

**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

Government-run Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education  
Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University named after B.N. Yeltsin



**ENDORSED BY**

**02.09.2024**

## Bioethics

### Course Outline (module)

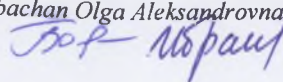
Anchored to the	<b>Public health and health care</b>
Academic plan	31050150_18_1gm.plx Speciality 31.05.01. - RF, 560001 - KR General Medicine
Qualification	<b>medical doctor</b>
Mode of Study	<b>intramural</b>
Total Credit Value	<b>2 credit point</b>
Course Hours	72
including:	
in-class learning	36
individual work	35,7
	Scope of Testing Semesters: credits 4

**Distribution of discipline hours by semester**

Semester (<course >,< Semester on the course >)	4 (2.2)		Total	
	16			
Type of Training	AC	CO	AC	CO
Lectures	18	18	18	18
Practical Session	18	18	18	18
Contact	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Including Interactive Session	2	2	2	2
Total In-class Session	36	36	36	36
Contact	36,3	36,3	36,3	36,3
Individual Work	35,7	35,7	35,7	35,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>

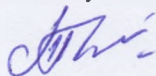
The Course outline developed by:

*the candidate of medical Sciences, associate Professor Bolbachan Olga Aleksandrovna / the candidate of medical Sciences, associate Professor Ibraimova Dzhilydyz Dzhumadilovna*



Reviewers:

*Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Oncology and Radiation Therapy of KRSU, Tumanbayev Arstanbek Muktarbekovich; Head of the Department of Public Health and Public Health of KSMU, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Aydarov Ziyabidin Abdirayimovich*



The Course Outline

**Bioethics**

developed in full compliance with FSES 3++:

Federal State Education Standards of Higher Professional Education for students trained for specialty 31.05.01 (The Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Order of 09.02.2016r. №95)

in accordance with Academic Curriculum:

31.05.01. - RF, 560001 - KR Medical care

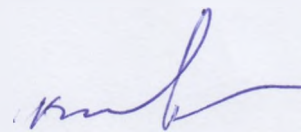
confirmed by KRSU Board of Academics in 28.06.2024 Protocol № 11.

The Course Outline endorsed by **Public health and health care** Department Meeting

Record of 26.08.2024 г. № 1

Valid for: 2024-2029 e.y. academic year

The Head of Department Doctor of medical science, Professor N.K. Kasiev



### 1. COURSE OUTLINE OBJECTIVES

1.1	The study of the theoretical knowledge of the principles, values and rules of biomedical ethics and their application in practice, also the study of ethical aspects of specific situations in the relationship "doctor-patient" and familiarize future doctors with the laws, declarations, codes, regulations related to medical ethics and deontology in their professional activities.
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### 2. PLACE OF THE COURSE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Cycle (part) GEP:	B1.B
<b>2.1 Students' Preliminary Training Requirements:</b>	
2.1.1	History of medicine
<b>2.2 Course Units and Practical Sessions imposing the prior Proficiency</b>	
2.2.1	Public health and healthcare, health Economics
2.2.2	General surgery
2.2.3	Pathological anatomy
2.2.4	Propedtheurapy
2.2.5	Pharmacology
2.2.6	Hygiene
2.2.7	Obstetrics and gynecology
2.2.8	Pediatrics

### 3. STUDENTS' COMPETENCIES RESULTING FROM THE COURSE UNIT (MODULE)

#### OPC-4: the ability and readiness to realize ethical and deontological principles in professional activities.

#### Knowledge:

Level 1	The rules of medical ethics
Level 2	The rules of medical ethics and deontology in professional activities
Level 3	The principles of ethics and law in medicine and the basics of legislation on health care from the position of bioethics

#### Skills:

Level 1	To apply basic methodological approaches and principles for communication in professional activity
Level 2	To comply with the rules of medical ethics in professional activities
Level 3	To apply knowledge of ethical and biomedical knowledge in the regularities of the practical activities of the doctor

#### Expertise:

Level 1	Ability and willingness to implement ethical and deontologisce aspects of therapeutic activities in the process of performing his professional duties
Level 2	A willingness to implement deontologisce aspects of medical practice
Level 3	Skills used in the practice of debate and argumentation when considering bioethical problems of medicine

#### Final Students' Competences

<b>3.1 Knowledge:</b>	
3.1.1	• ethical norms, rules, principles of professional medical conduct, the rights of patients and physician, the ethical basis of modern medical legislation;
3.1.2	• duties, rights, the place of the doctor in society;
3.1.3	• the core ethical documents of international organizations, domestic and international professional medical associations;
3.1.4	• the nature and content of medical ethics and deontology;
3.1.5	• the relationships of physician and patient, professional interaction of health workers;
3.1.6	• medico-ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies;
3.1.7	• bioethical problems of medical technology, dying and death of a person;
3.1.8	• medico-ethical problems of clinical trials and experiments on man and animals;

3.1.9	• ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry;
3.1.10	• the relationship of the dentist with the patients;
3.1.11	• the idea of justice, medicine and health care;
3.1.12	• moral and ethical issues of AIDS.
3.1.13	• the main international instruments on biomedical ethics.
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Skills:</b>
3.2.1	• to protect the civil rights of doctors and patients of different age;
3.2.2	• to develop high moral-ethical (conscience, honor, duty, dignity);
3.2.3	• to navigate the complex ethical situations that arise in professional activities and to apply appropriate principles and concepts of biomedical ethics;
3.2.4	• with dignity to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of a doctor.
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Expertise:</b>
3.3.1	• skills of presenting an independent point of view and analysis of the development of medicine, public speech at the presentation of the report;
3.3.2	• principles of medical deontology of medical ethics; skills of informing patients and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the rules of "Informed consent";
3.3.3	• ethical, moral categories;
3.3.4	• models the relationship with patients;
3.3.5	• collegial professional interaction between health care providers;
3.3.6	• knowledge of the fundamental laws, declarations, Kyrgyz Republic, Russia, the international medical Association on major bioethical issues.

#### 4. COURSE (MODULE) STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

Class Code	Subject Name /Type of Class/	Semester / Academic	Hours	Competencies	Literature	Interactive Sessions	Notes
	<b>Section 1. Problems of medical ethics and deontology, bioethical problems of medical technology</b>						
1.1	An introduction to bioethics. Mielagenai. /Lec/	4	2	OPC -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.2	The relationship between doctor and patient. Ethics of professional relationships of medical workers /Lec/	4	2	OPC -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.3	Medico-ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies /Lec/	4	2	OPC -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.4	Bioethical problems of medical technology. Ethical issues of clinical trials and experiments on man and animals /Lec/	4	2	OPC -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.5	Bioethical issues of dying and death /Lec/	4	2	OPC -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.6	An introduction to bioethics. Mielagenai /Pr/	4	2	<b>OPC</b> -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	

1.7	The relationship between doctor and patient. Ethics of professional relationships of medical workers /PR/	4	2	OPC -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	2	Roleplay on the following topics: "the Relationship of doctor and patient"; "the Ethics of professional interaction between health care providers." Shoot a film on the issue of the relationship between doctor and patient.
1.8	Medico-ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies /PR/	4	2	OPC -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.9	Bioethical problems of medical technology. Ethical issues of clinical trials and experiments on man and animals /Pr/	4	2	OPC -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	To find online videos for the transplant.
1.10	Bioethical issues of dying and death /PR/	4	2	OPC -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.11	An introduction to bioethics. Mielagenai. International documents /Sc/	4	5	OPC -4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.12	The relationship between doctor and patient. Ethics of professional relationships of medical workers /Sc/	4	5	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.13	Medico-ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies /Sc/	4	4	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.14	Bioethical problems of medical technology. Ethical issues of clinical trials and experiments on man and animals /Sc/	4	6	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.15	Bioethical issues of dying and death /Sc/	4	4	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
	<b>Section 2. Ethical and legal issues in various fields of medicine</b>						
2.1	The idea of justice in medicine and public health /Lec/	4	2	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.2	Ethical and legal foundations in psychiatry /Lec/	4	2	OPC-4	L1.2 L1.1 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	

2.3	Family medicine, Oncology, and ethics. AIDS – ethical issues /Lec/	4	2	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.4	The main international instruments on biomedical ethics /LEC/	4	2	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.5	The idea of justice in medicine and public health /Pr/	4	2	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.6	Ethical and legal foundations in psychiatry /Pr/	4	2	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.7	Family medicine, Oncology, and ethics. AIDS – ethical issues /Pr/	4	2	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	To prepare questions discussion in HIV /AIDS.
2.8	The main international instruments on biomedical ethics /PR/	4	2	OPC-4	L1.1 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.9	The idea of justice in medicine and public health /Sw/	4	3	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.10	Ethical and legal foundations in psychiatry /Sw/	4	3	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.11	Family medicine, oncology, and ethics. AIDS – ethical issues /Sw/	4	3	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.12	The main international instruments on biomedical ethics /Sw/	4	3	OPC-4	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
2.13	/Credit/	4	0	OPC-4		0	

## 5. ASSESSMENT FUND

### 5.1. Advancement Questions and Assignments

Questions to test the level of training "to KNOW":

1. Ethics, concept, definition.
2. Moral categories.
3. Medical ethics, definition.
4. Deontology, medical deontology, definition.
5. Bioethics, the definition.
6. Bioethical model according to Hippocrates.
7. Bioethical model for Paracelsus.
8. Mielagenai, definition, main factors.
9. Deontological model.
10. The iatrogenic, the main components.
11. The main international instruments on bioethics.
12. Informed consent - definition.
13. Misconduct and medical error, definition, types.
14. Supporters and opponents of the paternalistic model.
15. Supporters and opponents antipaternalistic model.
16. The General ethical principles in medical genetics.
17. Ethical arguments of the movement for the legalization of abortion.
18. Legal aspects of abortion in international law.
19. The religious aspects of abortion.

20. Female sterilization, legal, ethical aspects.
21. Male sterilization, legal, ethical aspects.
22. Ethical committees (EC).
23. Ethical aspects related to the definition of “ status” of the embryo.
24. “Surrogate motherhood”, moral and ethical issues.
25. The ethical aspect of sex selection.
26. The human genome, ethical principles.
27. Ethical problems of artificial abortion.
28. Reproductive technologies (AI, IVF).
29. The essence of the Law "On reproductive rights of citizens in the KR".
30. Attitude towards abortion in different countries.

Questions to test the level of training "to KNOW HOW and to POSSESS":

1. To perform models the relationship between the physician and the patient.
2. To analyze paternalistic model definition "for" and "against".
3. To analyze antipaternalistic behaviors, definition, reasons "for" and "against".
4. To analyze the doctor's oath (the Hippocratic oath, the oath of the doctor of the Russian Federation and Kyrgyz Republic).
5. To analyze the overall duties of the doctor according to the international documents.
6. To make the analysis of the differences between ethics and deontology.
7. To make the analysis of moral categories in medicine.
8. To analyze the causes of iatrogenic.
9. To make the analysis of the main arguments of the movement “for” and “against” abortion.
10. To make the analysis of the legal and ethical problems in transplantation.
11. To do the analysis on the relation of religion to transplantation.
12. To analyze the historical aspects of eugenics.
13. The solution of situational tasks (Appendix 1).

