

Study on the practice of curriculum ideology and politics in medical education

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Abstract: *In the work of medical education, the goal of curriculum ideological and political construction is to train students to be willing to contribute, heal the wounded and save the dying, and love the boundless spirit. Medical education should actively infiltrate ideological and political education in professional knowledge teaching, guide medical students to form correct ideas and promote the improvement of their moral level. Based on this, this paper puts the foothold on the necessity of ideological and political education in medical education, analyzes the current situation, status, role and problems of curriculum ideological and political education in medical education, and probes into the practice path of curriculum ideological and political education from different angles for everyone's reference.*

Keywords: *Curriculum thought and politics; Medical education; Practice paths*

Curriculum thinking and politics refers to fully exploring the moral education elements contained in professional knowledge under the guidance of Marxist standpoint, closely linking ideological and political teaching with professional knowledge teaching, permeating moral education in teaching activities at a constant pace, and providing assistance for the development of students' comprehensive ability. In recent years, medical colleges and universities have begun to devote themselves to the infiltration of moral education in medical education and the integration of ideological and political elements with medical theory courses, which has achieved remarkable results. For medical students, the emphasis of ideological and political curriculum is to cultivate their spirit of saving the dying, healing the wounded, great love and dedication. However, professional courses in the field of medical education have relatively high requirements for technical skills. Teachers mainly focus on teaching knowledge imparting and skill training, and ideological and political education is often completed by personal ideas. It can be seen from the current situation that it is still necessary to further explore the practical methods of curriculum ideological and political education in medical education.

1. The necessity of ideological and political education in medical education

At present, various conflicts between doctors and patients are emerging in an endless stream, and many violent incidents have occurred one after another, affecting the hearts of doctors. These incidents have not only caused serious damage to the physical and mental health of medical personnel, but also dealt a blow to those students who have just entered the medical position, and their worries about the working environment of doctors and personal safety are increasing. There are many factors contributing to the deterioration of the conflict between doctors and patients, such as the high expectations of patients, the uneven distribution of medical resources, the unequal knowledge between doctors and patients, the high medical costs, and the poor communication attitude between some doctors and patients and the lack of humanistic care for patients. In order to reduce the occurrence of vicious incidents between doctors and patients, the state, society and both doctors and patients should make concerted efforts to further improve laws and regulations and increase measures to ensure safety. At the same time, medical colleges should also start from the perspective of ideological and political education and strengthen the education of medical students on medical ethics, professional ethics and doctor-patient communication. Starting from the medical side, effectively reduce the occurrence of doctor-patient conflicts, which has a very profound significance for the development of the country's medical and health cause and the training of medical students.

2. The present situation of curriculum ideology and politics in medical education

The report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly put forward the basic educational policy of the Party and the state, education should serve the modernization and the people, and it should be an important task of education to cultivate morality and cultivate people, and train students to be well-developed socialist builders and successors. Medical ideological and political education should also practice this policy in depth, based on the existing ideological and political curriculum, and give full play to the important role^[1] of ideological and political education. However, medical students have a special occupation. They should not only enrich their medical knowledge, but also accumulate medical experience and technology. They should have great love in their hearts, be able to endure hardships and know how to contribute. However, the professional knowledge of ideological and political courses often lacks medical knowledge, and the teachers of medical professional courses lack experience in ideological and political education. Therefore, it is obvious that the current medical education and ideological and political education are seriously disjointed. Teachers of professional courses generally put emphasis on implanting professional knowledge when teaching, lack the guidance of values, and the content of ideological and political education permeated in the curriculum is relatively raw, unable to form a strong learning atmosphere. The content of ideological and political education in schools lacks detailed regulations, the modules of ideological and political education are not designed when preparing lessons, and the direction of ideological and political education cannot be controlled as a whole. The forms of ideological and political education adopted are relatively simple, and the development of ideological and political education in courses often relies on the personal experience of teachers, which is difficult to achieve the ideal teaching effect. Compared with professional courses, ideological and political courses use less class hours, and students are more willing to spend time on the study of professional courses, which invisibly increases the difficulty of the implementation of ideological and political education. In this case, it is necessary to deeply explore the path of carrying out ideological and political education in medical education.

3. The status, function and problems of curriculum ideology and politics in medical education

At present, national health has become an important strategy for the priority development of the country. Under this background, medical colleges have undertaken the important mission of training good doctors for the country. Especially in recent years, the COVID-19 epidemic has been raging, which highlights the importance of carrying out curriculum ideology and politics in medical education. To integrate ideological and political education into medical courses, including basic medicine, is an important link in the training of medical talents at this stage. In 2020, the Ministry of Education issued a notice and related documents on the construction of ideological and political education system in colleges and universities, so that medical colleges and universities have begun to actively promote the reform of curriculum ideological and political education in various disciplines in the medical field. As a special science with the attributes of both natural and humanistic disciplines, the duties of doctors not only require excellent medical skills, but also a necessary quality for doctors to be compassionate. Therefore, medical education, especially in the initial stage of medical education, the implementation of ideological and political education in the basic medical courses has become a fundamental task for medical colleges to cultivate morality and cultivate people, and an important way to train medical talents.

