MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND H IG HER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND INNOVATION KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

INTERSTATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION KYRGYZ-RUSSIAN SLAVIC UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION B.N. YELTSIN

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор Института клинической медицины и биомедицинских технологий
(должность)
(ОНО.
11.09.2026 г.

PROFESSIONAL CYCLE
Bioethics

working program of discipline (module)

Assigned to the department **Public Health and Healthcare**

Academic Curriculum 310501_26_1 лд ин,р1х
560001 General medicine (for foreign students)

Qualification **specialist**

form of education **intramural**

Total labor intensity **2 ЗЕТ**
Curriculum hours **60**
Course Hours including:
classroom studies **30**
individual work **29,7**

Types of control in semesters:
pass 3

Distribution of course hours by semester

Semester (<Course>.<Semester on course>)	3 (2.1)		Total	
weeks	18			
Type of activity	AC	CO	AC	CO
Lectures	14	14	14	14
Practical	16	16	16	16
Contact work during theoretical training	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Including Interactive	2	2	2	2
Total in-class.	30	30	30	30
Contact	30,3	30,3	30,3	30,3
Individual work	29,7	29,7	29,7	29,7
Total	60	60	60	60

Program prepared by:

-, -, Dzhanaliev Azamat Bolotbekovich;associate Professor, the candidate of medical Sciences, Ibraimova Dzhyldyz Dzhumadilovna;associate Professor , the candidate of medical Sciences, Bolbachgn Olga Aleksandrovna

Reviewer (s):

Doctor ofMedical Sciences, Aydarov Ziyabidin Abdirayimovich;the candidate ofmedical Sciences, Tumanbayev Arstanbek Muktarbekovich

approved by HEP

Course Syllabus

Bioethics

Designed on the basis of curriculum:

Specialty 560001- KR- General Medicine (for foreign students)

Approved by Academic Council of Higer Education Institution as of 26.06.2026 order № 11.

The course outlineendorsed by **Public Health and Health Care** Department meeting

Record of 11.09.2026 г. № 2
Valid for: 2026-2031 e.y. academic year
The Head of Departmemt Professor N.K. Kasiev

CHANGE RECORD SHEET for discipline (module) work program

Bioethics

№ п/п	Basis of application changes	Section/Clause	Change content
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

1. OBJECTIVES OF LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE	
1.1	Observe biomedical ethical principles, apply theoretical knowledge about the values and rules of medical ethics in practice. Familiarization of future doctors with laws, declarations, codes, provisions related to medical ethics and deontology in their professional activities.

2. PLACE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE BEP	
Loop (section) BEP:	B1.O.03
2.1	**Requirements for the preliminary preparation of the student:**
2.1.1	Preparation for passing and passing the state exam
2.2	**Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as a previous one:**
2.2.1	History of medicine
2.2.2	The basics of self-knowledge

3. STUDENT'S COMPETENCES FORMED AS A RESULT OF LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
OK-4: Capable of setting and solving communication-related tasks in all areas of activity.	
Know:	
Level 1	basic ethical concepts, principles and norms governing communication in the medical and scientific environment; rules for professional and interdisciplinary communication when discussing bioethical issues; features of communication with patients, their relatives and colleagues in situations of moral choice; ethical standards of informed consent, disclosure and confidentiality; principles of reasoned ethical debate and analysis of bioethical dilemmas; requirements for correct, non-violent and empathic communication in the medical and social sphere
Be able to:	
Level 1	formulate and argue positions on bioethical issues orally and in writing; conduct ethically correct communication with patients and colleagues in difficult, conflict or uncertain situations; apply the principles of bioethics (autonomy, benevolence, justice, non-harm) in the communication process; lead constructive discussions and professional discussions on medical ethics and biomedical technology; analyze cases and communication situations, including disputes about the right of the patient, refusal of treatment, transplantation, reproductive technologies, research with human participation; use professional ethical language, observing the norms of business and clinical communication; prevent communicative conflicts and find ethically sound solutions.
Own:	
Level 1	empathic, ethically oriented, and patient-centered communication skills; interdisciplinary interaction technologies when discussing bioethical problems in teams of doctors, lawyers, social workersand researchers; practical methods of argument and ethical analysis necessary for the discussion of medical and scientific disputes; skills to correctly explain complex health information to patients in accessible and respectful language; competencies in conducting dialogue on sensitive topics: end of life, refusal of treatment, reproduction, geneticresearch,participation in clinical trials; culturally sensitive communication style, taking into account the age, state of health, socio-cultural values of thepatientand his family.

