

PROBLEMS OF MOBILIZING THE COMPETENCES OF FUTURE MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

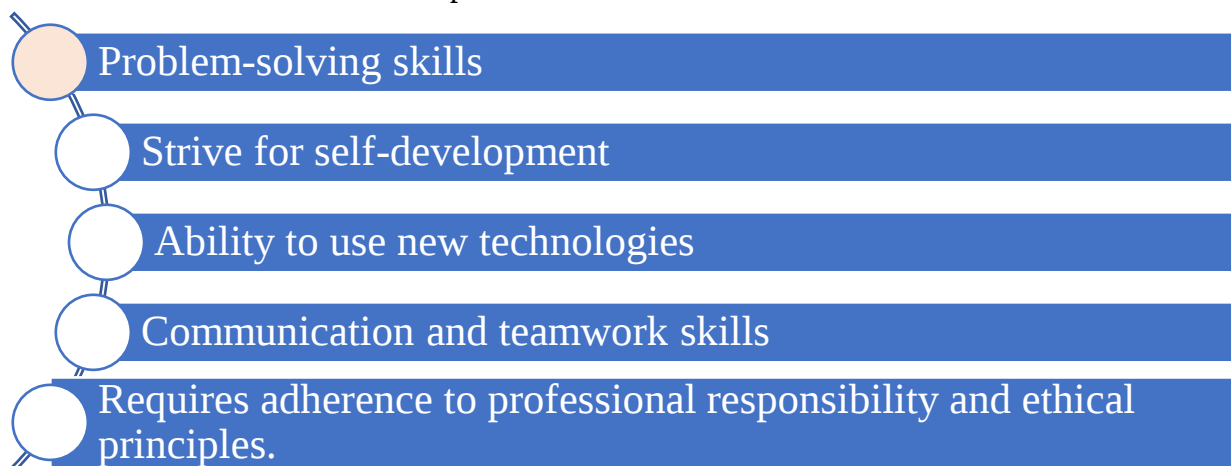
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Annotation: This article analyzes the mobilization of professional competencies of future medical professionals as a pedagogical issue. In the context of constant changes and innovations in modern medicine, it is crucial to develop specialists' knowledge, skills, and qualifications in a flexible manner. The process of mobilizing competencies, i.e., directing them toward rapid and effective application, requires significant methodological approaches in the medical education system. The article highlights the pedagogical foundations of this process, the role of educational technologies, and the importance of utilizing innovative methods. Additionally, it examines the factors hindering the mobilization of professional competencies among medical professionals and explores ways to overcome them.

Keywords: Medical education, professional competency, mobilization, innovative pedagogy, adaptive learning, professional development, modern methods, pedagogical issue, medical professionals.

The field of medicine is rapidly evolving, and the demands on professional practice are increasing. Medical professionals are required to possess not only theoretical knowledge but also practical skills, communication abilities, professional adaptability, and the capacity to apply innovative technologies. Therefore, the mobilization of professional competencies in future medical specialists is a pressing pedagogical issue that warrants in-depth study. Competency mobilization refers to an individual's ability to adapt their knowledge and skills to changing environments and conditions. For medical professionals, this process is particularly significant, as their professional activities are closely tied to continuous changes and advancements. Mobilized competencies enable individuals to:



The process of mobilizing the competencies of future specialists in medical education presents several pedagogical challenges:

- **Rapid Obsolescence of Educational Content** – Due to the fast-paced development of new scientific advancements and technologies, traditional textbooks and curricula may fail to meet contemporary demands.
- **Discrepancy Between Theory and Practice** – While students often acquire strong theoretical knowledge, they face difficulties in applying these concepts in practical settings.
- **Lack of Innovative Teaching Methods** – Interactive teaching approaches, simulations, and virtual laboratories are not sufficiently integrated into the educational process.
- **Students' Unpreparedness for Independent Learning** – To effectively mobilize competencies, students must be encouraged to enhance their knowledge through self-directed learning.

