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ВІСНИК ОСВІТА

Socio-psychological image of the modern intern (educational and social research)

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SUMMARY

The analysis of more than 3000 anonymous questionnaires of interns trained in the “Emergencies” cycle this year and 10 years ago. The questions of their psychological characteristics and social behavior in ten-year dynamics are considered. The main characteristic features of representatives of generation Y in medicine are determined. Representatives of this generation need an individual-personal approach, the ability to turn the shortcomings of “clip thinking”, the peculiarities of behavior and attitude to the educational process, the modern passion for gadgets and manner of communication into positive qualities.

INTRODUCTION

Youth is one of the hidden resources of society on the mobilization of which depends its viability [1]. Currently, the study of public opinion of interns of various specialties on the means and methods of teaching is very important for modern education. Over the last decade, we have faced progressive

changes in public consciousness: moral and ethical norms, culture of behavior and communication, the ability to absorb information and the deviation of thinking of young people at the stage of postgraduate study. The study of this issue is necessary to determine the personal characteristics of modern interns in order to optimize the andragogical process at the crossroads of generations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

An analysis of more than 3,000 anonymous questionnaires of interns who studied in the course “Emergencies” in the current year and 10 years ago. At the end of the course, we ask them to state in writing their personal vision of the educational process on the module “Emergencies”, to reflect the positive aspects and make critical remarks. Employees of our department developed a questionnaire, which also allows you to highlight the hidden socio-psychological characteristics of individuals. When the independence of the intern from the teacher has been achieved, then the answers become quite frank, and this allows “inside” to analyze the positive aspects and shortcomings of the educational process, as well as to consider in detail the socio-psychological image of the modern intern.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In our teaching today, we are facing with a new generation born in 1983-2002, which modern sociologists have termed Generation Y or “millennials.”

The outstanding Austrian-German-English sociologist and philosopher Karl Mannheim, one of the founders of the sociology of knowledge, defines a generation as a group of people who within a certain historical period have been particularly strongly influenced by certain events similar to other generations. “Spirit of the generation” is formed in the period of active socialization - at a young age at 15-25 years [1]. The millennials are the first generation to fully live in a modern country outside of communist ideology and a turbulent period of reconstruction of the country. This generation has specific psycho-social features. At present, in the words of J. Twenge, “to classify generations is as important as to delineate state borders” [2].

Groups of interns are far from homogeneous teams. Among them: some working as paramedics with some practical and life experience and, conversely, graduates who have not yet come out of full parental care. After analyzing a number of scientific articles and the results of an anonymous survey, we were able to partially describe a socio-psychological portrait of a modern young colleague, identify some psychological and social personality traits of Generation Y, and the conclusions of our study we offer for general discussion.

At the beginning of the last decade, on the basis of long-term targeted observation in groups of interns who studied under the module “Emergencies”, we identified certain psychotypes [3], and now considered

the dynamics of individual psychosocial characteristics of modern youth in medicine.

It was determined that the “ideal option”, which 10 years ago accounted for 72% of all respondents, has now reached only 64.5%; the share of “carefree” has almost doubled over the same period (to 7.5%); “unreasonably self-confident” - three times (from 4% to 12.5%); “slow-moving” from 4% to 9.5%. At the same time, “humorists” have practically disappeared. Those who “relied on others” over the past decade have changed their characteristics to “relying on modern technology”, their share is still about 7% of the total number of respondents. “He understands everything, but can’t say anything” - the figure decreased from 8% to 5.5%, but now it is mostly not just from simple ignorance, but also from the problems of language culture, which complicates the verbal contact intern - teacher [4] .

Both those who are now 18-20 years old, and those who are in their forties, stubbornly do not want to say goodbye to childhood. Generation Y in the West is called the generation of Peter Pan. The young colleague is mostly a “kidult” (kidult: kid + adult) like an eternal child who enjoys his childhood. They do not want to take responsibility for themselves personally or for anyone. Millennials are in no hurry to leave their parents, get married, and have children. This is a trend. There are many different reasons: they do not want to repeat the mistakes of parents who started independent life early and were forced to spend much of it on the hated job, earning pennies and not being able to just be free. In addition, in the current economic situation to accumulate in the same apartment, earning honest work, it is almost impossible, and to get into mortgage “slavery” no one is burning with a great desire [5,6].