PC-1: Able and ready to implement ethical, deontological and bioethical principles in professional activities, analyze the results of his own activities to prevent medical errors.	
Know:	
Level 1	Medical ethics rules Rules of medical ethics and deontology in professional activities 3 Principles of ethics, morality and law in medicine and the foundations of health legislation from a bioethics perspective
Be able to:	

Level 1	Apply the main methodological approaches and principles when conducting communications in professional activities Observe the rules of medical ethics in professional activities Apply in practice the knowledge of ethical and biomedical knowledge in the laws of the doctor's practice
Own:	
Level 1	The ability and willingness to implement ethical and deontolic aspects of medical practice in the process of performing professional duties Willingness to implement deontolic aspects of medical practice Skills of application in practice of discussion and argumentation when considering bioethical problems of medicine

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

3.1	**Know:**
3.1.1	• moral and ethical standards, rules, principles of professional medical behavior, rights of patients and doctors, ethical foundations of modern medical legislation;
3.1.2	• duties, rights, place of a doctor in society;
3.1.3	• basic ethical documents of international organizations, domestic and international professional medical associations;
3.1.4	• the essence and content of medical ethics and deontology;
3.1.5	• issues of the relationship between a doctor and a patient, professional interaction of medical workers;
3.1.6	• medical and ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies;
3.1.7	• bioethical problems of medical technologies, dying and death of a person;
3.1.8	• medical and ethical problems of clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals;
3.1.9	• ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry;
3.1.10	• the relationship of the dentist with patients;
3.1.11	• ideas of justice for medicine and health care;
3.1.12	• moral and ethical problems of AIDS;
3.1.13	• main international documents on biomedical ethics.
3.2	**Be able to:**
3.2.1	• defend the civil rights of doctors and patients of different ages;
3.2.2	• develop in oneself high moral and ethical categories (conscience, honor, duty, dignity);
3.2.3	• navigate difficult deontological situations arising in professional activity, and apply the relevant principles and provisions of biomedical ethics;
3.2.4	• to fulfill the duty and duties of a doctor with dignity.
3.3	**Own:**
3.3.1	• skills in presenting an independent point of view and analyzing the development of medicine, public speaking on
3.3.2	presentation of the report;
3.3.3	• principles of medical deontology, medical ethics; skills of informing patients and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the “Informed Consent” rules;
3.3.4	• moral and ethical, moral categories;
3.3.5	• models of relationship with patients;
3.3.6	• collegial professional interaction between health professionals;
3.3.7	• knowledge of basic laws, declarations of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the international medical association on the main
3.3.8	bioethical issues.

4. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Activity code	Name of sections and topics / type of lesson /	Semester / Course	Hours	Competencies	Literature	Interact.	Etc. prep.	Note
	Section 1. Problems of medical ethics and deontology, bioethical problems of medical technologies							

1.1	Introduction to Bioethics. Myelogeny /Lecture/	3	2	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.2	The relationship between the doctor and the patient. Ethics professional relationship medical workers /Lecture/	3	2	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.3	Medical and ethical issues abortion and new reproductive technologies /Lecture/	3	2	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.4	Bioethical issues medical technology. Ethical issues conducting clinical tests and experiments on man and animals /Lecture/	3	2	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.5	Bioethical issues dying and dying human /Lecture/	3	2	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.6	Introduction to Bioethics. Myeology /Pr/	3	2	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.7	The relationship between doctor and patient. Ethics of professional relationship of medical workers /Pr/	3	2	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2	2		Roleplayonthefollowingtopics: "Therelationshipbetweendoctorandpatient";"Ethicsofprofessionalinteractionwithhealthworkers".Makeavideoabout thedoctor-patientrelationship.
1.8	Medical and ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies /Pr/	3	2	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.9	Bioethical problems of medical technology. Ethical problems of clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals /Pr/	3	2	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.10	Ethical problems of dying and death of a person /Pr/	3	2	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.11	Introduction to Bioethics. Myeology. International documents /iw/	3	4	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.12	The relationship between doctor and patient. Ethics of professional relationship of medical workers /iw/	3	5	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.13	Medical and ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies /iw/	3	3	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
1.14	Bioethical problems of medical technology. Ethical Issues in Clinical Trials and Experiments on Humans and Animals /iw/	3	5	ОК-4 ПС-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			

1.15	Bioethical problems of human dying and death /iw/	3	4	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
	Section 2. Ethical and legal issuesin various areas of medicine							
2.1	The idea of justice in medicine and health care. Ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry /Lecture/	3	2	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
2.2	Family medicine, oncology and ethics. AIDS - Moral and Ethical Issues. Basic international documents on biomedical ethics /Lecture/	3	2	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
2.3	The idea of justice in medicine and healthcare /Pr/	3	2	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
2.4	Ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry /Pr/	3	2	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
2.5	Family medicine, oncology and ethics. AIDS - moral and ethical problems. Basic international documents on biomedical ethics /Pr/	3	2	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
2.6	The idea of equity in medicine and healthcare /iw/	3	2	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
2.7	Ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry /iw/	3	2	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
2.8	Family medicine, oncology and ethics. AIDS - Moral and Ethical Issues /iw/	3	2	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
2.9	Basic international documents on biomedical ethics /iw/	3	2,7	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			
2.10	/Contact/	3	0,3	OK-4 PC-1	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1L3.1 E1 E2			

