

Research on the Development Trend of Basic Medicine Teaching in Medical and Education Coordination Models

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Abstract: Basic medicine is the foundation of medical education and plays a crucial role in the cultivation of high-quality medical talents. With the development of medical education and the advancement of new medical technologies, the teaching mode of basic medicine has also undergone significant changes. This paper analyzes the development trend of basic medicine teaching in the medical and teaching coordination models, including the integration of basic medicine courses, the application of new teaching methods, and the promotion of student-centered education. Based on the analysis of current research, this paper proposes several suggestions to improve the teaching quality of basic medicine in medical and teaching coordination models.

Keywords: Basic Medicine Teaching ; Medical and Education; Coordination Models; Trend analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Basic medicine is the fundamental discipline of medical education, including anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, and pharmacology, among others. Basic medicine courses play a critical role in the cultivation of high-quality medical talents, providing the theoretical basis for medical diagnosis and treatment. The teaching mode of basic medicine has undergone significant changes in recent years due to the development of medical education and the advancement of new medical technologies. Medical and education coordination models is shown below.

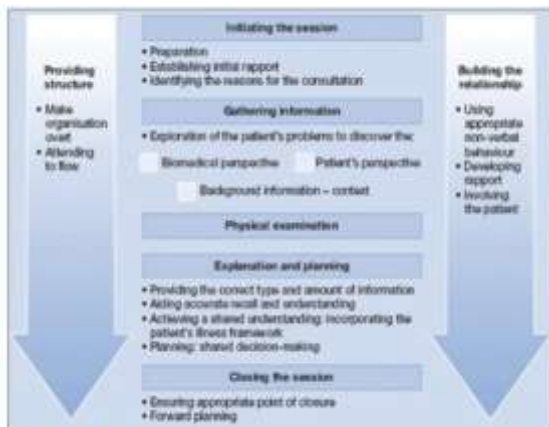


Figure. 1 Medical and Education Coordination Models

Medical and teaching coordination models are becoming more and more popular in medical education. In this model, medical schools collaborate with teaching hospitals to provide students with clinical practice opportunities and enhance the integration of basic medicine and clinical medicine courses. The medical and teaching coordination model emphasizes the integration of theory and practice and promotes the cultivation of clinical thinking abilities in medical students.

This paper analyzes the development trend of basic medicine teaching in medical and teaching coordination models. It focuses on three aspects: the integration of basic medicine courses, the application of new teaching methods, and the promotion of student-centered education. Based on the analysis of current research, this paper proposes several

suggestions to improve the teaching quality of basic medicine in medical and teaching coordination models.

Medical and education coordination is a new model of medical education that emphasizes the integration of medical theory and clinical practice, and the combination of basic medicine and clinical medicine. Medical and education coordination models emphasize the importance of clinical practice in medical education. Medical students are required to participate in clinical practice early in their education, and to apply their theoretical knowledge to clinical practice.

Medical and education coordination models also emphasize the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration. Medical students are encouraged to learn from other disciplines, such as nursing, pharmacy, and public health, to develop a comprehensive understanding of health and disease.

2. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

2.1 Integration of Basic Medicine Courses and Promotion of Student-Centered Education

The integration of basic medicine courses is an essential aspect of medical and teaching coordination models. The traditional teaching mode of basic medicine emphasizes theoretical knowledge, while the medical and teaching coordination model emphasizes the integration of theory and practice. Therefore, the integration of basic medicine courses is necessary to achieve the goal of cultivating high-quality medical talents.

One way to integrate basic medicine courses is to combine the teaching of different disciplines. For example, the teaching of anatomy can be combined with the teaching of surgery and radiology, and the teaching of physiology can be combined with the teaching of internal medicine and obstetrics and gynecology. This approach can help students better understand the relationship between basic medicine and clinical medicine and improve their ability to diagnose and treat diseases.

Another way to integrate basic medicine courses is to adopt an interdisciplinary approach. Basic medicine courses can be combined with other disciplines such as bioinformatics, genetics, and epidemiology, among others. This approach can

help students better understand the application of basic medicine in other fields and broaden their horizons.

Integration of basic medicine and clinical practice: Basic medicine courses should be integrated with clinical practice to emphasize the practical application of theoretical knowledge. Medical students should be encouraged to apply their basic medicine knowledge to clinical practice, and to reflect on their experiences in clinical practice.

Use of technology in basic medicine teaching: Technology, such as virtual reality and simulation, can be used to enhance basic medicine teaching. Technology can provide medical students with a more immersive and interactive learning experience, and can help to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and clinical practice.

Interdisciplinary collaboration in basic medicine teaching: Basic medicine courses should emphasize interdisciplinary collaboration, and medical students should be encouraged to learn from other disciplines, such as nursing, pharmacy, and public health. Interdisciplinary collaboration can provide medical students with a comprehensive understanding of health and disease.

The promotion of student-centered education is also an important aspect of basic medicine teaching in medical and teaching coordination models. Student-centered education emphasizes the active participation of students in the learning process and the cultivation of their critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. The medical and teaching coordination model emphasizes the integration of theory and practice, and the promotion of student-centered education can help students better understand the practical application of basic medicine.

One way to promote student-centered education is to adopt a flipped classroom approach. In a flipped classroom, students are required to study the basic knowledge before class, and the classroom time is used for discussion and problem-solving. This approach can help students better understand the theoretical knowledge and cultivate their critical thinking and problem-solving abilities.

2.2 Suggestions for Improving the Teaching Quality of Basic Medicine in Medical and Teaching Coordination Models

Based on the analysis of current research, this paper proposes several suggestions to improve the teaching quality of basic medicine in medical and teaching coordination models.

Firstly, medical schools should strengthen the integration of basic medicine courses. The teaching of different disciplines should be combined, and an interdisciplinary approach should be adopted to help students better understand the application of basic medicine in clinical practice.

Secondly, medical schools should adopt new teaching methods to improve the teaching quality of basic medicine. Problem-based learning and simulation teaching should be promoted to help students develop their clinical thinking abilities and practical skills.

Emphasis on evidence-based medicine: Basic medicine courses should emphasize evidence-based medicine, and medical students should be trained to evaluate the quality and relevance of medical research. Evidence-based medicine can

provide medical students with a scientific approach to clinical practice.

Active learning in basic medicine teaching: Basic medicine courses should emphasize active learning, and medical students should be encouraged to take an active role in their own learning. Active learning can provide medical students with a more engaging and effective learning experience, and can help to promote lifelong learning.

Thirdly, medical schools should promote student-centered education to cultivate students' critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. A flipped classroom approach and independent learning opportunities should be provided to help students learn at their own pace and develop their self-learning abilities.

Finally, medical schools should establish an evaluation system to assess the teaching quality of basic medicine in medical and teaching coordination models. The evaluation system should be based on the cultivation of students' practical abilities and clinical thinking abilities, and the feedback from students should be taken into account.

3. CONCLUSION

This paper analyzes the development trend of basic medicine teaching in medical and teaching coordination models and proposes several suggestions to improve the teaching quality of basic medicine. The integration of basic medicine courses, the adoption of new teaching methods, the promotion of student-centered education, and the establishment of an evaluation system are all necessary to achieve the goal of cultivating high-quality medical talents.

4. REFERENCES

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