Innovation and Exploration of Diversified Practice Teaching Model for Medical Laboratory Specialty

Meng Li, Yuan Ren

Baoshan College of Traditional Chinese Medicine Baoshan, Yunnan, 678000, China

Keywords: Medical laboratory specialty; Diversified practical teaching; Innovation and exploration

Abstract: Internship is a process of testing students' knowledge. Efficient practice helps students integrate into society as soon as possible. In the process of practice, students know clearly the application of the major they have learned. As far as laboratory specialty is concerned, the management and requirements of interns in hospitals are different from those of teaching activities, and there is a great difference between them. In order to facilitate students to recognize their own deficiencies, improve their efficiency, and carry out a variety of internship programs, the student internship process is more scientific and reasonable. This article mainly takes the diversified practice as the starting point, discusses the areas that need to be improved in medical practice teaching, attaches importance to setting the internship link, and enhances the students' comprehensive ability.

1. Introduction

Compared with the previous practice teaching, its flexibility is poor and dull. Students can't master the internship in the school during the process of learning, which leads to 70% of interns not fully involved in the internship process. Interns can't adapt to the internship environment better. They lack awareness in the internship process, and their skills and knowledge are not solid. They can't deal with sudden situations in time, leading to various things happening. In order to facilitate the interns of laboratory specialty to better integrate into the hospital atmosphere, the practical teaching activities covered in the teaching should be constantly innovated. It is convenient for students to improve themselves, accumulate experience and lay a good foundation for later work.

2. Analysis of Factors Affecting Practice Work

2.1 Not targeted

To investigate the practice situation of the laboratory specialty, and to investigate the practice situation of the students majoring in the laboratory specialty, all the practice points of the laboratory specialty of 300 students are arranged in the laboratory department of the hospital. There are several reasons for this situation. From the perspective of interns, there is no clear direction. They do not improve themselves and improve the relevant knowledge according to the requirements of the hospital. They have a low understanding of the practice and can not meet the requirements of the hospital [1]. In addition, many graduates have different graduation plans. Students need to apply for jobs during their internship. Some students need to prepare for a junior college. Students can not devote themselves to internship, which affects the development of internship to a certain extent. Interviews with students internships in hospitals[2], 40/80 (37.5%) of the 80 interns lacked experience, resulting in incomplete tasks in the internship; 20/80 of the 80 interns (25.0%) Insufficient expertise leads to the failure of its tasks. 12.5% of the 80 interns differed in their internship results because of the differences in the tasks they were assigned to. Among the 80 interns, 10/80 (12.5%) of the interns have a misconductive attitude, work is not serious, work is slow, and tasks are not completed. From the analysis of the data obtained, there are many reasons for the unsatisfactory development of graduate internships.

DOI: 10.25236/iwedss.2019.127

2.2 The internship situation and teaching situation are quite different

For many interns, first, they do not have more social experience. Interns do not use the time of winter and summer vacation to increase their knowledge and exposure to more social practice activities. Interns do not understand the actual work of the hospital. In the process of daily study, there are many training links involved in the teaching work, but there are big differences with the regulations of the hospital. Students do not have a systematic understanding of the operation of the hospital work. Second, the pace of the hospital is relatively fast, and the time for the interns to adapt is less. The hospital's understanding of the interns is lacking, and the intern's expertise is not known. The arrangement of the internship is arbitrary, and the position of the internship does not necessarily match the student [3]. Because of the job arrangement, many interns can not fully engage in the internship. Hospital management is more stringent, hospitals need knowledgeable and skilled personnel, and interns are urgently needed to be familiar with their work. There are certain differences between the theoretical knowledge and practical activities that interns learn in school. Many interns can not better apply the knowledge they have learned to the practice. The practice has a certain time limit, and can not test the interns' knowledge in an all-round way. The actual situation of the practice is too different from the teaching situation. Thirdly, many interns are not prepared to accept internship. The transition process takes a lot of time. However, unlike schools, hospitals may criticize more, interns will gradually lose confidence in the process of internship.

3. The situation of training should be clarified in Teaching

3.1 Rationalization of Teaching Work and Practice Time

First, teaching. In order to improve the quality of interns' practice, reasonable teaching work should be formulated. The formulation of teaching work should be combined with the syllabus so as not to delay students' normal learning time and enhance the implementation of their practical activities. Schools should attach great importance to the implementation of practical activities, form special research groups, organize meetings for teachers, express their opinions and formulate plans for the implementation of practical work. The implementation of practical teaching requires teachers to change their concepts in teaching, attach importance to practical teaching ideologically, formulate plans according to regulations in action, and communicate with interns more often. Master the situation, and then improve the program according to the opinions of the interns, and improve their ability and knowledge in teaching. Teachers in the relevant professions can be arranged in the teaching to take charge of the various matters of the students during the internship. The interns are in consultation with the teachers in time for the problems they do not understand. The teachers timely analyze their problems and guide the practical work. Second, the internship time. The internships of the inspectors are generally concentrated in the first and second year of school, internship in the third year, graduation after internship, graduation certificate and tripartite agreement. However, this time is almost around July. For students who need to be recruited, the time is conflicting, and the time for internship can be flexibly adjusted. The rotation internship system can be implemented. With such an internship method, students can devote themselves to later study, and they are not distracted during the internship, and can also fulfill the school's requirements for internship.