It is only in the last 3-4 years that for the first time there are cases when mothers of interns come to teachers with a request to soften the training and production requirements for their children [6]. Generation Y is often overly cherished and continues to support parents who grew up in years of total scarcity, making millennials deliberately dependent [5].

Ys have a cult of individuality. They are less ideological than their predecessors, but it is very important for them to express their point of view. Millennials make completely different demands on work and life. This is primarily due to the fact that their adulthood occurred at a time when there was no forced distribution after college, or a rigid “attachment” to the place of work or study. Freedom of choice in everything from the subculture to the opportunity to start your own business and develop it has left its mark. For them, the priority is no longer material stability and confidence in the future,

but the opportunity to show their talents and maximize their potential, to do something that will be envied and what others will admire [5,7]. The boundaries of the world and personal space have become permeable for them, which has led to their high contact, which is often characterized by frivolity and carelessness. They are characterized by a wide range of acquaintances without any obligations and fast-changing interests, hobbies, hobbies. But after a period of high external contact comes the desire to isolate from the “all-seeing eyes of the world”, so millennials love secrets and closed communities [8]. They manage to create their ideal virtual world where their laws rule. Therefore, this generation is characterized by naivety and ignorance of the realities of this world [5, 7]. And from individualism follow the inner emptiness and loneliness. Lack of communication experience, inability of today's youth to negotiate and give in is a characteristic feature of today. But a society of complete egotists and fierce individualists has no future. Some sexual taboos, forms of asceticism and restrictions on self-expression are explained not so much by social or psychological needs, but by the fact that society has so far been too inflexible a mechanism that often had a devastating effect on the psyche of individuals [1].

Parents (Generation X), remembering their childhood, gave their children confidence in their own value and uniqueness. Now “Ys” have inflated expectations and requirements, which are often not supported by real skills and achievements [8]. This generation is characterized by self-admiration, today a new term has even appeared - “healthy narcissism”. In psychology, the concept of healthy is manifested as follows: when something is too much, it is easier to call it healthy, then everything falls into place. The democratization of the modern internal environment consists in difficulties with high self-esteem, with the defense of the inalienable right to personal sovereignty, in the feeling of greater freedom and greater flexibility than in the older generations [6]. The highest self-esteem was shown by 93.5% of all respondents.

“Ys” are very ambitious, devoid of a stereotyped approach to knowledge. In this respect, the “millennials” have no equal, but ideally they do not value what mattered to their parents and grandparents. They do not want to build a career in the traditional sense of the word, they do not care about career growth and the constant pursuit of solid positions and higher salaries. “The main thing is to reach for the call of your heart,” they say, and sometimes actually sacrifice career prospects for the opportunity to do what is truly pleasurable. But among the interviewed interns, 69.2% aspire to hold the chair of a senior manager in the future,

but according to individual characteristics, only 31.2% of them have certain abilities for this.

Modern youth is characterized by fragmentary (clip) thinking. Distracted from the topic of the lesson, they lose fragments of the whole, as a result, the effectiveness of the lesson decreases sharply, because “the puzzle is not formed”, the information is not “looped”, as a result in short-term memory remain individual fragments that . Modern interns are not able to focus on one topic for a long time and master large blocks of information, preferring to use gadgets and means of communication at this time [10, 11, 12].

The most important feature of this generation is optimism. In all, this generation seeks to get positive emotions: shopping, entertainment centers, movies, quests. “Ys” don't like to start their professional growth from lower levels, they want to receive rewards and high fees right now, just for what they are. At the same time, they want to achieve professionalism in several areas at once, strive to obtain comprehensive information, which is a plus. But only a few of them are truly happy, and the vast majority live with feelings of deep inner dissatisfaction, regret for lost opportunities and the feeling that there is no one in the world who can understand them 100% and accept them as they are. The eternal pursuit of more valuable things and pleasures does not comfort, but only deepens even deeper into depression - hence the wild popularity of psychological counselors and training [5].

Carriers of “clip thinking” have a certain optionality [13,14]. Thus, 43.2% of respondents do not consider it appropriate to perform certain tasks if it does not threaten them. Millennials are always in a hurry to do short-term work, but when it comes to long-term tasks, they lose a sense of urgency, because they do not know how to prioritize, so many cases remain unfinished [15]. Thus, in self-preparation for classes, more complex and extensive tasks are postponed to the “big box”, which was confirmed by 56.2% of respondents. The current generation of interns is characterized by academic procrastination, like the endless postponement of the most important cases. Modern psychology defines this phenomenon as a voluntary delay in the implementation of the planned, despite the possible consequences. And this is a certain phobia of decision-making, a kind of protection against mental and physical overload. According to the survey, 69.5% of modern respondents consider themselves procrastinators (compared to 78.5% in 2011).

