
ENGLISH FOR A RUSSIAN DOCTOR: CHALLENGES AND BENEFITS.

ХАЧИРОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА
СТУДЕНТКА 1 КУРСА ВГМУ ИМ. БУРДЕНКО

MEDICINE IS AN INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE

- Every country has its own history, language, unique national and cultural features. At the same time, medicine and health studies share universal aspects that are common for all countries. The main goals of healthcare and medicine are disease prevention and treatment, health promotion and prolonging life. These are global objectives. Medicine is an international science and speaking the same language doctors can succeed in dealing with global health challenges and threats.

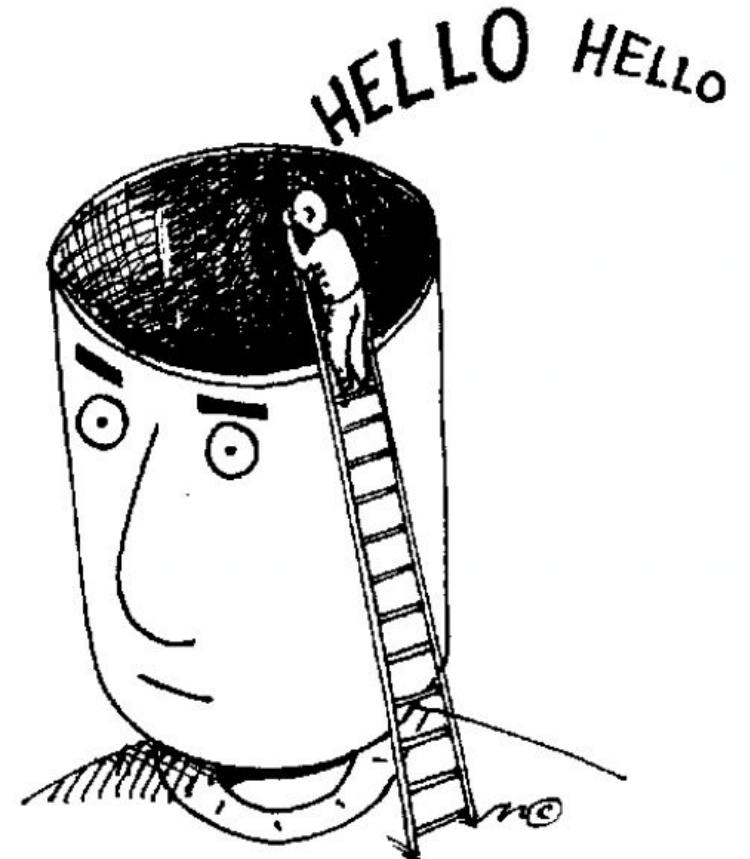


CHALLENGES FACING THE STUDENTS

Studying medical English can be very **CHALLENGING**.

Here are some troubles that students may have:

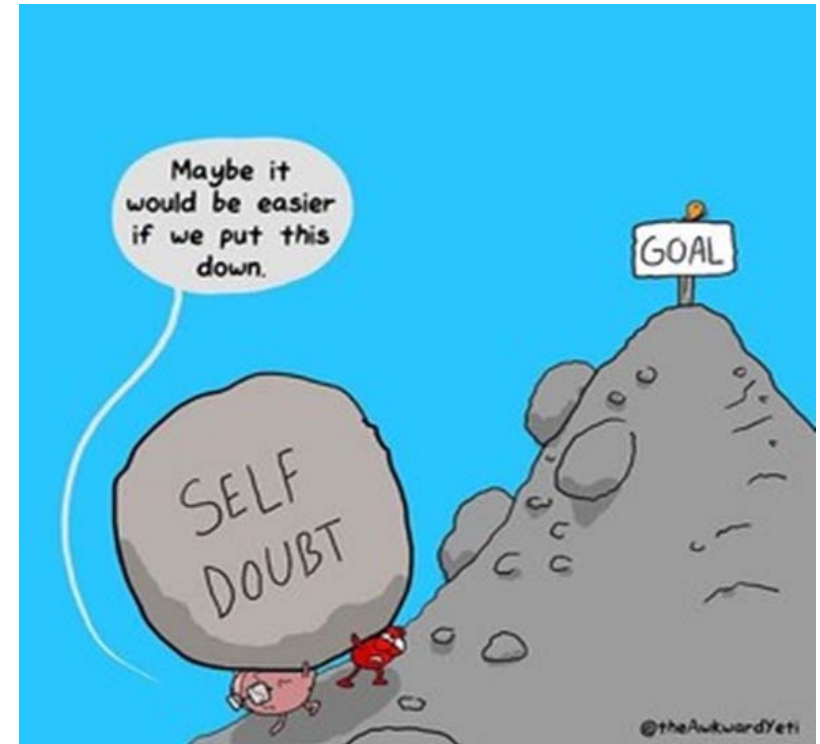
1. The lack of basic knowledges of English. Some students did not get enough grammar and vocabulary skills when they were studying at school, and that is why they are not able to work with texts and speak.



CHALLENGES FACING THE STUDENTS

2. The fear of making mistakes.

This is a common problem. Many students are not able to use English because of self-doubt, even though their level of proficiency is high enough.



CHALLENGES FACING THE STUDENTS

3. Vast amounts of information.

The process of learning is time and energy-consuming, but not all students are ready for it.



CHALLENGES FACING THE STUDENTS

4. Not understanding the importance.

Some students suppose that studying English is not necessary for a future doctor and do not pay enough attention to it.

**LOW
PRIORITY**

BENEFITS

But medical English is extremely important for students and health workers, and it can give many **BENEFITS** to them.

