

We believe that the complexity and complexity of the subject "Topographic anatomy and operative surgery" urgently require an increase in study hours for the effective development of the discipline by foreign students. Despite all these difficulties, the staff of the Department of Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy has been successfully conducting classes with foreign students for many years, developing along with the requirements of the time and is ready to share teaching experience [2].

Literature

1. Bulatova I.A., Pashko A.A., Bagaturia G.O., Orlov M.N., Kosulin A.V. "The experience of distance learning at the Department of Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy named after prof. F.I. Valter SPbGPMU". Anatomy is the fundamental science of medicine: a collection of a scientific conference under the general editorship of the Honored Scientist of the Russian Federation Professor I.V. Gaivoronsky. - St. Petersburg. Publishing house A.M. Konovalov. - St. Petersburg, 2022. - p. 167–176
2. Rybakov A.G., Kadyrov A.Sh., Plotnikova N.A., Parshin A.A., Loshkarev I.A. EXPERIENCE OF TEACHING ANATOMY IN ENGLISH TO FOREIGN STUDENTS OF MORDOVIAN STATE UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER A.I. N.P. OGAREVA // Modern problems of science and education. - 2018. - No. 3.
3. . Rakhimov, T. R. Features of the organization of student education in a Russian university and the direction of its development / T. R. Rakhimov // Language and Culture. - 2010. - No. 4 (12). – S. 123–136.
4. Ostroverkhov G.E., Bomash Yu.M., Lubotsky D.N. Operative surgery and topographic anatomy. - Kursk, 1996. - 720 p.

EXPERIENCE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL INTEGRATION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN CONDITIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BACHKORTOSTAN

R.T. Nigmatullin, D.Yu. Rybalko, V.Sh. Vagapova, O.Kh. Borzilova, V.R. Imanova

Bashkir State Medical University

Department of Human Anatomy

Abstract. The necessary condition for the successful education of foreign students is their integration into the ethno-cultural space of the host country. In this article, the Department of Human Anatomy shares its own experience in organizing educational work with this contingent of students. First of all, it is necessary to ensure the unity of education and upbringing. Human anatomy and vectors of its modern development, including problems of human-nature interaction, anthropology and anthropogenesis, human genogeography and population genetics, somatotype variability and constitutional features, problems of biological and social evolution, are an adequate platform for discussion about possible ways of developing

modern civilization. These problems are discussed with students with the involvement of local history and cultural material of our Republic. For preserving the authentic cultural code, the best of the students are involved in performances in their groups on the history and current problems of medicine in the countries represented.

Keywords: anthropology, philosophy of medicine, anatomy in art

Introduction. One of the most important tasks in working with foreign students is their adaptation to the new conditions of the ethno-cultural environment of their stay and studying. At the same time, the study work should be built considering the fact that students represent a variety of civilization centers: Arab countries, India, countries of Persian culture, Africa and American continents. As a result, the students themselves are carriers of various cultural codes. At the same time, all of them must organically interact and build new social ties not only between different student flows, but also fit into the general ethno-cultural environment that has historically developed in the Republic of Bashkortostan. In our opinion, the task of departments of various profiles from the first courses is to integrate each student, regardless of his authentic attitude and traditions, into a new social environment, which is largely determined by the host country.

In this article, the authors will share their own experience of educational work in groups of foreign students, considering the specifics of the subject taught - human anatomy with the involvement of local history and cultural material from Ufa and the Republic.

Main section. As our experience has shown, the Bashkir region as a whole and our University in particular have an extremely rich material that can be successfully used in the educational process at the Department of Human Anatomy.

Thus, setting out the issues of phylogenesis, comparative anatomy and anthropogenesis, we relate to the history of the discovery of Paleolithic sites of ancient man in the regions of the Southern Urals (Capovaya Cave), Altai Territory (Denisovskaya Cave) and other regions of Russia. These monuments of the Paleolithic era, as you know, received world recognition.