Representatives of Generation Y are characterized by a kind of “energy savings” in the process of studying not very interesting from the point of view of internal medical topics. The results of an

anonymous survey indicate that 72.2% would not disregard the use of fraudulent methods during the survey and testing, if not for the teacher's counteraction and the threat of exposure with administrative conclusions [16].

There was a close positive correlation ($r=0.61$) between the level of self-assessment of their own training and good attitude to control methods, and a strong inverse ($r=-0.59$) - between their own assessment of their knowledge and readiness for fraud actions during oral examination and test control.

Deviation of thinking of modern youth allows to be guided without psychological deficit in progressively growing stream of information. Clip thinking helps to remember "anchors", "markers" - key terms, words, slogans, nested meaning (without a critical attitude to it), but it does not give a general understanding of the problem, phenomenon, situation, the overall picture of what is happening, because the information is perceived in fragments, "out of context", without comparison with previously accumulated knowledge, without relying on semantic causal links between events, phenomena, facts. A person with clip thinking is not aware of these connections, because his inherent way of perceiving and processing information does not allow the connecting "chains" to form spontaneously [8,17]. Following the progressive trend towards rationalism, it is not memorization that comes to the fore, but the need to distinguish truth from fakes. The phenomenon that since 1930 the results of IQ tests have increased by three points every decade (D. Flynn's effect) has aroused great optimism. But in 1987, the author of the study took the position that such a large increase indicates only that IQ tests do not measure intelligence, but only highlight a secondary type of "abstract problem-solving ability", which is not very practical. Multicenter studies conducted after 2000 have shown that youth IQ growth slows or even changes with decline [18]. 7% of young colleagues consider themselves able to reproduce the received information perfectly (preliminary result 16.5%), 35.5% well (against 47.5%), 40.5% mediocre (and 32.5% 10 years ago), and unsatisfactory - 17% (previously 3.5%). There is a natural negative dynamics associated with the deviation of thinking, impoverishment of language and social culture, reassessment of values, and so on.

"Ys" are the generation that came to this world with digital technology, the generation of gadgets and social networks, they are people who interact organically with the digital world, respond to innovations and implement them in their lives. Gadgets gave them access to large amounts of various information, they were able to learn new social skills,

learn foreign languages, communicate in chats "according to interests" with people from different countries [8]. 1% of millennials are happy with the overall digitization, with the majority believing that the benefits of innovative technologies outweigh the risks of their introduction. Cybersecurity raises more concerns: 79% of respondents are afraid of falling victim to online scams, and 78% are concerned that organizations share customers' personal data. However, 64% believe that reducing the time spent on social networks will help them become healthier physically, and 40% would like to stop using them altogether [19]. Increasingly, young professionals in preparation for the answer turn not to their memory, but to the social network. But first of all, even the request for normal values of indicators of analysis and other research takes some time. Here the question is not in the speed of the network, but in the ability to correctly formulate a search query, get an answer, read it and make sense. In emergencies, this time is usually not. The development of clinical protocols for the treatment of the most common diseases is a compulsory measure, when a doctor with experience in clinical thinking is not able to extract from his own memory a list of symptoms characteristic of a disease, but simply treats according to the algorithm. But the disease does not always fit into the list of symptoms that are listed in the protocol. So more and more often patients have to face situations when a young doctor does not immediately correctly formulate a diagnosis, prescribe and conduct adequate treatment. And to the question - why adequate treatment was immediately prescribed, the answer is - "we treated according to the protocol." Thus, standardization of treatment "according to the protocol" is not always progressive. There are no obvious solutions to this problem yet [20].

Unlike graduates of higher medical educational institutions of the beginning of the century, in modern postgraduate education interns show little interest in such a form of pedagogical work as a lecture, because they are accustomed to monotask and find it difficult to focus on one information flow for a long time [21]. lectures in the curricula of some disciplines (eg urology) is a tribute to modernity. When choosing training methods, it should be borne in mind that they prefer to receive information at a convenient time, want a flexible schedule, a convenient schedule of classes, secondary employment. Accordingly, they prefer distance learning and webinars [22]. It is 72.4% of Generation Y who prefer remote forms of education, but among interns - only 9.2%.

