

# Reform of Pharmaceutics Teaching Model to Cultivate Learning Initiative and Innovation Ability

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**Abstract:** Pharmacy is a very core subject in the course of medical professional learning. The main subject of its research is pharmaceutical preparations, with complex contents and numerous theories. The teaching quality of pharmacy directly affects the training of medical professionals. This article analyzes the current situation of pharmacy teaching in detail from multiple angles, and proposes corresponding solutions to the problems that have appeared, in order to better stimulate students' enthusiasm for learning pharmacy, improve the teaching level and quality of pharmacy, and cultivate More high-level medical professionals.

**Keywords:** Pharmaceutics; Teaching Mode; Initiative; Innovation

## 1. Current status of pharmacy teaching

### 1.1 Pharmacy is too complicated and stressful for study

Pharmaceutics is a basic course of medicine, and its content features have the characteristics of strong comprehensiveness, many theoretical knowledge points, and strong information relevance. In addition, in addition to the basic knowledge of medicine, the study of pharmacy also has a great relevance to subjects such as physical chemistry and mechanical equipment because its content covers basic experiments and actual production. Therefore, the overall performance of the subject is that the knowledge points are trivial, and there is too much content that needs to be memorized. Students often encounter problems such as confusion of knowledge points and forgetting key issues during the learning process, which makes students fearful of pharmacy, which greatly affects Student's learning enthusiasm.

### 1.2 Outdated teaching methods, difficult to stimulate students' interest in learning

In the teaching of pharmacy courses, many teachers still use the traditional teaching methods, with teachers as the leading class, ignoring the main status of students in classroom teaching, teachers blindly instilling relevant knowledge to students, and neglecting effective interaction with students, And there is no time reserved for students to think independently. Students can only memorize what they have learned and cannot effectively digest and absorb them. In addition, the classroom teaching atmosphere is rigid and boring, which leads to low learning initiative and lack of understanding of students. The training of independent thinking ability and innovative ability will not achieve the goal of training applied innovative talents.

### **1.3 Lack of training students' innovative ability**

From the perspective of pharmaceuticals teaching content, in order to deepen students' understanding of textbook knowledge, students are required to match theoretical knowledge one by one through a large number of medical experiments, and build a reasonable basic framework of medicine in their minds. Therefore, Pharmacy is a highly practical subject. However, in actual teaching, teachers mostly let students carry out experiments based on the text, and did not go deep into the experiment content itself. Students became machines for repeating experiments and lacked the cultivation of students' innovative ability.

### **1.4 The disconnection between theory and practice causes students' cognitive misunderstandings**

Many theoretical contents in pharmacy teaching are closely related to actual life, but there are certain differences in specific implementation methods. This difference is rarely explained by teachers in actual teaching. Therefore, the knowledge and The actual production is out of touch. If things go on like this, although students can have very useful results during school, it is difficult to quickly connect with actual work when they enter the society after graduation, and it takes a lot of time to study and reeducate. Greatly affect the future employment and development of students.

## **2. Teaching reform to cultivate students' learning initiative and innovation ability**

### **2.1 Build a more complete knowledge system**

In actual teaching, teachers should combine the teaching content to sort out a main learning line, do a good job planning, clarify the teaching goals of each stage, use modularization to build the framework of curriculum knowledge institutions, and encourage students to use mind maps to integrate various knowledge Connecting the dots, gradually combing trivial knowledge into shape, constructing their own medical knowledge system, and expanding this system in future studies, effectively improving their professional level.

### **2.2 Reform teaching methods and optimize teaching content**

Teachers should combine teaching content, change the traditional single teaching method, and use innovative teaching methods including experience teaching method, process pharmacy teaching method, PBL teaching mode to assist teaching. In addition, teachers should construct a harmonious classroom teaching atmosphere, improve effective interaction with students, encourage students to actively participate in classroom teaching discussions, cultivate students' enthusiasm for learning through active and effective guidance, and improve students' learning Proactive, prompting students to quickly absorb the knowledge they have learned, effectively improving the efficiency of pharmacy classroom teaching.

### **2.3 Cultivate students' sense of innovation in experimental teaching**

In the process of experimental teaching, in addition to verifying and consolidating the theoretical knowledge of textbook pharmacy, teachers should also explain experimental methods in depth, use extended experiments to cultivate students' observation and analysis skills, and encourage students to discover and solve problems, and cultivate students to learn The ability to question and dare to challenge authority. In addition, teachers can also organize students to conduct comprehensive design experiment courses, let students choose experimental topics independently, and design experiments to verify their ideas, so as to stimulate and mobilize students' interest in independent learning, and to cultivate students' innovative thinking and improve professional ability. Create good conditions.

### **2.4 Create and improve practice teaching base**

In order to further improve the students' knowledge and practical ability, the school should create a practical teaching base and increase investment to improve the basic experimental facilities, so that students can understand the entire process and working principles of pharmaceutical production during the training process, and compare and analyze the knowledge they have learned. The difference between the two, constructs another set of practical knowledge system adapted to it in the mind. In

order to improve students' practical operation ability, analysis and problem-solving ability, and the most important innovation ability, it also indirectly indicates the direction of future employment for students, so that students can find employment quickly after graduation, and pave the way for students' future development. the way.

### 3. Conclusion

All in all, pharmacy occupies a very important position in medicine-related majors. Teachers should abandon the traditional single teaching method and carry out rectification and innovation one by one in terms of teaching content, teaching methods, and experimental teaching, so as to improve students' learning initiative and comprehensively cultivate students' innovative ability, and cultivate more competitive medical professionals for the society.

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