The current trend in the development of morphological disciplines is the study of the variant variability of the human body, the identification of its somatypes and constitutional features. This format of educational and research work significantly expands the possibilities of a personalized approach in clinical practice based on phenotypic (anthropological) variability of the body. It is obvious to us that not only the sequencing of the genome of various populations, ethnic groups, and races serves the development of 4R medicine, but also the anatomical variability of the human body can open up new prospects for its implementation. In other words, personification of genotype and phenotype in unity will ensure the development of clinical medicine of the 21st century. That is why we acquaint foreign students with the results of the most interesting anatomical and genetic studies performed in various countries. In relation to our country, the results obtained in the framework of the project of the Russian Academy of Sciences "Genome of the Russian Man" are of interest. These studies were successfully continued by the team of the Laboratory of Population Human Genetics ("Medical Genetic Scientific Center named after Academician N.P. Bochkov," head of the laboratory E.V. Balanovskaya). It is noteworthy that the results of genetic research by the authors are extrapolated to data from anthropology, ethnography, archeology and other related sciences. At the same time, the common evolutionary roots of the peoples of the Eurasian continent with their subsequent waves of migration to various regions are convincingly shown. In our opinion, the results of such biomedical research are fertile ground for ethno-cultural integration in the flows of students with different civilizational codes. Considering the above, the staff of our department use data on the variability of the human gene pool in space (genogeography), as well as its phenotypic adaptation to environmental conditions when teaching Russian and foreign students.

In the format of this article, it is appropriate to note that the east and west joined not only in biomedical research, but also in a sculptural ensemble in front of the main building of

our university. The fact is that in 2016 a symposium was held in Ufa, in which 13 famous sculptors from six countries participated: Bulgaria, Georgia, Russia, France, South Korea, Japan. For a month they worked on creating a series of sculptures united by a single theme "Russia. Eurasian Space: Civilization and Culture.". As a result, an alley of modern sculpture "Art Terria" was opened in front of the main building of the University. All sculptures are made of Bashkir granite from the Mansurovsky deposit. The waytels were offered a single shape and size of the pedestals, but each embodied the idea of a single Eurasian space in their own way. Moreover, most sculptures are deeply metaphorical and turn us to a philosophical understanding of the vectors of the development of modern medicine: the attitude of man and nature, the perception of the noosphere in its cosmic dimension, masculine and feminine as the basic values of the progressive development of society. In our work, we considered the positive experience of other universities in the study of human anatomy through fine art (Botviniev M.S. 2022).

Two sculptures in the presented composition ("Galaxy" - author John Gogaberishvili, Tbilisi, Georgia; "Infinity - infinity" - author So Dong Choi, Seoul, South Korea) are devoted to the modern vision of the universe and at first glance are not directly related to the biological and social nature of man, his evolution. But they represent the infinity of the universe and remind us that man is a fragile particle of the universe and therefore, creating the noosphere, humanity should not forget the concept of the outstanding natural scientist of the last century V.I. Vernadsky (2017) about its inextricable unity with space. V.I. Vernadsky's teachings are confirmed by such vectors of biology and medicine that are developing today as space anthropology, social ecology, which are reflected in the educational process.

The following series of sculptures is devoted to the birth of life: "The White River" (F. Nuriakhmetov, Russia), "Asia" and "Europe" (creative duet Ange & Damanation Paris, France), "The Abduction of Europe" (N. Karlykhanova, Russia). Despite the diversity of artistic performance, these sculptures demonstrate male and female principles as basic values in shaping the social structure of society, preserving traditional family relations, and ensuring generational continuity.

And now a new life is breaking into our world and its spiritual and physical development begins. These processes were metaphorically reflected in the sculpture of the Japanese author Hitoshi Tanaka (Miyazaki, Japan) - "Into the Future of Misaki" and the real embodiment in the statue "Mother and Child" (author T. Subhangulov, Russia). Misaki is not only the name of the girl to whom the author devoted the sculpture, but also a deep Eastern philosophy about the spiritual growth and improvement of man. In the age of artificial reproductive technologies, it is useful to remind future pediatricians, doctors of related specialties about the bio-social nature of man, the high responsibility of the medical community for the fate of future generations.

The next sculpture "Apollo" (author K. Tanev, Bulgaria) presents a young body that has already reached physical perfection. This is perhaps the only statue of the presented gallery, devoid of any symbolism, and at the same time demonstrating the path to achieving the anatomical and aesthetic grace of the locomotor apparatus. In front of us is the true embodiment of the ideas of P.F. Lesgaft (1968) on functional anatomy, which is extremely relevant for future doctors of therapeutic physical education, rehabilitologists, sports doctors.