## 5.2. Course Papers Themes

Discipline is not provided in this work.

## 5.3. Assessment Fund

Abstract. Presentation. Themes:

1. Ethics as science, its history.
2. Moral principles of biomedical ethics.
3. The concept of “duty” in the medical profession.
4. The Hippocratic oath and modern ethical codes: what has changed (the Oath of the doctor of the Kyrgyz Republic, Russia)?
5. Ethics committees: purpose, objectives, authority.
6. The role of the “Nuremberg code” (1947) in the process of developing normative-legal acts in the field of medicine.
7. Ethical problems “of new technologies of conception” (fertilization in vitro, cloning).
8. Feminism: women against childbearing.
9. Surrogacy.
10. The use of embryonic stem cells (hESC) in clinical practice: problems and prospects.
11. The history of the formation of medical and social indications for abortion.
12. The moral problem of finding a “potential donor”.
13. “Dramatis medicine”: history and modernity.
14. Experiments on human beings “doctors” of Nazi Germany.
15. Ethical problems of clinical trials of medicinal products.
16. Genetic passport – moral and ethical aspects.
17. Euthanasia: the history of the problem.
18. The attitude of the body of the dead (philosophical and medical aspects).
19. Death and dying as stages of life.
20. Paid medical services and professional ethics.
21. Social justice and health.
22. Monastic infirmaries as the first form of public health.
23. The abuse of psychiatry.
24. The modern theory of psychopathology.
25. The history of the development of psychiatry and the attitude of the patient.
26. HIV infected children and adults.
27. The attitude of especially dangerous infections in the ancient world, middle ages and modernity.
28. The birth of a healthy baby from HIV infected mother: ethical and medical aspects.

Examination:

Control work №1 "Introduction to bioethics. Mielagenai. The relationship between doctor and patient. Ethics of professional relationships of medical workers"

1. Ethics, concept, definition.
2. Model the relationship between the physician and the patient.
3. Moral categories.
4. The paternalist model of behavior determination.
5. Medical ethics, definition.

6. Antipaternalistic model of behavior, its definition, causes.
7. Deontology, medical deontology, definition.
8. Autonomy of the patient, definition.
9. Bioethics, the definition.
10. Informed consent.
11. Bioethical model according to Hippocrates.
12. Oath of the doctor, determination.
13. Bioethical model for Paracelsus.
14. List the offense physician.
15. Mielagenai, definition, main factors.
16. The crime definition.
17. Deontological model.
18. General duties of a doctor.
19. The iatrogenic, the main components.
20. Ethics of professional interaction of health workers.
21. The main international instruments on bioethics.
22. Oath of the doctor, determination.
23. List the model of biomedical ethics.
24. Informed consent - definition.
25. The differences between ethics and deontology.
26. Misconduct and medical error, definition, types.
27. List the moral category.
28. Supporters and opponents of the paternalistic model.
29. Causes iatrogenic.
30. Supporters and opponents antipaternalistic model.

Control work №2 "Medical-ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies. Bioethical problems of medical technology. Ethical issues of clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals"

1. The main arguments of the movement against abortion.
2. The General ethical principles in medical genetics.
3. Ethical arguments of the movement for the legalization of abortion.
4. Legal and ethical issues of transplantation.
5. Legal aspects of abortion in international law.
6. Religious attitudes to transplantation.
7. The religious aspects of abortion.
8. The specificity of ethical principles in transplantation (recipient).
9. Female sterilization, legal, ethical aspects.
10. The specificity of ethical principles in transplantation (donor).
11. Male sterilization, legal, ethical aspects.
12. Ethical aspects of blood transfusion (donor).
13. Artificial insemination, moral and ethical issues.
14. Ethical committees (EC).
15. Ethical aspects related to the definition of "status" of the embryo.
16. Historical aspects of eugenics.
17. "Surrogate motherhood", moral and ethical issues.
18. Ethical issues of cloning.
19. The ethical aspect of sex selection.
20. Requirements for animal studies.
21. The history of abortion.
22. The human genome, ethical principles.
23. Ethical problems of artificial abortion.
24. The major international instruments governing experiments involving humans.
25. Reproductive technologies (AI, IVF)
26. The principles of medical research and informed consent for participation in the experiment.
27. The essence of the Law "On reproductive rights of citizens in the KR".
28. Ethical aspect of transfusion (recipient).
29. Attitude towards abortion in different countries.
30. Eugenics, the definition of the concept.

Test (list of test questions in Appendix 2)

#### **5.4. List of Assessment Tools**

Abstract with the presentation of public protection (optional)

Examination

Test

(Grading scale for all types of assessment tools in Appendix 3)

<b>6. COURSE (MODULE) METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT</b>			
<b>6.1. Recommended Reading</b>			
<b>6.1.1. Required Reading List</b>			
	The authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1	Khrustalev J. M.	Bioethics: a textbook	Moscow: 2014
L1.2	Khrustalev J. M.	Bioethics: a textbook	Moscow: 2011
<b>6.1.2. Advanced Reading</b>			
	The authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L2.1	Balalikin D.A., Kisilwev A.S.	History and current issues of the development of bioethics: a textbook	M.: Geotar 2012
L2.2	Bolbachan O.A., Abdullin K.D., Abdullin K.D.	Bioethics: a textbook	Bishkek: KRSU publ. 2009
<b>6.1.3. Guidance Papers</b>			
	The authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L3.1	Bolbachan O.A.,	Bioetica: methodological developments	Bishkek, the Department of public health and health care 2014
<b>6.2. Online Resources</b>			
E1	Bioethics		<a href="https://litres.ru/static/or3/view/or.html?">https://litres.ru/static/or3/view/or.html?</a>
<b>6.3. List of Information and Education Technologies</b>			
<b>6.3.1 Competence-based Educational Technologies</b>			
6.3.1.1	Traditional educational technologies: lectures, practical classes, consultations focused on the message of knowledge transmitted to students.		
6.3.1.2	Innovative educational technology classes in an interactive form, which form the systematic thinking and ability to generate ideas in solving various problems. This includes e-texts of lectures, presentations and screenings of videos.		
6.3.1.3	Information educational technology – independent student use of computer technology and Internet resources to carry out practical tasks and independent work.		
<b>6.3.2 List of Information Reference Systems and Software</b>			
6.3.2.1	<a href="https://studfiles.net/">https://studfiles.net/</a>		

<b>7. COURSE (MODULE) LOGISTICS</b>	
7.1	The Department is located on the territory of National center of Oncology - the case of "conference hall" at the address: Bishkek, Akhunbaeva str 92A.
7.2	Auditorium with 220 seats.
7.3	Room №1 30 seats for practical classes, perform independent work and view multimedia, video, visual materials, board.
7.4	Room №2 30 seats for practical classes, perform independent work and view multimedia, video, visual materials, board.
7.5	Room №3 (reading room) 28 seats for practical classes, perform independent work and view multimedia, video, visual materials, board.
7.6	Information sources: library – 88 copies - electronic library has 11 copies.
7.7	Computer.
7.8	Projector.
7.9	Printer.
7.10	Scanner.
7.11	Laptop.
7.12	Screen

<b>8. COURSE (MODULE) PROFICIENCY METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES (FOR STUDENT)</b>
The routing discipline (Annex 4).
Control work №1 consists of 2 topics: "Introduction to bioethics. Mielagenai"; "the Relationship of doctor and patient. Ethics of professional relationships of medical workers".

Control work №2 includes 2 themes: "Medical-ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies"; "Bioethical problems of medical technology. Ethical issues of clinical trials and experiments on man and animals".

The order of registration of the abstract:

The abstract is issued in accordance with the requirements of the Department (5-7 sheets of computer text Times News Roman, title page with the name of a higher educational institution, name of Department, name of teacher, topic name, name of student, font 14, single spaced, margins: top, bottom, right 2 cm, left 3 cm).

The order of the presentation design:

The presentation is executed according to the requirements of the Department, must be submitted in Microsoft Power Point , 8 - 12 slides 4-10 min. And report in writing.

Recommendations for the solution of situational tasks:

- situational tasks prepared on all topics of the discipline;
- at the decision of situational tasks a student must master the theoretical knowledge of the topic and have a logical thinking.

Recommendations for the use of the working programs of disciplines (WPD):

- WPD materials contain all the main trends of the current state of bioethics in the world practice;
- subject is given concepts of the foundations of bioethics with a discussion of the main approaches to the solution of some specific problems of medical science;
- learning of bioethics based on a compilation of abstracts of those students, followed by a discussion in the group;
- the practical part of the subject based on the solution of situational tasks and role-plays on specific bioethical problem.

## Situation tasks on the subject of bioethics.

### "Introduction to Biomedical Ethics"

#### Task number 1

A car was sent for the doctor-surgeon of the district hospital on December 31 at 23.00.

A patient with an open head injury was admitted. The doctor's mother said that he was not there, he and his wife went to visit the New Year and did not leave the coordinates. After that, the doctor's mother called him and told him about the situation. The doctor did not want to leave the company of friends, and even more so he had already drunk some amount of alcohol. As a result of the fact that the doctor was not at home, the car drove after another young doctor who lived at a very long distance from the hospital.

The patient could not be saved because he lost a large amount of blood.

The next day, the doctor took over duty and found out that the emergency patient had died. The team of the surgical department subsequently began to treat the doctor more restrained.

*What are the moral categories were forgotten by a surgeon.*

#### Task number 2

The young promising doctor N of the intensive care unit did not go home after the end of his duty, but was engaged in "his" difficult patients. In my free time I constantly increased my professionalism. The team has a positive opinion about his professional qualities. But once the doctor fell ill with the flu and came down with a high fever. His patients were handed over to another doctor D, who in the department had a great experience. When the doctor came to the recovery ward, he saw that his patients were recovering and, upon discharge of the patient, told the relatives that the doctor treated the patients according to the old method.

*Note what moral principles the doctor N. does not possess.*

*Rate his actions in relation to the doctor D.*

#### Task number 3

Patient N was admitted for examination at one of the departments of the oncologic dispensary. Besides him, there were three patients in the ward, who had already clarified the diagnosis. Patients began to talk about their diseases newly arrived. Within 3 days, the patient's condition began to deteriorate, he shut up and began to think that in a few months he would die from a serious illness. Once in the building, he heard the conversation of two nurses, as he thought, about him, that he was diagnosed with "CR" on the basis of laboratory tests. In fact, the nurses were talking about another patient. And as it turned out, this patient N had negative tests. But he did not believe the attending physician. His condition continued to deteriorate.

*Note which factors in myelogenia were present in this case.*

#### Task number 4

The ambulance crew left for a call: a woman of 40 years old had 2 fingers of her right hand blown off (a concrete slab fell on her arm). The ambulance doctor, while he was not well, naturally wanted to finish the job quickly. But when the woman was brought to the hospital, it turned out that there was no microsurgery of the hand. The doctor refused to leave the woman in this hospital and, overcoming her own ill health, gave instructions to go to another hospital where the woman could receive help.