However, from the current situation, there are still many problems in the development of ideological and political education in the field of medical education, such as the lack of attention to ideological and political education in the medical college proofreading course, the obvious separation between professional curriculum teaching and ideological and political elements, the relevant exploration is blind, so the implementation of curriculum ideological and political lack of pertinence^[2]. At the same time, many teachers in colleges and universities lack ideological and political quality, and lack sensitivity to ideological and political elements. In addition, under the influence of academic pressure and employment pressure, medical students pay more attention to the study of medical knowledge, and pay little attention to the improvement of their own ideological and political level. Therefore, the previous education model of ideological and political courses has long been unable to meet the current medical education's demand for training high-quality and comprehensive talents, while the development of ideological and political courses in medical education has just made up for the shortcomings of medical students in ideological and political education.

4. Study on the practice of curriculum thought and politics in medical education

4.1 Innovative ways of thinking and politics in medical education curriculum

In the course of thinking and politics of medical education, we should innovate the ways and methods of thinking and politics of the course, select appropriate educational forms from the perspective of students, and stimulate their enthusiasm to participate in the way they are pleased with, so as to promote the improvement of the effect of thinking and politics of the course. In view of the current situation that students prefer to use Internet language, the atmosphere of ideological and political class can be activated by means of "playing jokes" and telling jokes, rather than giving stereotypical lectures. Instead of being blunt and provocative, students can be guided to in-depth thinking and feeling through interesting expressions. For example, a teacher can say: "I must exercise my body well, so that I can have the chance to become an excellent teacher in the future", and express his idea of donating his body in such a humorous way, which will have an impact on students unconsciously, rather than causing students' aversion. In addition, students can also be organized to visit exhibition halls, museums and other historical and cultural facilities, or organize them to watch medical documentaries, and deepen their understanding of the local medical and health situation through interviews and other forms. Through the form of volunteer service, the villagers can popularize the knowledge of medical and health care, help the masses correct bad health and living habits, and make clinical practice enhance students' sense of responsibility and mission in medical service.

4.2 In-depth exploration of ideological and political elements in medical courses

Each discipline should set up its own ideological and political teaching plan writing group, and the teachers of each professional course should implement modular education according to the professional content, and dig the ideological and political teaching cases within the professional scope, so as to ensure the close combination^[3] of ideological and political content and teaching content. In medical education, the core values should be deeply reflected, the traditional culture of Chinese medicine should be fully explored, and the sense of social responsibility and professional pride should be enhanced. In ideological and political courses, the deeds of famous doctors are an important entry point. For example, the deeds of academician Jiang Sichang can be introduced into the education of otolaryngology. Academician Jiang Sichang, a founder of otolaryngology, is also a very famous expert in otolaryngology in China. In 1950, he took the lead in the treatment of otosclerosis deafness with the application of inner ear fenethotomy, and achieved success and improved the fenethotomy with the roof lid. In 1962, he also used stapedectomy for the first time in the treatment of otosclerosis deafness, bringing hope to the hearing-impaired patients. In the aspect of otosclerosis surgery, he has continuously explored and optimized the surgical method, alleviating the pain for the majority of patients, and has become the leader and pioneer of otolaryngology in China and even the world. Under his leadership, the PLA Institute of Otolaryngology has conducted a large number of cutting-edge research topics, which has promoted the development and progress in the field of otolaryngology in our country. He is not only a famous doctor, but also a famous teacher. His life can be described as full of students. Although he got a lot of great achievements in his life, he always kept a clear head. He paid great attention to the reflection on his own mistakes. At the age of 80, he also edited the book *Misdiagnosis and Treatment*, which was used to alert future generations. Introducing the deeds of Academician Jiang Sichang into medical education can cultivate students' spirit of hard study, continuous innovation, perseverance and willingness to contribute, which is conducive to cultivating students' cultural confidence and national pride^[4].

4.3 The ideological and political content of the curriculum should be close to students' learning stage

With the gradual improvement of students' grade, their experience will become more and more abundant, and clinical learning will go deeper and deeper quickly. Under this background, the course ideological and political development should also be carried out from shallow to deep, the teaching cases introduced in class will also be simple to complex, and the teaching method will gradually change from teacher-led to student-led, which is close to clinical education and different life stages^[5] of students. In different grades, different ideological and political learning goals should be formulated, while in lower grades, students should focus on understanding the history of medical development and the deeds of advanced figures. While teachers explain, students will have class discussions, assign relevant homework to students after class, and focus on cultivating students' social responsibility, professional identity and national pride. For example, in the teaching of endocrinology, the discovery and application of insulin, crystallized bovine insulin, and development of insulin dosage forms can be introduced into

the classroom, so as to deepen students' understanding of the regulation of insulin secretion and the biological role, stimulate their national pride, and cultivate their diligent study, continuous innovation, and selfless dedication. In the upper grades, students are mainly guided to understand relevant medical regulations and policies. For medical disputes and major medical and health events, students should make analysis and judgment and give solutions. CBL teaching model should be applied in class, and teachers' guidance and students' discussion should be combined to deepen their understanding of medical regulations and national development strategies. In addition, through the teaching methods of scenario simulation and role playing, students can play the role of doctors, patients and hospitals in medical disputes, and interpret the occurrence and development process of the events from different perspectives. In this way, students can improve their ability to discover, analyze and solve problems, lay a foundation for them to enter the clinic better, and become a good doctor with rich knowledge and experience, good communication skills and respect for patients.