Today's generation of future professionals expects the training to be enjoyable. The main reason for this is the simplification and standardization of

assessment procedures through a system of tests and the commercialization of education. Only what is not burdensome, but fun, can be sold successfully. In education, millennials do not perceive a rigid hierarchy, demand to leave the classroom format, tend to informal style, do not adhere to production discipline, show a tendency to self-government. If you tolerate this, you can go to extremes: in the first century BC, Marcus Tullius Cicero noted that the teacher will be forced to teach only because he likes students, so as not to stay in school itself. The image of a stern professor as a “sage on stage” is no longer acceptable. Young people react more sensitively to a good attitude, but it should be made clear that it is not in smiles and zeal, but in demanding and respect [9,23,24]. They have a good understanding of productive dosed humor, appropriate references to quotes from scientists of the past. But the ability to draw parallels between pathological conditions and examples from fiction or art ended in almost nothing: modern youth is not interested in this [4,25].

Despite the fact that Y-representatives do not want to be controlled and strive for considerable freedom in performing their immediate tasks, they regularly need the strong hand of an experienced leader [16].

Generation Y has well-developed social skills. They are considered sociable and contact, but the paradox is that they easily communicate on social networks with strangers, and in real life often have problems with verbal contacts. Recently, among students and interns of medical universities, the culture of language is progressively declining. Most interns cannot correctly formulate not only the answer but also the question. The tendency to degrade language communication in this environment has been clearly defined in the last 4-5 years. According to the survey, the number of “book lovers” among interns has decreased by 21.5% over the past decade. With such dynamics in the long run, verbal contact between people will progressively weaken in favor of modern technology. Teachers state that it becomes more and more difficult for those who read little to express their opinions, but his professional competence ultimately depends on the doctor’s ability to speak, the level of his language culture. Unfortunately, the culture of language in undergraduate and postgraduate higher medical education is not experiencing the best of times, being replaced by rationalism [26]. The young colleague has neither the time nor the desire to study the patient’s personality, his inner world [15].

The best motivation for millennials is the opportunity to realize their potential, discover their talents, do something really interesting and unusual, work in a friendly team and have fun to the fullest.

For “Ys” the main thing is success (92% of respondents). The problem is that not everyone will achieve it, and this can lead to a psychological crisis. But pragmatism, individualism, the presence of significant intangible values, the presence of life strategy, willingness to take risks and sacrifice something for its implementation will make this generation quite successful.

For modern youth, a prestigious job and a high position is not an end in itself. They are focused on the rapid professional development of their skills, but are not tied to either the profession or the place of work and can seriously change their lives by choosing another, more interesting direction for self-development. They prefer to develop horizontally rather than vertically, gaining more experience in several areas [7].

“Ys” do not like to work in teams with a rigid hierarchy of employees, and also have a negative attitude to work with a fixed length of working day. They avoid monotony in work [7], find it difficult to adapt to a clearly constructed subordination, the need to adhere to regulations, work schedule, other conventions that are not functional, but are part of the old tradition; they try to “bend under” the changing world, changing the rules of interaction with it to their own [8]. Employees of Y are aimed at the possibility of remote work, so that there is enough time to realize other interests [7].

Millennials value a digital communication environment through which they can interact with colleagues and bosses (social networks, instant messaging, and blogging). They do not like to do the same thing for a long time. They do not want to work long in one place and in one profession [7]. “Ys” do not perceive frequent work changes as stress [27]. The Grovo working group, based on a five-year social study, concluded that millennials want to feel happy at work, but have not yet found a leader to help them.

They are ready to work hard, but they do not live to work, because they are looking for purpose and meaning in the work, but no less important for them is a reward. The younger the doctor, the more rationally he converts his profession. 96.4% of current interns want to receive a high salary in the future, but only 54.5% of them agree to work hard and productively.

Generation Y has some physical health problems. Between 2014 and 2017 alone, the prevalence of major depression and hyperactivity among millennials increased by approximately 30%. Moreover, accidental deaths, including overdoses and suicides, were the cause of 60% of deaths among 25-29-year-olds in 2017, in 2002, these two causes accounting for less than half of all deaths in the

same age cohort [27]. Research by Yurieva O.M (2019) proved that among medical students 42% have a mild level of depression, 16% have a moderate level, and 14% have a moderate level [29]. 57.9% of interns surveyed reported that they were in a state of stress all or most of the time.