The presented sculptures are stone sculptures in a three-dimensional coordinate system. In this case, another vector is lost, on the one hand measured as a physical parameter, on the other hand determining the speed of biological processes. We are talking about a fundamental philosophical category - time. And this phenomenon, which gave rise to independent sciences in the form of chronobiology and chronomedicine, also found its embodiment in stone. In the hands of the Bashkir sculptor V. Lobanov, light gray granite appeared in the form of an hourglass holding the planet Earth on itself. "Measure of time" is the author's name for the sculpture. We are conducting a dialogue with students that doctors of various specialties are already using the laws of regulation of biological rhythms, the dynamics of the body's

restructuring at the stages of ontogenesis, the time parameters of the processes of repair and involution in their practical work (Dilman V.M.1982).

As you know, the physical and spiritual health of a person largely depends on his active creative work in any field of activity. And on this path, the Georgian sculptor Valerian Dzhikia found an original solution. He studied the structures of a small settlement on the border with Abkhazia called Anaklia, where each resident built his unique architectural house. As a result, this settlement became a place of attraction for tourists from all over the world. The sculpture with the same name "Anaklia" became a call to creative creation, to the search for new things in everything - construction, medicine, art.

The most difficult to evaluate is the final sculpture "Eurasia" (author F. Rzaev, Russia). The two parts of the whole are hardly held by shaky staples. And will humanity be able to keep this elusive, almost intangible contact of two worlds: east and west? The artist rightly puts this question, but does not give an answer to it. More than a century ago, the famous British journalist and writer R. Kipling, having visited many regions of the Eurasian continent, describing the culture and traditions of a number of indigenous peoples, came to the disappointing conclusion: "West is West, East is East and they will never join together!" However, over the past century, the world has changed significantly. Positive experience of interstate integration in the field of science, art and culture, industrial activities and what is especially important in the field of education has been accumulated. And therefore, it will not be an exaggeration to say that the internationalization of education contributes to the architecture of the entire Eurasian continent.

The above local history material is digitized at the Department of Human Anatomy and is used in the preparation of presentations for a lecture course and practical classes. But there is another side to the problem at hand. Foreign students should be well aware that our goal is not to "boil" them in the common cauldron of European civilization. Moreover, we do not tear them away from authentic culture, history and traditions. To do this, in each group, the best students are invited to speak with abstract messages about the scientists of their countries and their contribution to the treasury of world medical and philosophical thought. Such reports are being prepared in the format of educational research work.

Conclusion. Medical and biological disciplines have historically formed on a single philosophical and methodological basis. Prominent physicians of ancient Greece and Rome laid the architecture of modern biology and medicine. In this article, the authors summarize the experience of educational work in groups of foreign students at the Department of Human Anatomy. For this contingent of students, questions of methodology in the study of morphological disciplines require more detailed consideration. That is why we emphasize topics such as the interaction of man and nature, genotype and phenotypic signs, constitutional features and somatotyping, anthropogenesis and social evolution of man. For presenting these aspects of anatomy, we use the above local history and cultural material of our Republic. Obviously, the adaptation of foreign students is a multifaceted process and requires the participation of the entire university staff. As our experience shows, even the departments of the medical and biological profile from the first year can contribute to the integration of students into a new ethno-cultural space.

Literature

1. Botvin'ev M.S., Chernyshenko I.A., Mikhailik T.A. Izuchaem anatomiyu cherez iskusstvo/ Clio Anatomica: sbornik nauchnykh trudov / pod red. S. A. Kutii. Simferopol': Izdatel'skii dom KFU im. V. I. Vernadskogo. 2022. – c. 180-1
2. Vernadskii V.I. Biosfera i noosfera/ V.I.Vernadskii, - M.: T8RUGRAM. 2017. – 576 s.
3. Dil'man V.M. Bol'shie biologicheskie chasy / Izdatel'stvo M.: Znanie. 1982. - 208 s.
4. Lesgaft P.F. Izbrannye trudy po anatomii. M.,1968. – 372 s.