- It gives students and doctors opportunity to read foreign scientific articles and books, because English is the international language of science. It is very helpful, because the information there can be more new and well-organised.

BENEFITS

This is Russian and American anatomy textbooks.

для питания строения тела взрослого человека. Развитие зародыша человека в яйцевом и матке условно подразделяется на 5 периодов (Кнорре А.Г., 1959).

1. **Оплодотворение, образование зиготы.** Мужская половая клетка — сперматозоид, *spermatozoidum*, проникает в женскую — яйцеклетку, *ovum*, и они, сливаясь, образуют новый организм — зиготу.

Общие данные о строении человеческого тела

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2. **Дробление.** Зигота делится на клетки — бластомеры (*βλαστοσ*, *blastos* — зародыш; *meros* — часть), из которых одни группируются в узелок — эмбриобласт, а другие обрастают его по поверхности, образуя трофобласт. Ворсинки *трофобласта* врастают в слизистую оболочку матки и создают вместе с ней детское место, или *плаценту* (*πλακουνσ*, *plakus* — плоское тело, пирог). Этот орган называется также последом, так как он следует за ребенком при рождении.

3. **Гаструляция** состоит в превращении однослойного зародыша в трехслойный — *гастриту* (*γαστήρ*, *gaster* — желудок). Наружный слой называется *эктодермой*, внутренний — *энтодермой* и средний между ними — *мезодермой*.

Другим важным результатом гаструляции является возникновение осевого комплекса зачатков, который состоит из следующих закладок:

1) выделяющаяся из эктодермы и лежащая по средней линии дорсальной стороны *нервная пластинка* (нейроэктодерма), или желобок, который позднее превращается в *нервную трубку* — зачаток нервной системы;

2) лежащая под ней *хорда* (*χορδῆ*, *chorde* — струна);

3) располагающаяся латерально от нее, справа и слева, *мезодерма* (рис. 2).

Местоположение осевого комплекса зачатков на дорсальной стороне и их взаиморасположение очень характерны для всех хордовых, включая человека, и являются самым древним и общим для них признаком. Появлением этого признака в строении зародыша завершается период гаструляции. В ходе гаструляции происходит дифференциация и других зачатков будущих тканей.

4. **Обособление тела зародыша.** Зародыш обособляется от внезародышевых частей, растет в длину и превращается в цилиндрическое образование с головным (кра-

EARLY EMBRYOLOGY

Week 1: Beginning of Development

Fertilization occurs in the ampulla of the uterine tube when the male and female pronuclei fuse to form a zygote. At fertilization, the secondary oocyte rapidly completes meiosis II.

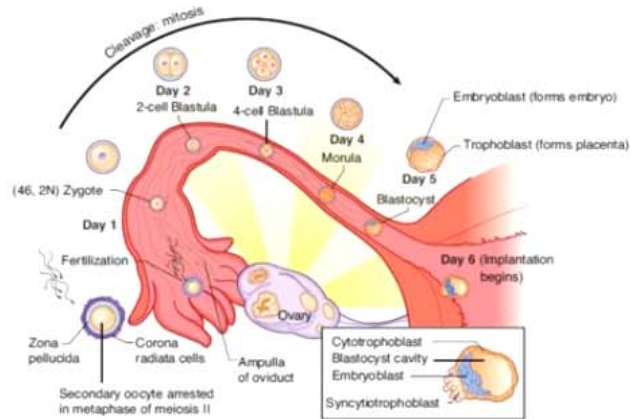


Figure 1-2-1. Week 1

KAPLAN MEDICAL

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Part I • Early Embryology and Histology: Epithelia

Prior to fertilization, spermatozoa undergo 2 changes in the female genital tract:

Sometimes it is easier to learn some topics with help of foreign literature.

BENEFITS

- The English language can also enhance self-development opportunities. With a good knowledge of the language you will be able to take different foreign courses and watch foreign doctors' speeches.

TEDMED conference

TEDMED 2018



BENEFITS

FutureLearn courses

Learn new skills, pursue your interests or advance your career with our short online courses.



Wellcome Genome Campus
Advanced Courses and
Scientific Conferences

NEW

Bacterial Genomes: Antimicrobial Resistance in Bacterial Pathogens

What's antimicrobial resistance and how can we detect it? Explore the clinical relevance of AMR and the methods used to detect it.

⌚ 3 weeks ⌚ 5 hrs per week

🔗 Free digital upgrade



The University of Sheffield

Health Technology Assessment: Choosing Which Treatments Get Funded

Before new drugs or treatments are adopted, their effectiveness and cost must be assessed. Find out how in this online course.

⌚ 4 weeks ⌚ 3 hrs per week

🔗 Included in Unlimited



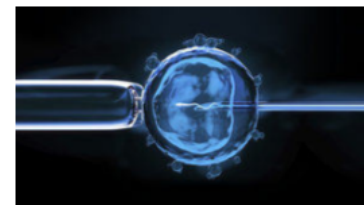
BSAC

Intravenous to Oral Switch: Within Outpatient Parenteral Antibiotic Therapy (IVOST)

Are you involved in the prescribing/administration of antibiotics? Explore the benefits and barriers of IVOST and COPAT.

⌚ 4 weeks ⌚ 3 hrs per week

🔗 Included in Unlimited



UCL (University College
London)

Making Babies in the 21st Century

Explore new reproductive technologies and discover the opportunities they provide and the profound social challenges they pose.

⌚ 6 weeks ⌚ 2 hrs per week

🔗 Included in Unlimited

Support

BENEFITS

- Another benefit is the opportunity to work with foreign students and doctors and the ability to take part in international conferences.



BENEFITS

It is necessary for doctors all around the world to work together to achieve our common goals, such as dealing with modern diseases and prolonging life.

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