5. EVALUATION FUND

5.1. Test questions and tasks

Questionsto check the level of knowledge "KNOW":
1. Ethics, concept, definition.
2. Moral and moral categories.
3. Medical ethics, definition.
4. Deontology, medical deontology, definition.
5. Bioethics, its definition.
6. Bioethical model according to Hippocrates.
7. Bioethical model according to Paracelsus.
8. Myelogeny, definition, main factors.
9. Deontological model.
10. Iatrogeny, main components.
11. Basic international documents 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 of the antipaternalistic model.
16. General ethical principlesin medical genetics.
17. Ethical arguments of the movement to legalize abortion.
18. Legal aspects of abortion under international law.
19. Religious aspects of abortion.
20. Sterilization of women, legal, ethical aspects.
21. Sterilization of men, legal, ethical aspects.
22. Ethical Committees (EC).
23. Ethical aspectsrelated to the definition of the "status" of the embryo.
24. "Surrogacy", moral and ethical problems.
25. Ethical aspect in gender selection.
26. Human genome, ethical principles.
27. Moral and ethical problems of induced abortion.
28. Reproductive technologies (IO, IVF).
29. The essence of the Law "On the reproductive rights of citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic".
30. Attitudestowards abortion in different countries.

Tasks for checking the level of proficiency "TO BE ABLE and OWN":
1. Analyze the model of the doctor's relationship with the patient.
2. Give an analysis of the paternalistic model of the definition, "for" and "against".
3. Provide an analysis of anti-paternalistic behavior patterns, definitions, reasons, pros and cons.
4. Give an analysis of the doctor's oath (the Hippocratic oath, the doctor's oath of the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic).
5. Provide an analysis of the general duties of a doctor according to international documents.
6. Make an analysis of the differences between ethics and deontology.
7. Make an analysis of moral and ethical categories in medicine.
8. Analyze the causes of iatrogenism.
9. Make an analysis on the main arguments of the movement “for” and “against” abortion.
10. Make an analysis of legal and ethical issues in transplantation.
11. Make an analysis of the relation of religion to transplantation.
12. Analyze the historical aspects of eugenics.
13. Solution of the situational problem (in Appendix 1).

5.2. Course work topics (projects)

The discipline does not provide for the implementation of this work.

5.3. Appraisal Fund

Abstract. Presentations. Subject:
1. Ethics as a science, the history of its origin.
2. Moral principles of biomedical ethics.
3. The concept of "debt" in the medical profession.
4. The Hippocratic Oath and modern codes of ethics: what has changed (Oath of a doctor of the Kyrgyz Republic, RF)?
5. Ethical committees: goals, objectives, powers.
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” (in vitro fertilization, cloning).
8. Feminism: women against childbirth.
9. Surrogacy.
10. The use of embryonic stem cells (ESC) in medical practice: problems and prospects.
11. The history of the formation of medical and social indications for abortion.
12. Moral problems of finding a “potential donor”.
13. "Dramatic medicine": history and modernity.
14. Experiments on the person of the "doctors" of Nazi Germany.
15. Ethical problems of clinical trials of drugs.
16. Genetic passport - moral and ethical aspects.
17. Euthanasia: the history of the problem.
18. Attitude to 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 care.
22. Monastic hospitals as the first form of public health.
23. Abuse of psychiatry.
24. Modern theories of personality psychopathology.
25. The history of the development of psychiatry and the attitude towards the patient.
26. Problems of HIV-infected children and adults.
27. Attitude towards especially dangerous infections in the ancient world, the Middle Ages and the present.
28. The birth of a healthy child from an HIV-infected mother: ethical and medical aspects.

Test:
Test No. 1 "Problems of medical ethics and deontology, bioethical problems of medical technologies"