4.4 Carry forward the spirit of great love for assisting Tibet, Xinjiang and foreign countries

Against this background, in order to actively respond to the call put forward by the state, our hospital has sent key doctors and outstanding doctors from various departments to aid Tibet, Xinjiang and foreign countries. These doctors have overcome difficulties in environment, language and other aspects, and brought hope of life to people in less-developed areas and countries with their medical knowledge and love. At the same time, these doctors also led local doctors to carry out medical knowledge and technical training with advanced medical equipment, technology and drugs in underdeveloped regions and countries, which provided great help for the construction and development of disciplines, passed on valuable clinical experience to local doctors, and provided great help for the improvement of local medical level. They went deep into the local people, visited the local families in need, and actively carried out free medical consultations, winning the trust and support of the local people. After the end of the mission, they still cared about the local medical colleagues and people, conducted consultations with the local people through online conferences and other means, and provided training for local medical channels, which provided great help for the improvement of local medical technology. Although there are many difficulties in the implementation of aid to Tibet, Xinjiang and foreign countries, these doctors still successfully completed their tasks. They not only improved their professional skills, but also formed a good quality of hard work, carried forward the value of common development of all mankind, and played an important role in ideological and political education, which is worth learning for every medical student. As a doctor, we should have the spirit of selfless dedication and hard work, can not be satisfied with their existing life, can not be limited to the small world of work, we should have great love, promote their own ideological and political consciousness while improving the professional level, and make a contribution to narrowing the gap between the western underdeveloped areas and the eastern developed areas of the medical level.

4.5 Establish a professional ideological and political education and teaching team

The study and work of medical students take clinical practice as the main place, and doctors' words and deeds directly affect the students^[6]. Clinical teachers should study the advanced ideology and culture of the Party regularly, have a deep understanding of China's national conditions, do a good job in the construction of teachers' ethics, and promote the unity of teaching and educating people. In order to build an excellent teaching team, we should implement the relevant work from the following aspects: First, we should infiltrate the ideological and political content in the teachers' pre-job and on-the-job training work, regularly organize teachers to learn the relevant ideological and political theories, and implement special education work according to current affairs, so as to improve the ideological and political education level of teachers. Second, we should select outstanding young backbone teachers to form an ideological and political education team, dig deeply into the ideological and political elements in the curriculum, actively participate in the ideological and political education exchange work of other schools, integrate the ideological and political resources inside and outside the school, in order to better promote the construction of ideological and political education. Third, the use of "learning power", "young people learning" and other software to carry out online learning, vivid images, images instead of boring text teaching. At the same time, we should also prevent the false remarks on the network to affect students to ensure the security of the network. Fourthly, we should actively carry out group teaching, case teaching, CBL teaching and scene simulation teaching, replace full classroom teaching with heuristic teaching, actively organize and carry out practical activities, and carry out public welfare activities in welfare homes, township health centers and communities, so as to further enhance medical students' sense of social responsibility.

4.6 Establish and improve the education and teaching evaluation system

Every subject chooses a doctor who has rich experience in ideological and political education to participate in the management of ideological and political education, control the direction of ideological and political education macroscopically, organize regular lectures, feedback the discussion opinions to the course teachers, summarize and analyze the students' opinions and suggestions, and adjust the course contents timely on the basis of the group. In the student group, the league branch secretary and class monitor are responsible for arranging lectures on ideological and political learning, conveying the content of ideological and political practice activities, and collecting feedback from students regularly. The teachers and students are managed by levels and layers to promote the improvement of management efficiency and achieve the goal of scientific management. In addition, in the process of ideological and political teaching, students should be assessed at different stages and in a comprehensive way, and their participation in lectures and social practice should also be taken into account. In order to improve the effect of ideological and political education, this paper designs a form of teachers' self-evaluation, through which we can investigate the teaching situation, teaching activities and students' feedback. After each teacher has taught, the teacher's ideological and political teaching effect and teaching ability should be evaluated. After the course is over, the level of ideological and political education carried out in each subject should be comprehensively evaluated.

5. Conclusion

To sum up, in the training of medical professionals, we should not only pay attention to enriching students' professional knowledge and improving their professional ability, but also strengthen the cultivation of professional quality, humanistic quality and scientific research spirit. In the medical education work, it is necessary to carry out curriculum ideological and political education closely around the core of moral education, improve college talent training objectives, teaching objectives and curriculum objectives, so as to enrich the curriculum ideological and political content, and innovate methods in the process of curriculum ideological and political education, and ultimately promote the improvement of the effectiveness of curriculum ideological and political education.

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