*What moral and ethical ideas were the basis of the doctor's actions?*

### **Task number 5**

A resuscitation doctor recommends that parents purchase an imported product for improving the condition of a newborn with respiratory distress syndrome, for which they will receive a material reward from representatives of the manufacturing company. However, he does not inform parents about the existence of other equally effective and cheaper analogues.

*What moral principles does a doctor not possess?*

### **"The relationships between the doctor and the patient, the ethics of professional interaction of medical workers"**

#### **Task number 1**

Is the subject of confidentiality:

- diagnosis of the disease;
- forecast;
- information that the doctor receives about the patient;
- information that the doctor receives about the close relatives of the patient;
- non-medical patient information;

*Can the doctor transfer the patient's information about him to third parties (list in what cases).*

*Make a situational task on the subject of confidentiality.*

#### **Task number 2**

The patient turned to the district clinic with complaints of pain in the right hypochondrium, fever, nausea. The doctor diagnosed: "Acute cholecystitis," prescribed appropriate treatment and research methods. The patient's condition worsened and after 2 days he was hospitalized with emergency care diagnosed with Viral Hepatitis A.

*What in this case the doctor committed the offense and why?*

#### **Task number 3**

In one of the departments of the city hospital, the patient heard negative information from the nurses of this department about his physician. The nurses reported that they had made mistakes in the treatment of another patient.

After that, the patient's attitude towards the doctor became less trusting, which affected the course of the disease and the time it took to recover.

*Evaluate the actions of nurses in this situation.*

#### **Task number 4**

A 34-year-old patient with torn-bruised facial wounds enters the emergency department of the hospital. The surgeon of the emergency department refuses to carry out the initial surgical treatment of facial wounds, citing his refusal by saying that the wounds are not deep and do not pose a threat to health. In response to the patient's requests for medical care, the doctor demands a monetary reward.

*What offense did the doctor commit?*

#### **Task number 5**

In a private children's clinic, on the orders of the chief physician, neurologists are closing their eyes to the neurological problems of children. Convince parents that these are age features, prescribing minimal treatment. This entails an increase in the number of missed cases with a possible unfavorable neurological prognosis.

**Is the tactic of doctors in this case criminal?  
“Medico-ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies”**

**Task number 1**

A 30-year-old woman turned to a doctor about abortion. The doctor set the pregnancy to 10 weeks and set the date for the abortion.

The woman's husband was against abortion, but she argued that they already have two children (5 and 10 years), and she does not want to lose her job.

*List the bioethical issues that arise in this case.*

**Task number 2**

More than 20 years ago, artificial insemination of a woman (from a donor) with the consent of her husband, who was diagnosed with “infertility”, occurred. By chance, a 19-year-old son found out about it.

*What are the moral and ethical problems of insemination and answer, does the child have the right to receive information about the “biological father”?*

**Task number 3**

The N family decided, after repeated unsuccessful in vitro fertilization, to find a “surrogate mother” for carrying their child. A 25-year-old woman was found, having a family, but as a result of a difficult financial situation, with the consent of her husband, she decided to “surrogate motherhood”.

A woman during pregnancy is very attached to her unborn child. After birth, she did not want to give the child to her biological parents.

*What are the moral and ethical aspects of “surrogate motherhood”, as well as the bioethical problems encountered in this family?*

**Task number 4**

In the N family, when the wife was pregnant with the third child, the question arose of the need to find out the sex of the fetus, since there were already two boys in this family, and the third did not want parents.

*What are the ethical dimensions in this case?*

**Task number 5**

In the fetus of a child (pregnancy 40 weeks), an electroencephalographic examination revealed a severe functional impairment of the brain with a likely unfavorable prognosis. The mother of the child asks the doctor not to inform her husband of the diagnosis, fearing his inadequate reaction. Given the high percentage of divorces in families with heavy children, the doctor leaves this right to the mother.

*Are the doctor's actions correct?*

## **“Bioethical problems of medical technology. Ethical problems of conducting clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals ”**

### **Task number 1**

The obstetrician-gynecologist in the management of a woman's pregnancy (period of 20 weeks) is obliged to conduct genetic counseling using the genetic examination of the fetus. He argued that the first child in this family, who is now 5 years old, was born with Down syndrome. Signs of perinatal pathology in the fetus was not observed.

*What ethical principles were affected in this situation. Are the doctor's actions correct?*

### **Task number 2**

After a serious accident, a 27-year-old young man in the terminal stage entered a hospital. Doctors did not state death, but only noted the hopelessness of life, i.e. resuscitation did not hold. The relatives of the dying man were not informed that his organs (heart, kidneys) were taken from him for further transplantology. In this department there was a patient of 18 years with a congenital heart disease, which later had a heart transplant. After surgery, the recipient lived only 2 months.

*What deontological and ethical principles have been violated by doctors? List deontological principles in transplantology.*

### **Task number 3**

The honored donor of the Kyrgyz Republic was notified that he needed to visit the blood transfusion institute and donate blood in the amount of 300 grams. In case of refusal, the donor will be deprived of the title “Honored Donor”.

*What ethical aspects of transfusiology were violated? List ethical aspects.*

### **Task number 4**

One of the professors of the medical university, conducting a series of experiments on animals, obtained certain results. Further, to study the pharmacological effects of drugs, he needed several people. For this purpose, he attracted three students with problems in the subject, which led the professor. Students were not informed about the objectives of this experiment. One of the students during the experiment, felt bad, but the professor forbade to interrupt the experiment.

*Do you think the professor is right? What are the ethical principles of clinical trials in this case violated?*

### **Task number 5**

Due to the difficult financial situation of a young man of 20 years, he decided to become a donor by offering one of his kidneys. For the appropriate remuneration and consent, which was issued by a notary in a notary's office. After the organ was removed from the young man, his health deteriorated. He filed a lawsuit for damages.

*What are the ethical rules for taking organ and tissue from living donors for the purpose of transplantation? ”*

## **“Bioethical problems of dying and death”**

### **Task number 1**

Patient N, suffering for two years with double-sided paralyse, received as a result of the trauma, did not burden her loved ones and, in order to end her suffering, asked to find a way to escape her life. Relatives refused this, then the patient began to ask the attending physician about it, arguing that she no longer has the physical strength to continue to exist.

*Mark all the pros and cons of euthanasia. What should a doctor do in this situation?*

### **Task number 2**

Patient N for 60 days was in the intensive care unit in a coma. His vital activity was maintained by the apparatus of artificial respiration and blood circulation. Doctors ascertained the futility of life and decided to discontinue maintenance therapy. Relatives were not informed of this decision.

*What are the requirements for the diagnosis of brain death? The actions of doctors in this situation?*

## **The idea of justice in medicine and health care**

### **Task number 1**

As a result of the disaster (gas leakage), a large number of residents of one of the houses suffered. Rescuers of the Ministry of Emergency Situations who came to the scene first of all provided medical care to young prospective victims, while people of more mature age were left without attention.

*Are the actions of rescuers emergency?*

### **Task number 2**

When a hunger strike was announced at one of the enterprises as a result of non-payment of salaries, doctors from the ambulance station were invited to provide medical care. One of the doctors began to put pressure on the starving person in order to end the hunger strike, arguing that it adversely affects the health of the starving person.

*Mark violations of ethical rules arising in this situation?*

### **Task number 3**

The general practitioner of the district polyclinic lives in a precariously ill elderly patient. The doctor found out that poor treatment and care was noted on the part of the family to the patient.

*How should a doctor act in this situation?*

## **“Ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry and psychotherapy”**

### **Task number 1**

A patient with psychic relaxation entered one of the departments of the psychiatric hospital. After 3 days in the hospital, he began to ask for discharge. The attending physician refused, arguing that the patient should undergo treatment. The patient reacted violently to the refusal of the doctor. The doctor imposed restrictions on the rights of the patient: visiting relatives, using their own clothes, etc.

*Are the doctor's actions correct? In what cases can a doctor apply restrictions on the rights of the patient?*

### **Task number 2**

A patient with a diagnosis of “neurosis” was in one of the departments of the psychiatric hospital. The doctor without the patient's consent included her in the list of persons who were experimenting to identify side effects of drugs.

*Evaluate the actions of the doctor in this situation.*

### **Task number 3**

The psychiatrist concealed from the patient's wife that her husband was suffering from a mental illness. 10 years later (during this time, the second child was born in the family), when the progression of the disease convinced the woman that her husband was seriously ill, she turned to the doctor. The woman insisted on asking the doctor what mental illness her husband had. She blamed the doctor for not telling her the truth for 10 years.

*Did the doctor act correctly in this situation?*

### **Task number 4**

An elderly woman has been admitted to a psychiatric hospital. The attending physician, having learned that she is lonely and has an apartment in which no one currently lives, decided to conclude a property transaction with the patient - to rent an apartment while the patient is hospitalized

*Is this situation abuse by a doctor?*

### **Task number 5**

By court order, a patient was admitted to a psychiatric hospital without voluntary consent to treatment. The patient stayed in the hospital for more than 12 months, his health was not examined.

*Rate this situation from the ethical and legal aspects.*

## **“Family medicine and ethics. AIDS - moral and ethical problems ”**

### **Task number 1**

When a young man gave blood for HIV, the doctor talked to him. After a positive analysis, the doctor conducted another consultation with the patient about the result of the study.  
*Are the doctor's actions correct?*

### **Task number 2**

A young man, when admitted to hospital, donated blood for HIV infection. After testing the blood, a positive result was found. The doctor told the patient about the results.  
*Notice whether in this case violations of professional ethics of the doctor?*

### **Task number 3**

During the investigation of nosocomial HIV infection in a group of children, an initial source of infection was identified - a child who died several months before the child, whose parents were also infected. The fact became known not only to doctors and persons who participated in the investigation, but also to outsiders. After that, this family was attacked. The father was forced to hide, and his mother developed AIDS, as a result of which she died.  
*What are the medical ethics requirements for HIV / AIDS infection?*

### **Task number 4**

During a medical examination of a 35-year-old woman, the doctor suspected cancer. The doctor was given a referral to an oncologist. The woman had no complaints and she had a good state of health. The oncologist after the examination made a diagnosis of cancer and offered operable treatment, but the woman refused.  
*What are the reasons for the refusal of cancer patients from operations and problems of ethics?*

## **Major International Documents on Biomedical Ethics**

### **Task number 1**

Before the operation, the surgeon appointed the patient's relatives a certain amount of remuneration for a qualified surgery.  
*According to the International Code of Medical Ethics, evaluate the actions of a physician. What are the duties of a doctor?*

### **Task number 2**

In one of the clinics turned patient. At the reception, he found out that the doctor whom he was recommended at present is not. At the reception, another doctor stopped the patient and found out why he wants to apply only to this doctor. The doctor advised the doctor not to apply to that, since, in his words, he has a lower qualification than he does.  
*What are the duties of doctors in relation to each other under the International Code of Medical Ethics?*

### **Task number 3**

During the experiment, the doctor completed his research on the defense of his doctoral dissertation. At the last stage of the experiment, the patient felt a sharp deterioration in his health. The doctor provided emergency medical care, and the next day he completed the experiment on the same patient, despite the deterioration of his state of health.  
*What ethical standards have been forgotten by a doctor under the convention on the protection of human rights and dignity?*

**BIOETHICS TESTS FOR CONTROL OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGES**

Find the correct answer from the four suggested ones.

