

MODERN DIDACTIC TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING HYGIENE: KEY ASPECTS AND APPROACHES.

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Abstract: This article examines the key aspects of modern didactic technologies in teaching hygiene. It focuses on how these technologies can enhance the learning process, improve student engagement, and foster effective understanding of hygiene principles. The article explores various methods, tools, and pedagogical strategies used in contemporary education to make hygiene studies more effective and applicable to real-life healthcare practices.

Keywords: modern didactic technologies, hygiene education, teaching methods, pedagogical strategies, student engagement, healthcare practices, theoretical knowledge, practical skills, innovative teaching, hygiene principles.

Modern didactic technologies in teaching hygiene include the following main aspects:

1. Interactivity - turning students into active participants in the learning process, helping them to assimilate knowledge more deeply and effectively.

Interactivity is a modern pedagogical approach used to turn students into active participants in the educational process. Through this method, students become active participants in the process, not passive listeners. The goal of this educational model is to encourage students to think in new ways, to learn knowledge independently and in depth, and to actively participate in solving problems [1].

Interactivity offers the following advantages:

- active participation - students learn more deeply through interaction, question-and-answer sessions, and exchange of ideas.

- developing creative thinking - students' creative and critical thinking skills are enhanced through problem-solving tasks and discussions.

- communication and teamwork - in the interactive learning process, students collaborate and develop teamwork skills.

- increasing interest in the learning process - interactive methods maintain student interest and add excitement to the learning process.

- independent thinking and decision-making - students have the opportunity to freely express their opinions and make independent decisions.

Interactive learning uses role-playing games, case studies, group problem-solving, debates, simulations, and other active methods. This approach increases students' interest in learning and strengthens their knowledge and skills in a practical way [2].

2. Individualization - creating personalized learning trajectories for each student, in accordance with their learning interests, abilities, and curriculum.

Individualization is a pedagogical approach to the educational process that aims to create a personal learning trajectory for each student, based on their unique interests, abilities, and learning goals. Through this method, students have the opportunity to adapt their education to their learning rhythm, level of knowledge, and interests [3].

The main advantages of individualization in medical education are:

-focusing on personal interests and goals - providing knowledge based on students' personal interests and the goals they want to achieve makes the educational process effective and motivating.

- development based on abilities - taking into account the unique abilities of each student, ensuring their development, supporting their strengths and helping to overcome their weaknesses.

- increasing learning efficiency - each student learns knowledge more deeply and more consistently by learning in ways that are tailored to their personal rhythm and needs.

- increasing independence - individualized education teaches students to manage their own learning process, set personal goals, and plan their studies [4].

Individualized learning models, such as personalized learning plans, e-learning platforms, or student mentoring, help students become more engaged in their learning, define their own paths of personal development, and deepen their understanding of knowledge.

3. Application of information and communication technologies - use of e-learning platforms, virtual and augmented reality, and distance learning tools [5].

The use of information and communication technologies is an approach aimed at improving the quality of education and increasing student interest in the learning process through the widespread use of electronic learning platforms, virtual and augmented reality technologies, as well as distance learning tools in the modern educational process [6].

The main advantages of using information and communication technologies in medical education are:

- creating convenience and freedom for students - through distance learning and electronic platforms, students will have the opportunity to study at a time and place convenient for them, which will develop their independence and self-management skills.

- improving the quality of education - through technologies such as virtual and augmented reality, it is possible to create real-life conditions and conduct simulations, which helps to develop students' practical skills.

- activate the learning process and increase interest - interactive platforms and multimedia content (video, audio, animations) make the learning process lively and interesting.

- modeling problem situations - allows students to develop complex problem-solving skills by modeling situations in a real or virtual environment to prepare them for real-life situations.

- comprehensive learning data storage and analysis - e-learning platforms allow for the collection, analysis, and tracking of student progress [7].

Information and communication technologies play an important role in preparing modern, knowledgeable and competitive specialists who meet today's requirements. They allow students to master not only theoretical knowledge, but also develop practical skills, and at the same time help organize the educational process in new and effective ways [8].

Advantages of problem-based learning in medical education:

-problem analysis - students develop analysis skills based on complex and real-life examples, which prepares them for real-world work processes.

- develop strong thinking and critical thinking - students learn to think independently and critically, applying different theoretical perspectives in the process of finding solutions.

- responsibility and autonomy - students independently analyze problems and try to find solutions, which develops their ability to manage themselves and feel responsible.

- creative approach to problems - in the process of problem-based learning, students develop creative skills that help them develop various methods and solutions [9].

Problem-based learning is especially important in medical education in preparing students for professional and life challenges. This method allows them to make quick and accurate decisions in complex and uncertain situations in their professional activities, and also ensures that they become confident and mature specialists.

5. Skills-oriented education - developing practice-oriented skills along with theoretical knowledge [10].

Skills-based learning is a teaching methodology that focuses on the practical application of theoretical knowledge in the learning process. It emphasizes the

development of practical skills necessary for students to better master the learning material and apply it in real life.

The main goal of skills-oriented education is to prepare students for professional activities, bring them closer to real work processes, and form the necessary competencies and skills in them.

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