To address these challenges and effectively mobilize the competencies of future medical specialists, the following pedagogical approaches play a crucial role:

- **Problem-Based Learning (PBL)** – Preparing students for real-world professional situations while developing their independent critical thinking skills.
- **Practical Training and Simulation Technologies** – Strengthening hands-on skills through clinical case studies and simulated scenarios.
- **Interactive Methods** – Engaging students through project-based work, role-playing activities, and discussions to activate their knowledge and skills.
- **Integration of Digital Technologies and Online Learning Resources** – Enabling students to enhance their competencies through self-development tools.

Mobilizing the competencies of future medical specialists is a crucial pedagogical challenge that requires contemporary approaches. For successful implementation, the educational process must be interactive and practice-oriented. Applying innovative teaching technologies, fostering students' independent learning abilities, and preparing them for real professional environments can help shape medical specialists who meet modern industry requirements.

Multifaceted Nature of Competency Mobilization in Medical Education

The mobilization of professional competencies is a complex pedagogical issue that involves integrating various competencies, including intercultural, professional, and pedagogical skills, into medical education. This challenge is further complicated by the rapidly changing healthcare landscape and the increasing complexity of patient care. Developing these competencies necessitates a comprehensive approach that harmonizes theoretical knowledge with practical experience while fostering both professional and personal growth among medical students.

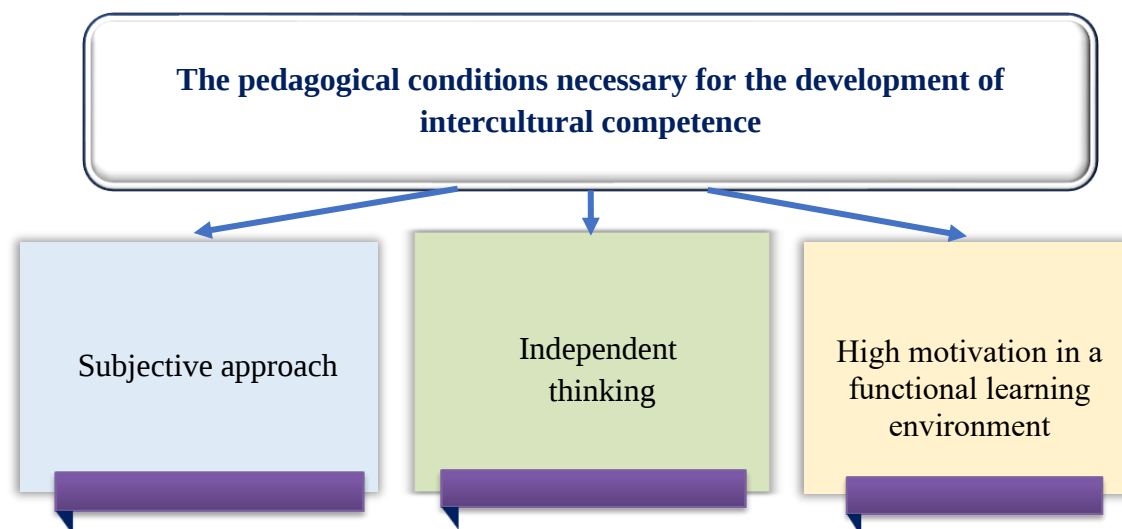
The following sections explore the core dimensions of this pedagogical challenge:

General Cultural Competencies

The development of broad cultural awareness and communication skills is essential for future medical professionals.

Intercultural Competency

Intercultural competency plays a vital role in enabling medical specialists to establish effective communication with diverse patient populations. This competency encompasses understanding cultural differences and integrating them into patient care processes.



Pedagogical Aspects of Competency Mobilization in Medical Education

1. The Role of Intercultural Communication and Terminological Competency

The ability to engage in intercultural communication is crucial in medical institutions, ensuring effective interactions between healthcare professionals and patients from diverse backgrounds [1]. **Terminological competency** is essential for efficient communication in clinical settings, as it involves the proper use and understanding of medical terminology [2]. Teaching **humanities in medical education** plays a vital role in enhancing this competency, providing students with a deeper understanding and application of medical terminology [3].

