The Importance of Cultivating the Concept in the Teaching of Geriatrics

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Abstract: To explore the application value of the concept in the teaching of old age medicine. The elderly medical students in our hospital were divided into control group and observation group. The rats in the control group received routine culture. The observation group was trained on the basis of conventional culture, and the effect of the two groups was compared. The scores of the students in the observation group were 87.95 ± 4.46 points higher than that of the control group (79.23 ± 4.39), and the positive rate was 94.12% higher than that of the control group (73.53%). The difference was significant ($P < 0.05$). (18.9 ± 2.1), medical record writing ability (17.9 ± 1.8), the ability to discover problems (16.9 ± 2.3), the use of knowledge ability (15.9 ± 1.8), medical practice skills (18.2 ± 2.1), significantly higher than the control group, $P < 0.05$, the difference was statistically significant. The concept of training in the elderly medical teaching can improve the enthusiasm of students to improve the students' theory, operational level and professional quality, worthy of promotion.

Key words: concept of cultivation; geriatric medicine; application value

Introduction

Elderly care is an important branch of research in the study, diagnosis and treatment of the elderly's response to their own existing and potential health problems. Elderly disease is relatively more, coupled with its own physical, psychological adjustment of the reasons for the reduction of older medical learning is relatively difficult[2]. In this study, we used the concept cultivation mode to cultivate the senior students of our school and explore the application value of the training mode. The results are as follows.

1. Materials and methods

1.1. General information

68 elderly medical students from the school of 2014 as the object of the study, according to the different ways of training will be divided into control group and observation group, each group of 34 students. In the study before conduct of a thorough test, the contents of the test for the elderly care theory, operational knowledge. Among them, the control group of 21 males and 13 females; aged 19 to 21 years, an average of 20.53 ± 0.53 years; thoroughly score $64.43 \sim 82.70$ points, an average of 68.73 ± 4.36 points. The observation group was 20 males and 14 females, aged from 19 to 21 years old, with an average of 20.24 ± 0.47 years. The score was $65.83 \sim 83.46$, with an average of 69.43 ± 4.22. Students who are poor in their attitude and who fail to pass the exam are not likely to have any differences in gender, age and results.

1.2. Methods

1.2.1. Control group

The group of students received routine training, in accordance with the conventional way of training

1.2.2. Observation group

The group of students on the basis of conventional training to accept the concept of training, including the human spirit, contact thinking, health management and evidence-based medicine four major ideas of training, as follows: ① Humanistic spirit: in the course of the course of attention to correct the students The accuracy of the language, professional and normative; to carry out community medical surveys, social surveys, etc., to encourage students to contact with patients to improve students' sympathy for elderly patients; to strengthen the training of students polite language, requiring students for various occupations. The disease patients treated equally, to maintain courtesy language; to carry out professional ethics education, content for professional ethics, ethics, society, require students in the future medical career to follow the "knowledge, consent, autonomy, do not hurt, optimize" Basic principles[3]. ② Health management concept of training: in the teaching process students emphasize the concept of health management and health management steps. To guide students to health management and follow the steps, first to establish the patient's personal health records, record the patient's periodic health examination information; and then the patient's personal health information based on the assessment of the patient's health, disease risk and health plan for its development; Finally, the implementation of health plans to correct the poor habits of patients, prevention of disease[4]. To improve students 'ability to understand, teachers can use PPT to show students steps to improve students' ability to master. ③ Systematic thinking of the concept of training: in the teaching process to implement the concept of systematic thinking, to all aspects of the patient as a whole, taking into account the various effects of various diseases, a comprehensive view of the patient's condition changes to choose the best treatment. Such as physical, to remind students to pay attention to the aging of the elderly, the characteristics of persistent failure of organs, concerned about the changes in the process of a single disease may be other complicated diseases; psychological, the elderly psychological and physiological conditions are closely related to the two together, Improve the physiological condition of patients also have to correct their psychological. ④ Evidence-based medicine concept: in the process of teaching interspersed with the concept of evidence-based medicine, requiring students to objective evidence based on the combination of personal expertise, clinical experience and the actual situation of patients to determine the best thinking treatment program. Teachers can give some cases, requiring students to use evidence-based concept to develop treatment programs and say the objective basis, the teacher according to the student's treatment program to correct, guide and strengthen students' understanding of the concept of evidence-based medicine. Two groups of students are trained for one semester.

1.3 Observations

Compare the two groups of students in the professional test scores, the test scores for the theoretical and operational results of the average of the two points; observe the two groups of students learning enthusiasm, divided into positive, general, negative three grades, ① positive: a semester students did not appear (1) the attendance rate of students in more than 90% of a semester is basically able to complete the teacher's homework on time; ③ negative: the attendance rate of students in a semester of 90% of the attendance rate of students in the semester % Of the following, for the teacher arranged the job cannot be done on time. ④ learning positive rate = positive rate + general rate.