Millennials are very abusive, even the usual requirements to adhere to academic discipline for them often become the subject of stress and irritation [30]. The mood after such excesses quickly recovers only in 18.1% of respondents, others (49.1% of respondents) tend to “scroll in the head” past experiences again and again.

Using data from the Blue Cross Blue Shield Health Index, Moody's Analytics has made a disappointing ten-year forecast for the health of millennials: with age, their condition will deteriorate faster and treatment costs will be 33% higher than in the previous generation; the poorer health of millennials will not allow them to make the same contribution to the economy, which will be complicated by higher unemployment and slower income growth.

Due to the unwillingness to take on additional responsibilities, generation Y is inherent in not entering into a serious marital relationship. Men linger with family formation longer than women. Their intimate relationship becomes rational. Many are stopped by the expected additional financial costs, which sometimes seem unaffordable. Someone wants to maintain independence and make a professional career. Someone just wants to live for themselves. But sometimes there is an openly negative attitude towards childbearing and children in general. Here, “childfree” becomes the so-called “child hate”, which is caused, in particular, by fear of childbirth, aversion to motherhood or fear of women losing their sexual appeal [31]. Despite their relatively free views on sex and marriage, Y people have fewer partners than previous generations. For the most part, they are not motivated by morality, because they grew up in a world where there was no longer a taboo on premarital sex. The point is to be more aware of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases [2, 27].

Generation Y, unlike other generations, has no heroes (such as, for example, Yuri Gagarin for Generation X), but there are idols. And these idols (more often - cinematic or game characters) are attractive by a number of signs inherent in sociopaths who openly declare and demonstrate the priority of their own desires over the feelings and needs of others; ignore social principles and rules of conduct, confident in permissiveness, do not feel shame, guilt, pity and remorse, do not realize the antisocial nature of their actions [7,8].

Although “Ys” often demonstrate a high level of knowledge and skills at a young age, however, they lack maturity when it comes to the concept of behavior in the workplace [7,8]. So now 71.5% of respondents believe that during the lesson you can freely leave the audience at any time (against 7.5% in 2010), 46.5% have the right at the same time to use mobile means of communication. (with a preliminary survey - 12%).

The conflicting self-consciousness of young people and the spirit of adventurism are only a reflection of the chaos that exists in our social life, and its confusion is a natural result of lack of experience. Young people are not fully included in the status quo of the social order [1].

The prevalence of the spirit of rivalry indicates increased aggression and persistence in their own point of view during the interaction can provoke conflict situations [32]. In this way of behavior a person seeks to put their own goals above the interests of other people and relationships with them [33]. As for the propensity of the surveyed interns to compete, the indicators are characterized by the greatest discrepancy: the maximum characteristic was expressed by 23.5% of respondents, and the minimum - 52.9% with the average in the study group 13.32%.

A person who uses a style of cooperation is characterized by searching for information and identifying their own position without aggression. A joint victory does not consist of individual victories of each, but is the result of cooperation between the two. Cooperation contributes to the further rapprochement of people of their unity, mutual concern. This method helps to prevent abuse, to break the chain of unpleasant relationships between people at home, at work, with friends. As a result of this approach, new ideas, creative cooperation, satisfaction of the partner's interests appear [33,34]. The maximum commitment to cooperation was only in 17.6% of the interviewed interns with an average of 19.8%.

Compromise is not the best way out of a conflict situation. People who want to partially satisfy both their demands and the desire of a partner, are marked by a compromise type of behavior. But because their interests are not fully satisfied, both sides remain tense, dissatisfied, which eventually leads to new conflicts [33]. As many as 82.5% of respondents had an overwhelming ability to compromise, with an average value in the group of 27.3%.

It is believed that avoiding conflict can reduce mutual tensions. But this is not the case. Very often it comes to life, because the partner, waiting in vain for your actions, remains dissatisfied, which causes persistent stress and new problems [33,35]. Among

interns, the maximum propensity to avoid was shown by 58.8% of respondents with an average value of 23.5%.

A person who is prone to adjustment, during the conflict, gives up their interests for the sake of another person, in order to maintain a good relationship with him. Such behavior in conflict situations is appropriate in relationships with loved ones, especially when help and support is needed for the weak and sick. But if this style is used constantly, then it can lead to the fact that a person will always lose [33]. The maximum propensity to adapt was determined in 17.6%, the minimum - in 23.5% of respondents with an average value of 16.1%.

