

Materials of Conferences

**STUDENTS' SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL
METHODOLOGICAL MATERIAL
EFFICIENCY: "TRAINING SCHEME OF
WORK-RELATED DISEASE OR
OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS PATIENT'S CASE
HISTORY"**

Golubeva L.V., Kazakova I.A., Rudenko I.B.,
Zvereva R.A.
*Izhevsk State Medical Academy
Izhevsk, Russia*

The purpose of the present work has been the estimate of efficiency of the textbook of methodics for students: "Training chart of work-related disease or occupational hazards patient's case history", developed by the assistants of our Department on the ground of State Educational Standard requirements on discipline.

The discussed textbook has been created to teach students the features of work-related disease patients' or suspects' management and such patients' histories writing rules.

The textbook consists of the following sections:

1. Background information about the patient.
2. Occupational history.
3. Sanitary and hygienic characteristic of the worksite
4. Unbiased state of the patient.
5. Diacritical argument.
6. Clinical diagnosis of the disease.
7. Working capacity of the patient.
8. Plan of curative and preventive measures of medical nature.

A special attention is paid to the diacritical argument. The student should answer the following questions:

1. Which work-related diseases can occur owing to the influence of working environment hazards common for the worksite of a given patient?
2. Are there occupational disease signs? If there are some, then, which ones? To prove the occupational disease diagnosis or the lack of the last.
3. Is a given disease associated with the conditions of work (directly or indirectly)?

Further on, it is necessary to state a full explicit clinical diagnosis according to the modern classification, and in the absence of a complete examination of the patient - to evolve a plan of necessary laboratorial and instrumental surveys.

A big section is dedicated to the patient's working capacity evaluation. Concerning a given patient the student should determine if a temporary director or permanent disability (complete or partial one) takes place, if the provision of employment (re-deployment) is necessary. Further on, a plan of cura-

tive and preventive measures of medical nature and sanitary and hygienic recommendations is evolved.

In the consequence of case history writing on the given scheme the students, first of all, master their professional skills (of patients' physical examination). Besides, when writing the occupational history, a suspicion in terms of possible association of the present disease with the occupation is developed, that is necessary in the following work of the doctor of any speciality.

At the work on the case history of a work-related disease suspect the student faces a concrete clinical situation distinct from those occurred earlier.

It develops an offbeat clinical thinking in the student, promotes a constructive and creative approach to the problem solution in any clinical situation.

The work was submitted to international scientific conference «Modern education. Problems and solutions», Thailand, Desember, 20-30, 2008, came to the editorial office 10.10.2008.

**METHODOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT OF
EDUCATIONAL CULTURE IN DESIGN**

Mazina Yu.I., Kamzina N.Ye.
*Innovative University of Eurasia
Pavlodar, Russia*

This article deals with innovative methods of teaching students-designers, which are based on using ornamentation as a basic element of shaping. Also the author of the article reviewed the principles of folk arts existing at the contemporary development level of society.

Teaching students to the shaping methods is one of the most important things for designers profession. The lecturers start teaching them with an ornamental analysis of shape. Stylized design or transformation of natural motives is hardly the only way to teach students to shaping methods.

Why it happens?

Firstly, the ornamental structuring is the simplest and clearest to explain. It is a straight and spotty motif handling, shadowgraph emphasis and capability of ornamental handle, methods of composite drawing and graphic simulation. All of them help sequaciously and consistently passing on creation of new ornamental motif, not on shape, but ornamental motif.

Secondly, the composite principles are easier to treat on the ornamental composition, because it is clear and visual. The principle of three-component, intersubordination to integrity, consistency and simplicity are down visually and simply to the patterns of 3 or 5 plane ornamental elements.

Thirdly, it is easier to convert the shape, we offer the variants aesthetic perception of the shape and