1.4. Statistical Processing

The data in this study were processed using the SPSS 19.0 software system. $\bar{x} \pm s$ Said the measurement data, the results of the t test; % said count data, the results with x^2 test, P <0.05 that the two groups of data vary widely, statistically significant.

2. Results

2.1. Comparison of final exam results

The scores of the students in the observation group were higher than those in the control group, the difference was statistically significant (P <0.05). See Table 1.

Table 1 Final exam results comparison table ($\bar{x} \pm s$ / points)

Group	Number of cases	Academic results	Performance results	Test results
Control group	34	79.83 ± 5.43	78.63 ± 4.84	79.23 ± 4.39
Observation group	34	88.63 ± 4.83	87.27 ± 4.26	87.95 ± 4.46
t		2.71	2.98	3.30
P		<0.05	<0.01	<0.01

2.2. Comparison of learning enthusiasm

The positive rate of study was 94.12% higher than that of the control group (73.53%), the difference was statistically significant (P <0.05). See Table 2.

Table 2 Learning Activity Comparison Table (n /%)

Group	Number of cases	Positive	Average	Negative	Percentage
Control group	34	9 (26.47)	16 (47.06)	9 (26.47)	25 (73.53)
Observation group	34	11 (32.35)	21 (61.77)	2 (5.88)	32 (94.12)
X^2		0.28	1.48	5.31	5.31
P		0.59	0.22	0.02	0.02

2.3. Comparison of comprehensive ability assessment results

(18.2 ± 2.1), medical record writing ability (17.9 ± 1.8), the ability to find the problem (16.9 ± 2.3), the use of knowledge ability (16.9 ± 2.3), the ability to use the knowledge of the ability of the two groups of students, (15.9 ± 1.8), medical practice skills (18.2 ± 2.1) were significantly higher than the control group, P <0.05, the difference was statistically significant.

Table 3 Comparison of the two groups of students comprehensive ability assessment results [points]

Group	No. of cases	Communication ability	Medical record writing ability	Ability to discover the problem	Ability to use knowledge	Medical practice skills
Observation group	34	18.2 ± 2.1	17.9 ± 1.8	16.9 ± 2.3	15.9 ± 1.8	17.2 ± 2.1
Control group	34	15.2 ± 3.0	11.8 ± 2.9	10.7 ± 3.7	9.3 ± 3.0	11.8 ± 3.0
T		7.685	16.765	13.350	17.697	13.833
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

3. Discussion

First-line medical work requires not only medical students with skilled operating ability, but also need a solid theoretical basis and clear clinical thinking to do support. Theoretical training allows students to better understand the particularity of the medical profession, so as to improve students' professional ethics and learning initiative. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the medical concept has undergone profound changes in its extension and connotation, and has basically formed a medical concept of patient-centered human culture. Especially in the elderly patients with clinical care is more significant. In general, older patients have their own pathological characteristics and different clinical manifestations, thus determining the diversity of their medical needs. There are more types of elderly patients, including the elderly cardiovascular, inflammation, nerve compression, some patients in the activities of its serious obstacles in the psychological aspects of greater pressure, and fluctuations are more frequent. Thus, the application of humanistic care programs in clinical care for older patients has a positive meaning.

Construction concept under the guidance of the elderly medical teaching model must first clear the needs of elderly hospitalized patients to understand the specific characteristics of patients. General elderly patients are accompanied by varying degrees of wound pain performance, the quality of their sleep have a certain impact, easy to produce anxiety, worry, panic and other psychological negative emotions, therefore, must fully understand the psychological needs of patients, in order to proceed with patients To communicate with each other, to inform the effectiveness of treatment, to encourage patients to establish a correct treatment attitude, the establishment of positive and optimistic attitude, while the elderly about the elderly care and daily life related matters to meet their needs for nursing knowledge. Second, we need to pay attention to the personality needs of elderly hospitalized patients. Different patients have different characteristics of the disease, have their different living environment, working environment, so in the medical work at the same time, the need to accurately analyze the patient's clinical data, to give personalized care for different occupations, different ages Stage, different levels of

the patient to take a different way of communication, improve patient acceptance. The cultivation of humanistic spirit can standardize students' words and actions, behavior, and make a qualified, moral and noble care worker. Health management concept to improve students' ability to prevent the health of patients, improve management capacity; at the same time can improve the ability of students to study for life, and constantly improve their own theory, operational ability, with good professional quality. The concept of training for students to improve the academic performance, personal quality training has a positive role in promoting. The results of this study show that the score of the students in the observation group is 87.95 ± 4.46 points higher than that of the control group (79.23 ± 4.39), the positive rate of study is 94.12% higher than that of the control group (73.53%), the difference is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

In summary, the concept of training in the elderly medical teaching can improve the enthusiasm of students to improve students' theory, operational level, professional quality, worthy of promotion.

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