Test 1. Ethics, concept, definition

- a) studies the issues of morality and ethics
- b) studies the relationship between the doctor and the patient
- c) the science of studying the issues of debt in various professions
- d) adverse effects of medical personnel on the human psyche.

Test 2. Moral categories

- a) justice, respect for the rights of the patient, compassion for the patient
- b) mercy, prevention of harm to the patient's health
- c) conscience, duty, honor, dignity
- d) egogonia, egrogenia, iatrogeny.

Test 3. Medical ethics, definition

- a) a set of official rules
- b) a system of ethical norms for the performance by medical workers of their professional duties
- c) adverse self-influence of patients
- d) a section of ethics that studies the moral and ethical aspects of medicine.

Test 4. Deontology, medical deontology, definition

- a) is a set of ethical norms of human behavior
  - it is a set of ethical norms for medical professionals to fulfill their professional duties
- b) - the prevailing opinion of others about the dignity of the person
  - self-influence of patients on their health
- c) - studies the totality of ethical standards of conduct by medical ethics,
  - studies morality
- d) - a set of human rights
  - adverse effects on the human psyche.

Test 5. Bioethics, its definition

- a) studies the adverse effects of the environment on the patient
- b) studies the relationship in medicine, biology, between doctor and patient
- c) studies the duties of a person in relation to society
- d) a form of medical ethics that studies the relationship between doctors.

Test 6. Bioethical Hippocratic model

- a) the relationship between doctors
- b) mercy, compassion, good
- c) respect for patient autonomy
- d) the main principle "Do no harm" - the fulfillment of duty, unselfishness.

Test 7. Bioethical model according to Paracelsus

- a) traditions and norms of the medical profession
- b) "do no harm", fulfillment of duty
- c) "Do good" - compassion and mercy
- d) autonomy, care for the disease.

Test 8. Myelogenia, definition, major factors

- a) a set of ethical norms of behavior of medical workers
- b) it is the adverse effect of the medical environment on the patient's health
- c) respect for patient autonomy
- d) conscience honor dignity.

Test 9. Deontological model

- a) feeling of fullness of life
- b) adverse effects of the medical environment
- c) respect for the rights and dignity of patients
- d) a set of ethical rules.

Test 10. Iatrogeny, definition

- a) adverse effects of medical personnel, a negative impact on the patient's condition, up to the painful condition
- b) a set of official rules
- c) adverse self-influence of the patient
- d) adverse effects of surrounding patients.

Test 11. Basic international documents on bioethics

- a) bioethical models
- b) Oath of the doctor, the Law "On the reproductive rights of citizens"
- c) the universal "Declaration of Human Rights"
- d) International Code of Medical Ethics, Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration.

Test 12. Models of doctor-patient relationship

- a) paternalistic and anti-paternalistic models
- b) autonomy, informed consent
- c) "do no harm", "do good" for the patient
- d) justice, debt.

Test 13. Paternalistic behavior model, definition

- a) the doctor decides for the patient, recommendations are given without alternative
- b) patient autonomy
- c) informed consent
- d) a person is considered as a set of spare parts.

Test 14. Anti-paternalistic behavior pattern, definition

- a) a contract is concluded with a patient for receiving medical services
- b) a person is considered as a set of spare parts
- c) the doctor must respect the rights of the patient, to reckon with his opinion and the opinion of relatives
- d) the doctor does not disclose information about the disease to the patient.

Test 15. Patient autonomy, definition

- a) increase the duty of a doctor and contract
- b) this is the right for the patient or his relatives to choose the method of treatment and control of the medical intervention
- c) fulfillment of debt
- d) doctor's offense.

Test 16. Informed consent

- a) a contract is concluded with the patient

- b) the doctor does not disclose information about the disease to the patient
- c) the patient is viewed from the perspective of what needs to be “repaired”
- d) each person is considered the master of his body and can, if he is in his right mind, allow or prohibit any medical intervention.

Test 17. Oath doctor definition

- a) it is a solemn (oath) promise that is pronounced by a person who has graduated from a higher medical school and has received the title of a doctor
- b) prohibits medical intervention
- c) the patient may refuse medical intervention.
- d) the solemn oath of the doctor.

Test 18. Doctor offense

- a) the educational level of the patient
- b) the establishment of legal standards of treatment
- c) crime, misconduct, medical error
- d) the emergence of insurance and private medicine.

Test 19. Crime definition

- a) new treatment methods
- b) patient autonomy requirements
- c) violations that encroach upon the foundations of the state or cause substantial damage to public relations, to individual citizens
- d) legal norms of treatment.

Test 20. Misdemeanor

- a) not the right action, which is devoid of the nature of a socially dangerous action (property damage, absenteeism, non-execution of orders, poor storage of drugs and their use)
- b) the wrong action of the doctor associated with taking a bribe
- c) not providing medical care
- d) the conscientious delusion of a physician related to the method of treatment.

Test 21. Medical error, definition

- a) damage to property
- b) the mistake of the doctor in the performance of his professional duties, which are a bona fide error and do not contain corpus delicti or signs of misconduct
- c) poor storage of medicines
- d) failure to comply with the orders of the chief physician.

Test 22. The main arguments against abortion

- a) has the right to regulate reproductive function
- b) the right of a woman to dispose of her body
- c) denial of the status of the embryo
- d) every human being, even a child in the womb, gets the right to life.

Test 23. Ethical arguments for abortion legalization

- a) a person has no right to take away the life of other innocent beings
- b) social evil
- c) the human embryo has the right to life
- d) only the woman herself must decide when to become her mother.

Test 24. Legal aspects of abortion under international law

- a) a woman has no rights to her reproductive function
- b) no medical action should be performed without the patient's informed and voluntary consent
- c) no one has the right to force women to have a child
- d) the embryo has the right to life.

Test 25. Religious aspects of abortion

- a) Buddhists allow abortion up to 12 weeks. of pregnancy
- b) Catholics, Orthodox allow abortion
- c) all confessions prohibit abortion
- d) all religions are allowed.

Test 26. Sterilization of women, legal, ethical aspects

- a) international law and ethics do not have norms
- b) religion permits
- c) prohibition under international law
- d) social evil.

Test 27. Sterilization of men, legal, ethical aspects

- a) prohibition under international law
- b) international law and ethics do not have norms
- c) religion permits
- d) social evil.

Test 28. Artificial insemination, moral and ethical problems

- a) it is allowed to conduct artificial insemination for women of childbearing age who are not married
- b) demographic population shift
- c) prohibition of conducting AI under international law
- d) the transformation of women into an incubator.

Test 29. Ethical aspects related to the determination of the "status" of the embryo

- a) the woman is not entitled to leave the child
- b) it is allowed to use an embryo for IVF more than 1 month after fertilization
- c) an agreement is concluded between the spouses and the donor
- d) it is allowed not more than 14 days after fertilization to carry out the implantation of the embryo.

Test 30. "Surrogate motherhood" under international law

- a) a woman loses her freedom
- b) religion is positive
- c) is a social evil
- d) a humane consideration for the preservation of the family.

Test 31. Attitude to the choice of sex of the child under international law

- a) is allowed in exceptional situations
- b) religion permits
- c) permission under international law
- d) prohibits the choice of gender without medical indications.

Test 32. General ethical principles in medical genetics

- a) the use of anesthesia when extending animal testing
- b) removal of organs is carried out only in hospitals

- c) perinatal diagnosis for medical reasons
- g) with the permission of the attending physician.

Test 33. Eugenics, definition, concept

- a) the doctrine of the "status" of the embryo
- b) the study of the prevention of possible deterioration of the human hereditary qualities
- c) the study of the transplantation of human organs and tissues
- d) the study of blood transfusion and its components.

Test 34. Religion and Transplantology

- a) permits Islam, Confucianism
- b) the Orthodox Church does not prohibit, Catholics and Protestants allow
- c) do not allow Catholics, Orthodox
- d) allows Confucianism.

Test 35. Specificity of ethical principles in transplantology (recipient)

- a) obligatory statement of brain death
- b) death statement: no heartbeat
- c) psychological pressure on the patient is permitted
- d) without the consent of relatives can be held

Test 36. The specificity of ethical principles in transplantology (donor)

- a) psychological pressure on the donor
- b) a statement of the death of the brain of a potential donor
- c) a brain death is not ascertained
- d) informed consent, autonomy, rehabilitation.

Test 37. Ethical aspects of transfusiology (donor)

- a) donation of blood should be voluntary, psychological pressure should not be exerted on the donor
- b) the surgical team must be highly qualified
- c) the moment of death is established by a commission of doctors
- d) the choice of method on a voluntary basis.

Test 38. Ethical aspect of transfusiology (recipient)

- a) "directed donation", "auto-donation".
- b) establishing brain death
- c) removal of organs is carried out in a medical institution
- d) patient autonomy.

Test 39. Principles of medical research and informed consent of the patient to participate in the experiment

- a) the researcher financially provides the subject
- b) medical experiments with human participation should be carried out with the consent, voluntarily and withdrawal from the experiment at any time
- c) a notarized contract is concluded
- d) it is impossible to leave the experiment.

Test 40. The main international documents regulating experiments involving human

- a) Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration.
- b) Declaration of Human Rights - the human right to non-interference

- c) International Code of Medical Ethics - Professional Ethics
- d) The Geneva Declaration - the essence of the "oath of the doctor."

Test 41. Requirements for conducting animal studies

- a) use in large quantities
- b) procedures should be carried out with the use of painkillers and sedatives
- c) do not apply anesthetics
- d) inviolability of animals.

Test 42. Requirements for the diagnosis of brain death

- a) optional presence of a specialist in additional methods
- b) only when there is no heartbeat
- c) a death protocol is drawn up and law enforcement agencies are notified.
- d) participation of the commission, specialists in additional diagnostic methods, brain death.

Test 43. Euthanasia, definition

- a) suicide
- b) patient care for neighbors
- c) it is a conscious action or refusal to act, leading to the imminent death of a hopelessly sick person, with the aim of ending the pain and suffering
- d) it is the cessation of life of handicapped people.

Test 44. Euthanasia Classification

- a) active and passive
- b) paternalistic
- c) anti-paternalistic
- d) contract.

Test 45. Approach to the problem of euthanasia (supporters)

- a) death is the means to end the suffering of the patient
- b) body trade
- c) "do not kill" your neighbor
- d) demographic crisis.

Test 46. Arguments of opponents of euthanasia

- a) the cessation of life of handicapped people
- b) termination of unsuccessful events
- c) "do not kill" your neighbor
- d) a decent departure from life.

Test 47. Ethical problems of suicide

- a) secular and religious morality does not encourage suicide
- b) promotion of secular morality
- c) the departure from the life of inferior people
- d) promotion of religious morality.