3.2 Training before the internship

Internship is an important part of the student's transition and should be valued for its training. First, for professional knowledge training, you can set related competitions, such as morphology and functional tests. Interns can consolidate their operational methods by participating in competitions. On the other hand, the form of competition can mobilize their enthusiasm and lay a good foundation for later work. Second, in the form of a lecture, the staff of an experienced hospital can be invited to give a lecture. It mainly explains the various situations during the internship period of the interns, and carries out special topics such as thoughts, skills, and knowledge, and allows students to anticipate possible situations in advance and propose solutions to problems. Third,

exchange work. The last seniors and sisters can be invited to exchange their internships, so that the interns can grasp some situations in the early stage, and they will not have fear, anxiety and worry in the post-internship. Fourth, education. The education work is mainly aimed at the ideological aspect. Students have a correct understanding of the practice, do not exclude the practice work, ideological preparation can be subordinate to management in the later work, and do not have a slack attitude [5]. Fifth, understand the situation of the hospital. Before the internship, we can have an understanding of the hospital, such as the hospital's workflow, structure, system and so on. The premise is that by knowing all the conditions of the hospital, the interns can join the hospital as soon as possible, and they will not have too much mental burden. Practice is the key period. Work on the eve of practice is in place to facilitate students' transformation. In teaching, students should be guided to set up plans. The results they want to achieve in the process of practice can be explored, and their goals can be set according to students' situation before practice. The blindness of interns' later practice work is reduced, which can effectively achieve the goal.

4. Pay attention to the promotion of consciousness

4.1 Bio-Safety

Because of its specialty, the samples contacted by the staff of the laboratory department are infectious, such as secretions, puncture fluid, blood and so on. In order to avoid accidents, we should enhance their safety awareness and have a good way for interns to operate in peacetime. The integrity of containers and tools used should be checked before the inspection work is carried out. For example, gloves, masks and isolation must be worn when contacting samples. When the inspection is finished, the experimental area should be cleaned up in time, disinfection should be carried out, and the garbage generated in the test should be properly handled. Interns should be fully acquainted with their operational procedures, and have the ability to deal with emergencies that occur. Practice teachers can explain the handling of emergencies in the usual practice, which is convenient for interns. Or carry out safety education in teaching, by playing video, let the interns perceive the harm of infected samples, improve their attention, not ignore safety issues, and improve their sense of responsibility at work.

4.2 Test result

The test results have a significant impact on the test profession. Interns should pay attention to the test results and pay attention to quality. In the usual practice work, quality awareness should be improved. Students should accurately grasp the quality of each link. Teachers should strictly control the quality in practice. In the practice of the teacher, clinical work guidance can be hired, and the problems that the interns have in the inspection process should be pointed out in time, and the correct operation mode should be informed. The manifestation of high efficiency of inspection quality is related to each link. Guiding interns to cultivate a conscientious and conscientious attitude of observing their duties in practice, we should be conscientious and careful in the inspection work and improve the quality of each link in order to ensure the final results.

5. Assessment Implementation

The main purpose of establishing assessment system is to urge interns to improve their abilities and knowledge. Examinations can be made according to the stages of their study, for example, in the laboratory department. Compared with the previous education methods, the previous examination is reflected by the form of examination papers. Students' mastery of professional knowledge by examination papers has limitations. We can adopt a variety of assessment methods, such as setting the stage according to the process of the inspection professional course, which can be question-and-answer mode, operation mode, etc. [6]. Through this way, it is easy to motivate interns better. Especially in the operation mode, many students usually pay attention to the study of theoretical knowledge, and there are many practical operation problems. In the usual training, the actual operation is increased, and it is easy to accumulate experience and prepare for the later

internship. The talents required by the hospital are deviated from the students trained in the teaching, and should be combined with the actual situation in practice. Timely analysis of actual phenomena, teaching practice work close to the hospital work, in order to facilitate better internships in the post-intern, and quickly grasp the work to adapt to the society.

6. Conclusion

The practice teaching work is of great help to the internship work in the later stage of the intern. The teacher should analyze the teaching situation of the inspection profession in time. The teaching does not have blindness, randomness and subjectivity, and the teaching work is clear. The intern determines the goal of the internship, pays attention to the awareness in the training, strictly observes the assessment method, and pays attention to the internship training. In order to help interns better transit to society, we should plan the time well in teaching, arrange the time of internship and recruitment reasonably, interval all kinds of work and improve the practice results of laboratory specialty.

References

- [1] Taylor S , Bennett K M , Deignan J L , et al. Molecular pathology curriculum for medical laboratory scientists: a report of the association for molecular pathology training and education committee. [J]. Journal of Molecular Diagnostics Jmd, 2014, 16(3):288-296.
- [2] Juma N H A, Adam S M, Mahmoud M S A. Computerization of Medical Analysis Laboratories in the Sudan between Reality and Expectations [J]. Journal of Physical Chemistry C, 2014, 118(10):5110-5121.
- [3] Garcia, Edna. Recruitment is Key to the Rising Demand for More Laboratory Professionals[J]. Critical Values, 2015, 8(4):32-35.
- [4] Kim, Bongyoung. Review for the Korean Health Professionals and International Cooperation Doctors Dispatched to Peru by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)[J]. Osong Public Health and Research Perspectives, 2015, 6(2):133-139.
- [5] Maser R E, Lenhard M J, Pohlig R T, et al. Osteopontin and osteoprotegerin levels in type 2 diabetes and their association with cardiovascular autonomic function [J]. Journal of Diabetes & Its Complications, 2016, 30(3):507-510.
- [6] Naugler C, Thomas R, Turin T C, et al. Yearly Clinical Laboratory Test Expenditures for Different Medical Specialties in a Major Canadian City[J]. American Journal of Clinical Pathology, 2015, 144(1):97-102.