The analysis of propensity to conflict, conducted according to an anonymous questionnaire, showed a low level of conflict among interns in the 1st year of study. According to the average indicators in the research group, young colleagues showed the highest tendency to compromise and avoid, and as for the main positive indicator - cooperation - the commitment to this is only in third place, not second only to rivalry and adaptation.

According to K. Thomas [34], such methods of conflict management as rivalry, adaptation and compromise are destructive, because in a conflict situation, either one of its participants loses, and the other wins, or lose both, because they go to compromise. And only cooperation is productive behavior, because both participants succeed [35].

Lack of social mobility (49.2% of respondents) and income inequality (44.5% of respondents) were named as the main problems of modern interns.

Generation Y's childhood came in the turbulent 90's, when the usual way of life changed surprisingly, stability and confidence in the future, the rules of life in society disappeared. The moral and ethical values of the previous generation were replaced by others, sometimes completely opposite in content, totalitarian collectivism was replaced by spiritless rationalism [8, 21]. Respect for young people towards the older generation is progressively declining, empathy for the patient is progressively degrading, moral principles and deontological norms are neglected [8,36,37,38]. However, not everything is so dramatic. According to the results of an anonymous survey, 79.4% of respondents show respect for the elderly, expecting nothing from them. Only 61.1% respect the teacher only because of his position, and 97.2% - for his professional, teaching and personal qualities.

The social circumstances of the 1990s formed a reluctance in children and adolescents, who had grown up at that time, to make long-term plans, and to replace future planning with orientations to

achieve a goal quickly [8]. Among the respondents, only 34.6% have long-term plans for further life and work.

Generation Y wants and is ready to change life in their country. They are less ideological than previous generations, but not devoid of patriotism. In addition, they are more likely than other generations (65%) to believe that the country is developing in the right direction [7].

According to the Deloitte Global Millennial Survey 2020, conducted in many countries and in Ukraine, almost three quarters of respondents said that the pandemic made them more sympathetic to the needs of others, that they intend to take action to make a positive impact to their communities [19]. 84.2% of interns recognize the leading role of medical deontology in medical practice and adhere to its principles. Only 6.9% of respondents want to work in foreign clinics in the future, and 84.3% of respondents are ready to make every effort to improve health care in Ukraine.

The only wisdom you and I can understand is that in interacting with other generations, the greatest temptation for an unpredictable person is to try to change others. The wisest thing we can do is to study them and thus learn to understand them [27].

CONCLUSIONS

Modern youth is no worse than previous generations, they are simply not like us, and they need to be taught differently, maximally motivating the preservation of existing intellectual and moral values. Representatives of this generation need an individual-personal approach, the ability to turn the shortcomings of "clip thinking", the behavior and attitude to the learning process, the modern passion for gadgets and manner of communication into positive qualities.

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РЕФЕРАТ**Соціально-психологічне обличчя сучасного інтерна**

В.В. Єхалов, О.В. Кравець,
В.П. Стусь, М.М. Моїсеєнко,
С.І. Баранник

Проведено аналіз більше 3000 анонімних анкет лікарів-інтернів навчалися за циклом «Невідкладні стани» в нинішньому році і 10 років тому. Розглянуто питання їх психологічних особливостей та соціальної поведінки в десятирічній динаміці. Визначено основні характерні риси представників покоління Y в медицині. До представників цього покоління необхідний індивідуально-особистісний підхід, здатність перетворювати недоліки «кліпового мислення», особливості поведінки і відношення до навчального процесу, сучасне захоплення гаджетами і манеру спілкування в позитивні якості.

Ключові слова: післядипломна освіта, лікарі-інтерни, психологія, соціальна поведінка.

РЕФЕРАТ**Социально-психологический облик современного интерна**

В.В. Ехалов, А.В. Кравець,
В.П. Стусь, Н.Н. Моисеенко,
С.И. Баранник

Проведен анализ более 3000 анонимных анкет врачей-интернов, обучавшихся по циклу «Неотложные состояния» в нынешнем году и 10 лет назад. Рассмотрены вопросы их психологических особенностей и социального поведения в десятилетней динамике. Определены основные характерные черты представителей поколения Y в медицине. К представителям этого поколения необходим индивидуально-личностный подход, способность превращать недостатки «клипового мышления», особенности поведения и отношения к учебному процессу, современное увлечение гаджетами и манеру общения в положительные качества.

Ключевые слова: последипломное образование, врачи-интерны, психология, социальное поведение.