Test 48. Ethical problems of extreme situations

- a) prohibition of force-feeding a prisoner
- b) medical assistance to priority patients, respect for religious beliefs
- c) health protection of prisoners of war
- d) voluntary treatment for honey. using

Test 49. Ethical problems of physicians to prisoners

- a) the provision of psychological assistance
- b) engineering model
- c) doctors should not authorize torture and other forms of cruelty, inhuman treatment or humiliation of human dignity, and also participate in them
- d) paternalistic model.

Test 50. Ethical aspects of physicians to the elderly and the elderly

- a) informed consent, voluntariness
- b) sanctioning torture, force-feeding
- c) confidentiality, informed consent
- d) medical care, a message about poor care in the police, social service.

Test 51. Moral and ethical aspects of physicians to those on hunger strike

- a) prohibited the humiliation of human dignity
- b) informed consent, autonomy, the right to non-interference
- c) respect for religious traditions
- d) torture is prohibited.

Test 52. Fundamental rights of mentally ill people

- a) obtaining information about their rights and the nature of the disease, meet with a lawyer, file complaints
- b) voluntary hospitalization up to 6 months
- c) mental examination without the consent of the patient
- d) children under 15 years old are placed in a hospital upon their request.

Test 53. Restriction of the rights of mentally ill people on the recommendation of the attending physician

- a) receive parcels, use the telephone, keep correspondence
- b) getting information about their relatives
- c) get an education
- d) submit an application to the head physician.

Test 54. Mental examination of persons without their consent

- a) with the consent of the prosecutor's office
- b) if the patient does not wish to go to the hospital
- c) without court approval
- d) is accepted by a psychiatrist with court sanctions if the patient is incapacitated.

Test 55. Protection of the rights of the mentally ill patient

- a) an independent patient protection service has been created
- b) Ministry of Health
- c) psychiatric hospital
- d) ethical commissions.

Test 56. Making a diagnosis of mental illness

- a) placed on the basis of disagreement in 10 specializations
- b) is placed only in accordance with generally accepted international standards.
- c) in danger to others
- d) put on the basis of somatic disease.

Test 57. The guarantee of the rights of citizens in the provision of mental health care

- a) hospitalization without fail
- b) with the possible infliction of significant harm to health due to deterioration, incapacity
- c) physical constraint of the patient
- d) voluntary hospitalization for the duration of the course of treatment.

Test 58. Hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital in an involuntary manner

- a) children under 15 years old
- b) if the patient refuses medical care
- c) with the possible application of significant harm to health due to deterioration, incapacity
- d) in case of disagreement with the existing situation in the country.

Test 59. Psychiatric Abuse

- a) involuntary hospitalization of incompetent
- b) hospitalization of children with parental consent
- c) the psychiatrist is not entitled to enter into property transactions with the patient and use his work
- d) hospitalization by the court.

Test 60. Discrimination of the mentally ill

- a) the harm caused by the inaction of the doctor, self-serving purpose, failure to comply with the duty
- b) legal restriction, refusal to hire and study
- c) conclusion of a property transaction with a patient
- d) hospitalization with the consent of the guardians.

Test 61. Ethical aspects of family medicine

- a) support of the doctor, his encouragement and sympathy
- b) establishing business relations with officials
- c) patient autonomy
- d) take into account the interests of the whole society.

Test 62. Moral ethical problems of AIDS

- a) maintaining medical confidentiality, prevention of discrimination
- b) egrogation, etogenia
- c) iatropharmacology, etogenia
- d) the relationship between health workers.

Test 63. HIV testing in the context of patient autonomy

- a) testing children under 15 years old without parental consent
- b) informed consent, patient autonomy
- c) universal testing and informed consent
- d) voluntary testing, mandatory testing.

Test 64. Occupational health risk of HIV infection

- a) consensus, etogenia
- b) egogenia, iatrogeny
- c) iatropharmacology
- d) technical and social measures.

Test 65. Violation of confidentiality in HIV / AIDS

- a) transfer of information to the patient
- b) the transfer of information to medical workers

- c) transfer of information to the employer
- d) transfer of information to the Ministry of HealthCARE.

Test 66. Problems of ethics to various oncology patients

- a) take into account the psychology of the oncological patient with the clinical manifestations of the disease, subject to special antitumor treatment and not subject to treatment
- b) psychology of healthy people is taken into account
- c) psychology of patients with mental disabilities is taken into account
- d) take into account the opinion of the patient.

Test 67. Essence of the Geneva Declaration

- a) fight against dangerous infections
- b) the text of the oath of the doctor
- c) clinical trials in humans
- d) animal clinical trials.

Test 68. Sections of the International Code of Medical Ethics (MKME)

- a) doctor's oath
- b) testing on humans and animals
- c) the duties of doctors in relation to patients
- g) the rights of the child.

Test 69. Responsibilities of the doctor in relation to each other MKME

- a) the duty of physicians to maintain confidentiality
- b) emergency assistance
- c) the doctor should not entice patients from his colleagues
- d) self-promotion doctor.

Test 70. Responsibilities of the doctor in relation to the patient on MKME

- a) receiving remuneration from the patient
- b) the implementation of medical intervention without the consent of the patient
- c) receive financial benefits
- d) confidentiality.

Test 71. General duties of a doctor for MKME

- a) loyalty to the patient, the timely provision of medical assistance
- b) unethical self-promotion, getting money from patients
- c) confidentiality, autonomy
- d) informed consent, protection of the rights of the patient.

Test 72. Basic Principles of the Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration

- a) voluntary participation and withdrawal from the experiment
- b) patient autonomy
- c) obtaining a photocopy of medical documents
- d) confidentiality.

Test 73. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity - Part 2 (Consent).

- a) unethical self-promotion, getting money from patients
- b) the implementation of honey. intervention without patient consent
- c) the doctor must keep in absolute secrecy everything he knows about his patient.
- d) medical intervention should be carried out with the voluntary informed consent of the patient.

Test 74. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Human Dignity - Part 7  
(Prohibition of financial gain and trade in parts of the human body)

- a) medical intervention should be carried out with the patient's voluntary informed consent
- b) the human body and its parts should not be a source of financial gain
- c) voluntary participation and withdrawal from the experiment
- d) the doctor must keep in absolute secrecy everything he knows about his patient.

Test 75. Ethics, concept, definition

- a) studies the issues of morality and ethics
- b) studies the relationship between the doctor and the patient
- c) the science of studying the issues of debt in various professions
- d) adverse effects of medical personnel on the human psyche.

Test 76. Moral categories

- a) mercy, prevention of harm to the patient's health
- b) conscience, duty, honor, dignity
- c) justice, respect for the rights of the patient, compassion for the patient
- d) egotism, egotism, iatrogeny.

Test 77. Medical ethics, definition

- a) a system of ethical standards for the performance of medical workers of their professional duties
- b) adverse self-influence of patients
- c) an ethics section that studies the moral and ethical aspects of medicine.
- d) a set of official rules.

Test 78. Medical ethics, definition

- a) - the prevailing opinion of others about the dignity of the person
- b) - a set of human rights
- c) - studies the set of ethical standards of behavior of medical workers
- d) - this is a set of ethical norms of human behavior, - this is a set of ethical norms for medical professionals to fulfill their professional duties.

Test 79. Bioethics, its definition

- a) studies the adverse effects of the environment on the patient
- b) studies the relationship in medicine, biology, between doctor and patient
- c) studies the duties of a person in relation to society
- d) a form of medical ethics that studies the relationship between doctors.

Test 80. Bioethical Hippocratic model

- a) "do no harm" - fulfillment of duty, selflessness
- b) mercy, compassion
- c) respect for patient autonomy
- d) the relationship between doctors.

Test 81. Bioethical model according to Paracelsus

- a) "Do good" - compassion and mercy
- b) "do no harm", fulfillment of duty
- c) autonomy, care for a disease
- d) traditions and norms of the medical profession.

Test 82. Myelogenia, definition

- a) a set of ethical norms of behavior of medical workers
- b) conscience honor dignity
- c) respect for patient autonomy
- d) it is the adverse effect of the medical environment on the patient's health.

Test 83. Deontological model

- a) adverse effects of the medical environment
- b) a set of ethical rules
- c) a feeling of fullness of life
- d) respect for the rights and dignity of patients.

Test 84. Iatrogeny, definition

- a) a set of official rules
- b) adverse self-influence of the patient
- c) the negative impact of the medical environment on the patient's condition, up to the disease state
- d) adverse effects of surrounding patients.

Test 85. Basic international documents on bioethics

- a) Oath of the doctor, the Law "On the reproductive rights of citizens"
- b) Oath of a doctor of the Kyrgyz Republic
- c) the universal "Declaration of Human Rights"
- d) International Code of Medical Ethics, Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration.

Test 86. Models of doctor-patient relationship

- a) autonomy, informed consent
- b) "do no harm", "do good" for the patient
- c) paternalistic and anti-paternalistic models
- d) justice, debt.

Test 87. Paternalistic behavior model, definition

- a) the doctor decides for the patient, recommendations are given without alternative
- b) patient autonomy
- c) informed consent
- d) a person is considered as a set of spare parts.

Test 88. Anti-paternalistic behavior pattern, definition

- a) a person is considered as a set of spare parts
- b) a contract is signed with the patient to receive medical services
- c) the doctor must respect the rights of the patient, to reckon with his opinion and the opinion of relatives
- d) the doctor does not disclose information about the disease to the patient.

Test 89. Patient autonomy, definition

- a) increase the duty of a doctor and contract
- b) this is the right for the patient or his relatives to choose the method of treatment and control of the medical intervention
- c) fulfillment of debt
- d) doctor's offense.

Test 90. Informed consent

- a) the doctor does not disclose information about the disease to the patient
- b) a contract is concluded with the patient
- c) the patient is viewed from the perspective of what needs to be “repaired”
- d) each person is considered the master of his body and can, if he is in his right mind, allow or prohibit any medical intervention.

Test 91. Oath doctor definition

- a) prohibits medical intervention
- b) it is a solemn (oath) promise that is pronounced by a person who has graduated from a higher medical school and has received the title of doctor
- c) the patient may refuse medical intervention.
- d) the solemn oath of the doctor.

Test 92. Doctor offense

- a) the establishment of legal standards of treatment
- b) crime, misconduct, medical error
- c) violation of ethical norms
- d) violation of morality.

Test 93. Crime definition

- a) patient autonomy requirements
- b) new treatment methods
- c) violations that encroach on the foundations of the state or cause substantial damage to public relations, individual citizens
- d) legal norms of treatment.

Test 94. Misdemeanor

- a) not the right action, which is devoid of the nature of a socially dangerous action (property damage, absenteeism, non-execution of orders, poor storage of drugs and their use)
- b) the wrong action of the doctor associated with taking a bribe
- c) not providing medical care
- d) the conscientious delusion of a physician related to the method of treatment.

Test 95. Medical error, definition

- a) damage to property
- b) poor storage of medicines
- c) the mistake of the doctor in the performance of his professional duties, which are a bona fide error and do not contain corpus delicti or signs of misconduct
- d) failure to comply with the orders of the chief physician.

