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**METHODS OF COMBATING VIOLATIONS
OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY WHEN STUDYING
THE DISCIPLINE "PHTHISIOLOGY"**

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Ensuring and maintaining academic integrity during the educational process today is one of the priority areas that affect the quality of training of future specialists. Scientific and technological progress contributed not only to the creation of new technologies, but also expanded the possibilities for plagiarism, falsification and other forms of violations of academic integrity.

This issue became especially acute after the transition to distance learning caused by the COVID-19 epidemic and the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine. With such a form of education, it is quite difficult for a scientific and pedagogical worker to detect and counteract violations of academic integrity. In order to overcome this problem, the teachers of our department tried to work with various educational platforms, but they all had shortcomings. Even conducting classes in the form of a video conference using a program developed by ZOOM Video Communications or similar does not allow students to avoid fraud, because a student can open several windows at the same time and read material from a textbook or search for answers to questions on the Internet. It is possible to overcome this problem only by refusing a formal survey (retelling the material of the lesson topic). Instead, it is better to offer students during the video conference to solve situational problems on the subject of the lesson, to interpret the results of various methods of patient examinations. This will not only make it difficult to find a ready-made answer, but also demonstrate the student's level of assimilation of the material (remembered, understood, can apply the

acquired knowledge), which will allow for a more objective assessment of his knowledge level.

With the traditional form of conducting classes, it is easier to counteract violations of academic integrity on the part of students. It is sufficient to prohibit the use of auxiliary materials (textbooks, notes, cheat sheets, etc.) or technical means (phones, tablets, etc.) during the survey and conducting control measures. In addition, this is regulated by the "Regulations on academic integrity of students and employees of the Poltava State Medical University" and the "Code of Academic Integrity of the Poltava State Medical University".

It is somewhat more difficult to check student case histories for academic plagiarism. They are written by hand, so computer programs such as "Antiplagiarism" cannot help with this. The best way to avoid writing off this task is to individualize it. No two patients are the same. Everyone has their own anamnesis, their own examination results. But there can also be a problem here – unauthorized cooperation – performance of this work by another person by prior agreement. This variant of dishonesty is easily detected when defending medical history. A student who passed off someone else's work as his own does not know the details of "his" work, cannot explain the conclusions "he" made.

It should be noted that academic integrity depends on all participants in the educational process. Scientific and pedagogical workers can also violate the principles of academic integrity by using methodological developments, tests, situational problems written by other authors, passing them off as their own. Therefore, we believe that the best way to prevent any violations of academic integrity is responsibility for them, provided for in the relevant regulatory and legal documents.

Therefore, observance by all participants of the educational process of such human values as: honesty, justice, responsibility and respect will avoid violations of academic integrity.

Key words: educational process, academic integrity, violations, prevention measures.