2. Personalized Learning Plans and Competency Development

Personalized learning plan-based competency is a key pedagogical element that supports individual development, creativity, and self-improvement. The main objective is to help students create and implement individualized development plans aligned with their interests, abilities, and needs.

Key Aspects:

1. **Personal Development:**
 - Identifying and nurturing each student's unique abilities.
 - Strengthening personal competencies while addressing weaknesses.
2. **Creativity Enhancement:**
 - Creating an open learning environment to foster creativity.
 - Encouraging problem-solving through innovative approaches.
 - Supporting creativity through case studies and practical exercises.
3. **Self-Improvement:**
 - Developing independent decision-making and personal responsibility.
 - Increasing student engagement in the learning process.
 - Encouraging continuous self-improvement and lifelong learning.

3. Interdisciplinary Training for Medical Practice

Interdisciplinary preparation is critical in addressing complex medical challenges, as it integrates various disciplines to enhance professional competency. This approach is essential



for **developing social and professional responsibility, particularly in ethical and social aspects of medical practice.**

Students should be trained to handle **ethical dilemmas and societal expectations** in healthcare, ensuring responsibility and dedication in patient care [6,7].

4. Professional Competencies and Research Integration

The mobilization of professional competencies is a **key pedagogical objective in training highly qualified medical specialists.** This process involves linking **theoretical knowledge with practical experience, integrating innovative approaches into medical practice, and adapting to the rapidly evolving healthcare sector.**

- **Research Competency:** Future medical professionals must be proficient in scientific research and evidence-based practice. This competency consists of motivational, cognitive, technological, and reflective components and should be integrated into the medical curriculum to foster research engagement [8].

- **Interdisciplinary Integration Competency:** This competency facilitates the fusion of various disciplines, such as pediatric dentistry and genomics, to enhance students' analytical and practical skills. The development of clinical reasoning is significantly improved through an interdisciplinary learning system [9].

5. Development of Professional and Pedagogical Competencies

Medical professionals, particularly those in **pediatrics**, must acquire **educational skills** to effectively communicate medical knowledge to patients and their families. Key pedagogical strategies for developing these competencies include:

- **Socially Oriented Teaching** – Enhancing patient and community interaction skills.
- **Practice-Based Learning Environments** – Strengthening knowledge through clinical case studies and simulations.
- **Utilization of Innovative Teaching Methods** – Integrating digital technologies and advanced educational strategies for effective learning [10].

Professional competencies should be aligned with **international medical education standards**, ensuring that students acquire **core medical knowledge, effective communication skills, and adaptability to dynamic healthcare environments.** The role of educators is crucial in implementing modern pedagogical technologies and fostering continuous professional development.

6. Digital and Simulation-Based Competencies

Digital Competency

The role of **information and communication technologies (ICT)** in medical education is increasingly significant. Courses such as "**Medical Informatics**" equip students with essential digital competencies for efficient work in **technologically advanced healthcare environments** [4].