Test 96. The main arguments against abortion

- a) every human being, even a child in the womb, gets the right to life
- b) the right of a woman to dispose of her body
- c) denial of the status of the embryo
- d) has the right to regulate reproductive function.

Test 97. Ethical arguments for abortion legalization

- a) social evil
- b) the human embryo has the right to life
- c) only the woman herself must decide when to become her mother
- d) a person does not have the right to take the life of other non-invertebrate creatures

Test 98. Legal aspects of abortion under international law

- a) no medical action should be performed without the patient's informed and voluntary consent
- b) no one has the right to force women to have a child
- c) a woman has no rights to her reproductive function
- d) the embryo has the right to life.

Test 99. The religious aspect of abortion

- a) Catholics, Orthodox allow abortion
- b) all confessions prohibit abortion
- c) Buddhists allow abortion up to 12 weeks. of pregnancy
- d) all religions are allowed.

Test 100. Sterilization of women, legal, ethical aspects

- a) religion permits
- b) prohibition under international law
- c) international law and ethics do not have norms
- d) social evil.

Test 101. Conscience, moral category

- a) a set of official rules
- b) studies the relationship between the doctor and the patient
- c) the responsibility of a person for his actions and deeds
- d) a set of human rights.

Test 102. Moral categories

- a) justice, respect for the rights of the patient, compassion for the patient
- b) mercy, prevention of harm to the patient's health
- c) egogenia, egrogenia, iatrogenic
- d) conscience, duty, honor, dignity.

Test 103. Concept of debt

- a) the responsibility of a person for his actions before society, people
- b) studies the relationship between the doctor and the patient
- c) set of official rules
- d) a set of human rights.

Test 104. Medical ethics, definition

- a) adverse self-influence of patients
- b) the section of ethics that studies the issues of moral and ethical aspects of medicine
- c) the system of ethical standards of honey. employees of their professional duties
- d) a set of official rules.

Test 105. Medical ethics, definition

- a) - studies morality
- b) - is a set of ethical norms for medical professionals to fulfill their professional duties
- c) self-influence of patients on their health
- g) - adverse effects on the human psyche.

Test 106. Honor concept

- a) studies the duties of a person in relation to society
- b) studies the adverse effects of the environment on the patient

- c) the prevailing opinion of others about the dignity of the person
- d) a form of medical ethics that studies the relationship between doctors.

Test 107. Bioethics, its definition

- a) studies relationships in medicine, biology, between doctor and patient
- b) studies the adverse effects of the environment on the patient
- c) studies the duties of a person in relation to society
- d) a form of medical ethics that studies the relationship between doctors.

Test 108. Bioethical model for Hippocrates "Do no harm"

- a) respect for patient autonomy
- b) mercy, compassion, good
- c) harm caused by not providing medical care, inaction of the doctor
- d) the relationship between doctors.

Test 109. Bioethical model according to Paracelsus

- a) autonomy, care for a disease
- b) "do no harm", fulfillment of duty
- c) traditions and norms of the medical profession
- d) "Do good" - compassion and mercy.

Test 110. Justice in medicine

- a) respect for patient autonomy
- b) a set of ethical standards of behavior of medical workers
- c) conscience, honor, dignity
- d) the provision of medical care regardless of age, gender, social status, religion.

Test 111. Myelogenia, definition, major factors

- a) it is the adverse effect of the medical environment on the patient's psyche
- b) a set of ethical standards of behavior of medical workers
- c) respect for patient autonomy
- d) conscience, honor, dignity.

Test 112. Egogenia, definition

- a) feeling of fullness of life
- b) adverse effects of surrounding patients
- c) a set of ethical rules
- d) adverse self-influence of the patient.

Test 113. Erogrogenia, definition

- a) feeling of fullness of life
- b) adverse effects on the health of the patient surrounding patients
- c) adverse self-influence of the patient
- d) a set of ethical rules.

Test 114. Iatrogeny, definition

- a) adverse self-influence of the patient
- b) adverse effects of medical personnel, a negative impact on the patient's condition, up to a painful condition
- c) set of official rules
- d) adverse effects of surrounding patients.

Test 115. Deontological model of bioethics

- a) respect for the rights and dignity of patients
- b) adverse effects of the medical environment
- c) a feeling of fullness of life
- d) a set of ethical rules.

Test 116. Basic international documents on bioethics

- a) the universal "Declaration of Human Rights"
- b) Oath of the doctor, the Law "On the reproductive rights of citizens."
- c) International Code of Medical Ethics, Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration
- d) bioethical models.

Test 117. Models of doctor-patient relationship

- a) "do no harm", "do good" for the patient
- b) autonomy, informed consent
- c) justice, debt
- d) paternalistic and anti-paternalistic models.

Test 118. Paternalistic behavior model, definition

- a) the doctor decides for the patient, recommendations are given without alternative
- b) patient autonomy
- c) informed consent
- d) a person is considered as a set of spare parts.

Test 119. Anti-paternalistic behavior pattern, definition

- a) a contract is concluded with a patient for receiving medical services
- b) a person is considered as a set of spare parts
- c) the doctor must respect the rights of the patient, to reckon with his opinion and the opinion of relatives
- d) the doctor does not disclose information about the disease to the patient.

Test 120. Engineering model of doctor-patient relationship

- a) adverse self-influence of the patient
- b) the doctor considers a person as a set of "spare parts"
- c) set of official rules
- d) adverse effects of surrounding patients.

Test 121. Contract model of doctor-patient relationship

- a) adverse self-influence of the patient
- b) the doctor considers a person as a set of "spare parts"
- c) adverse effects of surrounding patients
- d) a contract is concluded with the client to receive medical services.

Test 122. Patient autonomy, definition

- a) fulfillment of duty
- b) this is the right for the patient or his relatives to choose the method of treatment and control of the medical intervention
- c) increase the duty of a doctor and contract
- d) doctor's offense.

Test 123. Informed consent

- a) each person is considered the master of his body and can, if he is in his right mind, allow or prohibit any medical intervention
- b) the doctor does not disclose information about the disease to the patient
- c) the patient is viewed from the perspective of what needs to be “repaired”
- d) a contract is concluded with the patient.

Test 124. Patient rights

- a) non-interference, respectful treatment, make a photocopy of medical records
- b) the doctor does not disclose information about the disease to the patient
- c) the patient is viewed from the perspective of what needs to be “repaired”
- d) a contract is concluded with the patient.

Test 125. Oath doctor definition

- a) the patient may refuse medical intervention
- b) solemn oath of the doctor
- c) prohibits medical intervention
- d) it is a solemn (oath) promise, which is pronounced by a person who has graduated from a higher medical educational institution and has received the title of doctor.

Test 126. Doctor offense

- a) the educational level of the patient
- b) the establishment of legal standards of treatment
- c) the emergence of insurance and private medicine
- d) crime, misconduct, medical error.

Test 127. Crime definition

- a) new treatment methods
- b) patient autonomy requirements
- c) violations that encroach upon the foundations of the state or cause substantial damage to public relations, to individual citizens
- d) legal norms of treatment.

Test 128. Misdemeanor

- a) not providing medical care
- b) not the right action, which is devoid of the nature of a socially dangerous action (property damage, absenteeism, non-execution of orders, poor storage of drugs and their use)
- c) the wrong action of the doctor associated with taking a bribe
- d) the conscientious delusion of a physician related to the method of treatment.

Test 129. Medical error, definition

- a) the mistake of the doctor in the discharge of his professional duties, which are a bona fide error and do not contain corpus delicti or signs of misconduct
- b) damage to property
- c) poor storage of medicines
- d) failure to comply with the orders of the chief physician.

Test 130. Crime doctor

- a) poor storage of medicines
- b) not providing medical care, accepting a bribe, illegal abortion
- c) damage to property
- d) failure to comply with the orders of the chief physician.

Test 131. Types of medical errors

- a) active, passive
- b) contract, engineering
- c) paternalistic, anti-paternalistic
- d) tactical, technical.

Test 132. The main arguments against abortion

- a) denial of the status of the embryo
- b) the right of a woman to dispose of her body
- c) has the right to regulate reproductive function
- d) every human being, even a child in the womb, gets the right to life.

Test 133. Ethical arguments for abortion legalization

- a) the human embryo has the right to life
- b) social evil
- c) only the woman herself must decide when to become her mother
- d) a person does not have the right to take the life of other non-invertebrate creatures

Test 134. Legal aspects of abortion under international law

- a) no one has the right to force women to give birth
- b) no medical action should be performed without the patient's informed and voluntary consent
- c) a woman has no rights to her reproductive function
- d) the embryo has the right to life.

Test 135. Law "On Reproductive Rights of Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic"

- a) a woman has no rights to her reproductive function
- b) social evil
- c) the embryo has the right to life
- d) the right of women to decide for themselves, the doctor is obliged to exercise the right of a woman to an abortion.

Test 136. The religious aspect of abortion

- a) all confessions prohibit abortion
- b) Catholics, Orthodox allow abortion
- c) Buddhists allow abortion up to 12 weeks. of pregnancy
- d) all religions are allowed.

Test 137. Sterilization of women, legal, ethical aspects

- a) prohibition under international law
- b) international law and ethics do not have norms
- c) religion permits
- d) social evil.

Test 138. Sterilization of men, legal, ethical aspects

- a) religion permits
- b) international law and ethics do not have norms
- c) prohibition under international law
- d) social evil.

Test 139. Social indications for abortion in the Kyrgyz Republic

- a) fetal health

- b) woman's health
- c) optional
- d) the disability of the husband or wife, the unemployed, being in prison.

Test 140. Ethical aspects related to the determination of the “status” of the embryo

- a) an agreement is concluded between the spouses and the donor
- b) it is allowed to use an embryo for IVF more than 1 month after fertilization
- c) it is allowed not longer than 14 days after fertilization to carry out the implantation of the embryo
- d) the woman is not entitled to leave the child.

Test 141. Moral and ethical aspects of physicians to those on hunger strike

- a) informed consent, autonomy
- b) the humiliation of the dignity of man is prohibited
- c) respect for religious traditions
- d) torture is prohibited.

Test 142. Fundamental rights of mentally ill people

- a) mental examination without the consent of the patient
- b) obtain information about their rights and the nature of the disease, meet with a lawyer, file complaints
- c) involuntary hospitalization up to 6 months
- d) children under 15 years old are placed in a hospital upon their request.

Test 143. Restriction of rights on the recommendation of the attending physician

- a) get an education
- b) receive parcels, use the telephone, keep correspondence
- c) receiving information about their relatives
- d) submit an application to the head physician.

Test 144. Mental examination of persons without their consent

- a) without court approval
- b) mental examination of patients only with the consent of the prosecutor's office
- c) mental examination without the patient's consent is taken by a psychiatrist with court approval if the patient is incapacitated.
- d) if the patient is less than 15 years old.

Test 145. Making a diagnosis of mental illness

- a) the diagnosis of a mental disorder is made only in accordance with generally accepted international standards
- b) the diagnosis is made on the basis of disagreement with the political structure of the state
- c) in danger to others
- d) with a religious worldview.

Test 146. Hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital in an involuntary manner

- a) if the patient refuses medical care
- b) children under 15 years old
- c) in case of disagreement with the existing situation in the country
- d) with the possible infliction of significant harm to health due to deterioration, incapacity.

Test 147. Psychiatric Abuse

- a) hospitalization of children with parental consent
- b) involuntary hospitalization of incapacitated
- c) the psychiatrist is not entitled to enter into property transactions with the patient and use his work
- d) hospitalization by the court.

Test 148. Ethical aspects of family medicine

- a) adopting non-coercive nature
- b) support of the doctor, his encouragement and sympathy
- c) establishing business relations with officials
- d) take into account the interests of the whole society.

Test 149. HIV testing in the context of patient autonomy

- a) universal testing
- b) testing only children under 15 years old
- c) informed consent
- d) voluntary testing, mandatory testing.

Test 150. Problems of ethics to various oncology patients

- a) takes into account the psychology of patients with mental disorders
- b) psychology of healthy people is taken into account
- c) take into account the opinion of the patient
- d) take into account the psychology of a cancer patient with clinical manifestations, subject to special antitumor treatment.

Test 151. "Surrogate motherhood" moral and ethical problems

- a) a woman loses her freedom
- b) religion is positive
- c) is a social evil
- d) a humane consideration for the preservation of the family.

Test 152. "Surrogate motherhood" under the law "On the reproductive rights of citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic"

- a) a woman loses her freedom
- b) must give the child
- c) must write the child in the name of the biological parents
- d) age from 18-35 years old, with one child, must register for up to 12 weeks.

Test 153. Attitude to the choice of sex of the child under international law

- a) prohibits the choice of sex without medical indications.
- b) religion permits
- c) permission under international law
- d) is allowed in exceptional situations.

Test 154. Perinatal diagnosis is carried out

- a) with the permission of the attending physician
- b) for medical reasons related to the health of the fetus, voluntarily, disclosure of full information about the procedure
- c) is not voluntary
- d) for social reasons related to insufficient social security of the family.

Test 155. Eugenics, definition, concept

- a) the study of blood transfusion and its components
- b) the doctrine of the "status" of the embryo
- c) the study of the prevention of possible deterioration of the hereditary qualities of a person
- d) the study of the transplantation of human organs and tissues.

Test 156. Religion and Transplantology

- a) permits Confucianism
- b) allows Islam, Confucianism
- c) the Orthodox Church does not prohibit, Catholics and Protestants allow, Islam forbids
- d) Catholics and Orthodox are not allowed.

Test 157. Specificity of deontological principles in transplantology (recipient).

- a) obligatory statement of brain death
- b) death statement: no heartbeat
- c) full information to patients who will receive a transplant and their relatives about the futility of life without a transplant of an organ from a deceased person
- d) psychological pressure on the patient is allowed.

Test 158. Specificity of deontological principles in transplantology (donor)

- a) a statement of the death of the brain of a potential donor
- b) psychological pressure on the donor
- c) a brain death is not ascertained
- d) informed consent, autonomy, rehabilitation.

Test 159. Ethical aspects of transfusiology (donor)

- a) the moment of death is established by a commission of doctors
- b) donation of blood should be voluntary; psychological pressure should not be exerted on the donor
- c) the choice of method on a voluntary basis
- d) the surgical team must be highly qualified.

Test 160. Ethical aspect of transfusiology (recipient)

- a) removal of organs is carried out in hospitals
- b) establishing brain death
- c) "directed donation", "auto-donation"
- d) patient autonomy.

Test 161. Ethical aspects of human cloning

- a) the identity of the person is not clear, psychological problems
- b) informed consent, rehabilitation
- c) a notarized contract is concluded
- d) patient autonomy.

Test 162. Principles of medical research and informed consent of the patient to participate in the experiment

- a) medical experiments with human participation should be carried out with the consent, voluntarily and withdrawal from the experiment at any time
- b) the researcher financially provides the subject
- c) a notarized contract is concluded
- d) it is impossible to leave the experiment.

Test 163. The main international documents governing experiments involving human

- a) The Geneva Declaration - the essence of the "oath of the doctor"
- b) Declaration of Human Rights - the human right to non-interference
- c) International Code of Medical Ethics - Professional Ethics
- d) Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration.

Test 164. Requirements for conducting animal studies

- a) inviolability of animals
- b) use in large quantities
- c) do not apply anesthetics
- d) the procedures should be performed with the use of painkillers and sedatives.

Test 165. Requirements for the diagnosis of brain death

- a) optional presence of a specialist in additional methods
- b) only when there is no heartbeat
- c) a death protocol is drawn up and law enforcement agencies are notified.
- d) participation of the commission, an expert on additional methods of diagnosis, brain death.

Test 166. Euthanasia, definition

- a) it is a conscious action or refusal to act, leading to the imminent death of a hopelessly sick person, with the goal of stopping pain and suffering
- b) patient care for neighbors
- c) suicide
- d) it is the cessation of life of handicapped people.

Test 167. Euthanasia Classification

- a) contract
- b) active and passive
- c) anti-paternalistic
- d) paternalistic.

Test 168. Approach to the problem of euthanasia (supporters)

- a) demographic crisis
- b) body trade
- c) "do not kill" your neighbor
- d) death is the means to end the suffering of the patient.

Test 169. Arguments of opponents of euthanasia

- a) a decent departure from life
- b) "do not kill"
- c) the termination of life of handicapped people
- d) termination of unsuccessful events.

Test 170. Ethical problems of suicide

- a) secular and religious morality does not encourage suicide
- b) promotion of secular morality
- c) the departure from the life of inferior people
- d) promotion of religious morality.

Test 171. Ethical problems of extreme situations

- a) voluntary treatment for medical assistance
- b) prohibition of force-feeding a prisoner
- c) honey. assistance to priority patients, respect for religious beliefs

d) health protection of prisoners of war.

Test 172. Ethical problems of physicians to prisoners

- a) paternalistic model
- b) engineering model
- c) the provision of psychological assistance
- d) doctors should not authorize torture and other forms of cruelty, inhuman treatment or humiliation of human dignity, and also participate in them.

Test 173. Ethical aspects of physicians to the elderly and the elderly

- a) medical assistance, a message about poor care in the police, social service
- b) sanctioning torture, force-feeding
- c) confidentiality, informed consent
- d) informed consent, voluntariness.

Test 174. Moral and ethical aspects of physicians to those on hunger strike

- a) prohibited torture
- b) informed consent, autonomy
- c) respect for religious traditions
- d) the humiliation of human dignity is prohibited.

Test 175. Fundamental rights of mentally ill people

- a) children under 15 years old are placed in a hospital upon their request
- b) mental examination without the patient's consent
- c) involuntary hospitalization up to 6 months
- d) obtaining information about their rights and the nature of the disease, meet with a lawyer, file complaints.

Test 176. Restriction of rights on the recommendation of the attending physician.

- a) apply to the head physician
- b) getting information about their relatives
- c) get an education
- d) receive parcels, use the telephone, keep correspondence.

Test 177. Mental examination of persons without their consent

- a) if the patient is less than 15 years old
- b) mental examination of patients only with the consent of the prosecutor's office
- c) mental examination without the patient's consent is taken by a psychiatrist with court approval if the patient is incapacitated.
- d) without court approval.

Test 178. Making a diagnosis of mental illness

- a) in religious worldview
- b) the diagnosis is made on the basis of disagreement with the political structure of the state
- c) the diagnosis of a mental disorder is made only in accordance with generally accepted international standards
- d) in danger to others.

Test 179. Hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital in an involuntary manner

- a) in case of disagreement with the existing situation in the country
- b) with the possible infliction of significant harm to health due to deterioration, incapacity
- c) if the patient refuses medical care

d) children under 15 years old.

Test 180. Psychiatric Abuse

- a) the psychiatrist is not entitled to enter into property transactions with the patient and use his work
- b) involuntary hospitalization of incapacitated
- c) hospitalization of children with parental consent
- d) hospitalization by the court.

Test 181. Ethical aspects of family medicine

- a) support of the doctor, his encouragement and sympathy
- b) establishing business relations with officials
- c) adoption of non-coercive character
- d) take into account the interests of the whole society.

Test 182. HIV testing in the context of patient autonomy

- a) informed consent
- b) testing only children under 15 years old
- c) universal testing
- d) voluntary testing, mandatory testing.

Test 183. Problems of ethics to various oncology patients

- a) take into account the opinion of the patient
- b) psychology of healthy people is taken into account
- c) take into account the psychology of the oncological patient with the clinical manifestations of the disease, subject to special antitumor treatment and not subject to treatment
- d) psychology of patients with mental disorders is taken into account.

Test 184. Sections of the International Code of Medical Ethics (MKME)

- a) the duties of doctors in relation to patients
- b) doctor's oath
- c) test on humans and animals
- g) the rights of the child.

Test 185. Responsibilities of the doctor in relation to each other MKME

- a) doctor self-promotion
- b) the doctor should not entice patients from his colleagues
- c) emergency assistance
- d) the duties of doctors to maintain confidentiality.

Test 186. Responsibilities of the doctor in relation to the patient on MKME

- a) medical intervention without the patient's consent
- b) receiving reward from the patient
- c) the doctor must keep in absolute secrecy everything he knows about his patient.
- d) receive financial benefits.

Test 187. General duties of a doctor for MKME

- a) informed consent, protection of the rights of the patient
- b) loyalty to the patient, the timely provision of medical assistance
- c) unethical self-promotion, getting money from patients
- d) confidentiality, autonomy.

Test 188. Basic Principles of the Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration

- a) confidentiality
- b) patient autonomy
- c) obtaining a photocopy of medical documents
- d) voluntary participation and withdrawal from the experiment.

Test 189. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Person - Part 2 (Consent)

- a) medical intervention should be carried out with the voluntary informed consent of the patient.
- b) unethical self-promotion, getting money from patients
- c) the doctor must keep in absolute secrecy everything he knows about his patient.
- g) the implementation of honey. intervention without patient consent.

Test 190. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Human Dignity - Part 7 (Prohibition of financial gain and trade in parts of the human body)

- a) the doctor must keep in absolute secrecy everything he knows about his patient
- b) medical intervention should be carried out with the voluntary informed consent of the patient
- c) voluntary participation and withdrawal from the experiment
- d) the human body and its parts should not as such be a source of financial gain.

Test 191. Conscience, moral category

- a) the responsibility of a person for his actions and deeds
- b) studies the relationship between the doctor and the patient
- c) set of official rules
- d) a set of human rights.

Test 192. Moral categories

- a) egogenia, egrogenia, iatrogenic
- b) conscience, duty, honor, dignity
- c) justice, respect for the rights of the patient, compassion for the patient
- d) mercy, prevention of harm to the patient's health.

Test 193. Concept of debt

- a) a set of human rights
- b) studies the relationship between the doctor and the patient
- c) the responsibility of a person for his actions before society, people
- d) a set of official rules.

Test 194. Medical ethics, definition

- a) a set of official rules
- b) a system of ethical standards for the performance of medical workers of their professional duties
- c) an ethics section that studies the moral and ethical aspects of medicine.
- d) adverse self-influence of patients.