Simulation-Based Competency

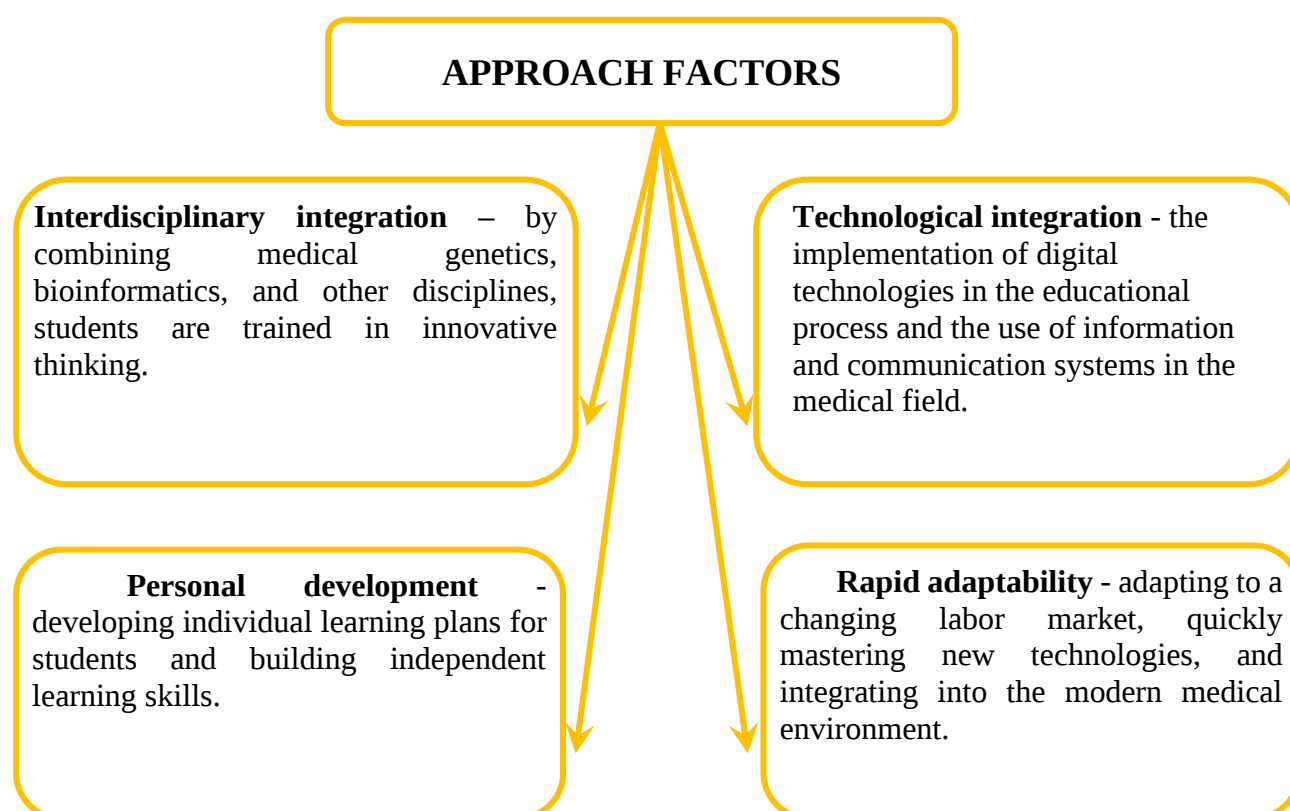
In North American medical schools, simulation-based learning is widely adopted to enhance practical training and assessment. This approach allows students to develop clinical skills in realistic, high-fidelity environments, reinforcing decision-making and procedural competence [5].

7. Pedagogical Dimensions of Competency Mobilization

The process of competency mobilization in medical education is designed to bridge theoretical knowledge with practical application. This pedagogical strategy extends beyond professional skills, fostering:

- **Creativity**
- **Critical Thinking**
- **Teamwork**
- **Effective Communication**

By integrating modern educational technologies, personalized learning approaches, and interdisciplinary methodologies, competency-based education ensures that future medical specialists are well-equipped to meet contemporary healthcare challenges and deliver high-quality medical services.



The development and mobilization of competencies in future medical professionals represent a crucial direction in modern medical education. This process is implemented through scientific research, interdisciplinary approaches, the integration of digital technologies, and the application of innovative teaching methods. Additionally, ensuring that professional competencies align with international standards, improving pedagogical methodologies, and strengthening practical training contributes to the comprehensive formation of students as competent physicians.

Therefore, competency mobilization should be regarded as a pedagogical challenge aimed at fostering the continuous advancement of the medical education system. By integrating modern



teaching strategies, competency-based education ensures that future medical specialists are well-prepared to adapt to evolving healthcare demands and deliver high-quality medical services.

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