Test 195. Medical ethics, definition

- a) - adverse effects on the human psyche
- b) - self-influence of patients on their health
- c) is a set of ethical norms for medical professionals to fulfill their professional duties
- d) - studies morality.

Test 196. Honor concept

- a) the prevailing opinion of others about the dignity of the person
- b) studies the adverse effects of the environment on the patient
- c) studies the duties of a person in relation to society
- d) a form of medical ethics that studies the relationship between doctors.

Test 197. Bioethics, its definition

- a) a form of medical ethics that studies the relationship between doctors
- b) studies the adverse effects of the environment on the patient
- c) studies the relationship in medicine, biology, between doctor and patient
- d) studies the duties of a person in relation to society.

Test 198. Bioethical model for Hippocrates "Do no harm"

- a) the relationship between doctors
- b) mercy, compassion, good
- c) respect for patient autonomy
- d) damage caused by not providing medical care, inaction of the doctor.

Test 199. Bioethical model according to Paracelsus

- a) traditions and norms of the medical profession
- b) "Do good" - compassion and mercy
- c) autonomy, care for a disease
- d) "do no harm", fulfillment of duty.

Test 200. Justice in medicine

- a) conscience, honor, dignity
- b) a set of ethical standards of behavior of medical workers
- c) respect for patient autonomy
- d) the provision of medical care regardless of age, gender, social status, religion.

**SCALE EVALUATION CONTROL WORK (theoretical issues)**

"85-100% "

- deep and durable assimilation of the material in the following topics: "Problems of medical ethics and deontology, bioethical problems of medical technologies"; "Ethical and legal issues in various areas of medicine";
- complete, consistent, competent and coherent answers to questions;
- reproduction of educational material on the topics of the module with the required high degree of accuracy.

"70-84% "

- presence of minor errors in the presentation of the module material;
- demonstration of knowledge to students in the amount of the program completed;
- a clear statement of educational material.

"60-69% "

- presence of significant errors in the responses on the topic of the module;
- demonstration to students of not enough complete knowledge of the program completed;
- not a clear statement of educational material in response.

"Less than 59% "

- not knowing the material of the topic;
- serious errors occur during the response.

During the test, "Problems of medical ethics and deontology, bioethical problems of medical technologies"

0-59% - 0-4 points rating "unsatisfactory"

60-69% - 5-6 points rating "satisfactory"

70-84% - 7-8 points rating "good"

85-100% - 9-10 points rating "excellent"

When conducting the control work "Ethical and legal issues in various areas of medicine"

0-59% - 0-4 points rating "unsatisfactory"

60-69% - 5-6 points rating "satisfactory"

70-84% - 7-8 points rating "good"

85-100% - 9-10 points rating "excellent"

**SCALE EVALUATING PRESENTATION ABSTRACT (current control)**

<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>Mark (%)</b>
<b>THE FORM</b>		<b>10</b>
1.	Division of the text into the introduction, main part and conclusion	0-5
2.	Logical and understandable transition from one part to another, as well as within parts	0-5
<b>CONTENT</b>		<b>50</b>
1.	Matching topic	0-10
2.	The presence of the main theme in the introductory part	0-10
3.	The development of the theme in the main part (disclosure of the main provisions through a system of arguments, supported by facts, examples, etc.)	0-15
4.	The presence of findings corresponding to the theme and content of the main part	0-15
<b>PRESENTATION</b>		<b>25</b>
1.	Title page with title	0-2

2.	Slide design and use of additional effects (slide change, sound, pictures)	0-5
3.	The text of the presentation is written shortly, well and well-formed ideas are clearly set out and structured.	0-10
4.	Slides are presented in a logical sequence.	0-5
5.	Slides printed	0-3
<b>REPORT</b>		15
1.	The accuracy and accuracy of speech during protection	0-5
2.	Width of vision (answers to questions)	0-5
3.	Implementation of the regulations	0-5
<b>Total points</b>		<b>Total points</b>

When conducting an essay with a presentation

0-59% - 0-14 points rating "unsatisfactory"

60-69% - 15-18 points rating "satisfactory"

70-84% - 19-21 points rating "good"

85-100% - 22-25 points, an excellent mark

### **SCALE EVALUATION FRONTAL POLL IN THE FORM OF TEST (current control)**

1. In one test task 20 questions.
2. For questions are given ready-made answers to choose from, one is correct and the rest are incorrect.
3. For each correct answer - 5%.
4. The total score is defined as the amount of interest earned.
5. The dialed number of percent is converted into points.

When testing:

0-59% - (0-11 correct answers), then it is 0-14 points rating "unsatisfactory"

60-69% - (12-14 correct answers), then this makes 15-18 points a rating of "satisfactory"

70-84% - (15-17 correct answers), then it is 19-21 points rating "good"

85-100% - (18-20 correct answers), then it makes 22-25 points the rating is "excellent"

### **SCALE ASSESSMENT OF ORAL POLL (intermediate control - "KNOW")**

When evaluating oral responses to the KNOW level of proficiency test, the following criteria are taken into account:

1. Knowledge of the basic processes of the studied subject area, depth and completeness of the disclosure of the question.
2. The ability to explain the essence of phenomena, events, processes, to draw conclusions and generalizations, to give reasoned answers.
3. Possession of monologue speech, consistency and consistency of the answer, the ability to answer the questions posed, to express their opinion on the problem under discussion.

85-100% (**16-20 points**) are assessed by the answer, which shows a strong knowledge of moral and ethical standards, the rules of the principles of professional medical behavior, the rights of the patient and the doctor, the ethical foundations of modern medical legislation; duties, rights, place of the doctor in society; basic ethical documents of international organizations, domestic and international professional medical associations; the essence and content of medical ethics and deontology, the relationship between doctor and patient, professional interaction of health workers, medical and ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies, bioethical problems of medical technology, dying and death of a person; medical and ethical problems of conducting clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals, the ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry, the idea of justice to medicine and public health, the moral and

ethical problems of AIDS, the main international documents on biomedical ethics; consistency and consistency of response.

70-84% (**10-15 points**) evaluate the answer, revealing a good knowledge of moral and ethical standards, the rules of the principles of professional medical behavior, the rights of the patient and the doctor, the ethical foundations of modern medical legislation; duties, rights, place of the doctor in society; basic ethical documents of international organizations, domestic and international professional medical associations; the essence and content of medical ethics and deontology, the relationship between doctor and patient, professional interaction of health workers, medical and ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies, bioethical problems of medical technology, dying and death of a person; medical and ethical problems of conducting clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals, the ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry, the idea of justice to medicine and public health, the moral and ethical problems of AIDS, the main international documents on biomedical ethics; consistency and consistency of response. However, one or two inaccuracies in the response are allowed.

60-69% (**5-10 points**) evaluate the answer, indicating insufficient knowledge of moral and ethical standards, the rules of the principles of professional medical behavior, the rights of the patient and the doctor, the ethical foundations of modern medical legislation; duties, rights, place of the doctor in society; basic ethical documents of international organizations, domestic and international professional medical associations; the essence and content of medical ethics and deontology, the relationship between doctor and patient, professional interaction of health workers, medical and ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies, bioethical problems of medical technology, dying and death of a person; medical and ethical problems of conducting clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals, the ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry, the idea of justice to medicine and health care, the moral and ethical problems of AIDS, the main international documents on biomedical ethics. There are several errors in the content of the response.

0-59% (**1-4 points**) assesses the answer, revealing ignorance of moral and ethical norms, rules of principles of professional medical behavior, rights of a patient and a doctor, ethical foundations of modern medical legislation; duties, rights, place of the doctor in society; basic ethical documents of international organizations, domestic and international professional medical associations; the essence and content of medical ethics and deontology, the relationship between doctor and patient, professional interaction of health workers, medical and ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies, bioethical problems of medical technology, dying and death of a person; medical and ethical problems of conducting clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals, the ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry, the idea of justice to medicine and health care, the moral and ethical problems of AIDS, the main international documents on biomedical ethics. Serious errors are made in the content of the response.

### **SCALE EVALUATION PRACTICAL TASKS (intermediate control - "BE ABLE TO DECIDE")**

In evaluating the answers to the test of the level of skill, the LEAD and OWNER take into account the following criteria:

85-100% (**8-10 points**) estimate the answer, in which the student is able to protect the civil rights of doctors and patients of different ages, develop high moral and ethical categories (conscience, honor, duty, dignity); arising in professional activities, and apply the relevant principles and provisions of biomedical ethics; presentation skills of an independent point of view and analysis of the development of medicine, public speech on the presentation of the report; principles of medical ethics of medical ethics; skills of informing patients and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the "Informed Consent" rules; collegial professional interaction between health workers; solve situational problems.

Demonstrates a complete understanding of the problem. All requirements for the task are met.

70-84% (**4-7 points**) evaluate the answer, in which the student is able to protect the civil rights of doctors and patients of different ages, develop high moral and ethical categories (conscience, honor, duty, dignity); arising in professional activities, and apply the relevant principles and provisions of biomedical ethics; presentation skills of an independent point of view and analysis of the development of medicine, public speech on the presentation of the report; principles of medical ethics of medical ethics; skills of informing patients and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the “Informed Consent” rules; collegial professional interaction between health workers; solve situational problems.

Demonstrates a significant understanding of the problem. Most of the requirements for the task are met.

60-69% (**1-3 points**) evaluate the answer, in which the student does not know how to protect the civil rights of doctors and patients of different ages, develop high moral and ethical categories (conscience, honor, duty, dignity); arising in professional activities, and apply the relevant principles and provisions of biomedical ethics; presentation skills of an independent point of view and analysis of the development of medicine, public speech on the presentation of the report; principles of medical ethics of medical ethics; skills of informing patients and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the “Informed Consent” rules; collegial professional interaction between health workers; solve situational problems.

Demonstrates partial or small understanding of the problem. Many of the requirements for the task are not met.

0-59% (**0 points**) the answer is evaluated, in which the student demonstrates a lack of understanding of the problem or there is no answer and there was not even an attempt to solve the problem.

## TECHNOLOGICAL CARD OF DISCIPLINE "BIOETHICS"

Course 2, semester 4, Number of WE - 2, Reporting - credit with assessment

The name of the modules of the discipline according to the RPD	Control	Form of control	Credit minimum	Credit maximum	Control schedule
<b>Module 1</b>					
Problems of medical ethics and deontology, bioethical problems of medical technologies	Current	Activity, attendance, frontal survey on tests, role-playing game, solving a situational problem, IWS: preparing an abstract with a presentation	15	25	Week 9
	Boundary	Test	5	10	
<b>Module 2</b>					
Ethical and legal issues in various areas of medicine		Activity, attendance, frontal survey on tests, role-playing game, solving a situational problem, IWS: preparing an abstract with a presentation	15	25	Week 15
	Boundary	Test	5	10	
<b>TOTAL per semester</b>			40	70	<b>Week 16</b>
<b>Intermediate control (offset with assessment)</b>					
1. Theoretical questions (0-20 points) 2. Analytical task (0-10 points)			20	30	
<b>Semester ranking by discipline</b>			60	100	