1. Ethics, concept, definition.
2. Models of the doctor-patient relationship.
3. Moral and moral categories.
4. Paternalistic model of behavior, definition.
5. Medical ethics, definition.
6. Antipaternalistic model of behavior, definition, reasons.
7. Deontology, medical deontology, definition.
8. Patient autonomy, definition.
9. Bioethics, its definition.
10. Informed Consent.
11. Bioethical model according to Hippocrates.
12. Doctor's oath, determination.
13. Bioethical model according to Paracelsus.
14. List the doctor's offenses.
15. Myelogeny, definition, main factors.
16. Crime, definition.
17. Deontological model.
18. General duties of the doctor.
19. Iatrogenies, main components.
20. Ethics of professional interaction of medical workers.
21. Basic international documents on bioethics.
22. Doctor's oath, determination.
23. List the models of biomedical ethics.
24. Informed Consent - Definition.
25. Differences between ethics and deontology.
26. Misconduct and medical error, definition, types.
27. List the moral categories.
28. Supporters and opponents of the paternalistic model.
29. Causes of iatrogeny.
30. Supporters and opponents of the antipaternalistic model.
31. The main arguments of the anti-abortion movement.
32. General ethical principles in medical genetics.
33. Ethical arguments of the movement to legalize abortion.
34. Legal and ethical problems of transplantation.
35. Legal aspects of abortion under international law.
36. Religious attitude to transplantation.
37. Religious aspects of abortion.
38. Specificity of deontological principles in transplantation (recipient).
39. Sterilization of women, legal, ethical aspects.
40. Specificity of deontological principles in transplantation (donor).
41. Sterilization of men, legal, ethical aspects.
42. Ethical aspects of transfusiology (donor).
43. Artificial insemination, moral and ethical problems.
44. Ethics Committees (EC).
45. Ethical aspects related to the definition of the "status" of the embryo.
46. Historical aspects of eugenics.
47. “Surrogacy”, moral and ethical problems.
48. Ethical problems of cloning.
49. Ethical aspect in gender selection.
50. Requirements for research on animals.
51. The history of abortion.
52. Human genome, ethical principles.
53. Moral and ethical problems of induced abortion.
54. Basic international documents regulating experiments with human participation.
55. Reproductive technologies (IO, IVF).
56. Principles of medical research and informed consent of the patient to participate in the experiment.
57. The essence of the Law "On the reproductive rights of citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic".
58. Ethical aspect of transfusiology (recipient).
59. Attitudestowards abortion in different countries.
60. Eugenics, definition, concept.

Test number 2 "Ethical and legal issuesin various areas of medicine"

1. Ethical problems of extreme situations.
2. Ethical problems of doctors in relation to prisoners.
3. Ethical aspects of doctors in relation to the elderly and the elderly.
4. Moral and ethical aspects of doctors in relation to those on hunger strike.
5. Basic rights of mentally ill people.
6. Restriction of rights on the recommendation of the attending physician.
7. Psychological examination of persons without their consent.

8. Protection of the patient's rights.
9. Making a diagnosis of mental illness.
10. Guarantee of the rights of citizensin the provision of psychiatric care.
11. Hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital on an involuntary basis.
12. Confidentiality of the mentally ill.
13. Abuse in psychiatry.
14. Discrimination of the mentally ill.
15. Ethical aspects of family medicine.
16. Moral and ethical problems of AIDS.
17. HIV testing in the context of patient autonomy.
18. Occupational risk honey. employee.
19. Violation of professional ethicsin AIDS.
20. Problems of ethicstowards various cancer patients.
21. The essence of the Geneva Declaration.
22. Sections of the International Code of Medical Ethics (ICME).
23. Duties of the doctor in relation to each other (MCME).
24. Duties of the doctor in relation to the patient (MCME).
25. General duties of a doctor (MCME).
26. Basic principles of the Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration.
27. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity - Part 2 (Consent).
28. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity - Part 7 (Prohibition of financial gain and trade in human bodyparts).
Test (list of test questionsin Appendix 2)

5.4. List of types of appraisal tools

Essay with presentation with public defense (optional)
Examination Frontal poll as a test
(Grading scales for all types of assessment toolsin Appendix 3)

6. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE(MODULE)

6.1. Recommended reading

6.1.1. Main literature

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1	*N.K. Kasiev, O.A. Bolbachan etc.*	BIOETHICS: Textbook	Bishkek: Publishing House of KRSU 2018
L1.2	Bolbachan O.A, Ibraimova D.D.	BIOETHICS: Textbook	Bishkek: Publishing House of KRSU 2019

6.1.2. Additional literature

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L2.1	Bolbachan O.A., Abdullin K.D., Abdullin K.D.	Bioethics: A Study Guide	Bishkek: Publishing house of KRSU 2009

6.1.3. Methodical developments

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L3.1	Bolbachan O.A.	Bioethics: methodological developments	Bishkek: Publishing house of KRSU 2006

6.2. List of resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet"

E1	Bioethics	https://www.openbookpublishers.com/books/10.11647/o
E2	library krsu	https://e-lib.krsu.kg/

6.3. List of information and educational technologies

6.3.1 Competence-based educational technologies

6.3.1.1	Traditional educational technologies - lectures, workshops, consultations focused on communication of knowledge transferred to studentsin a finished form. Innovative educational technologies - classes in an interactive form that form a systemic thinking and the ability to generate ideas when solving various problems. These include electronic texts lectures with presentations and demonstrations of video films.
6.3.1.2	Information educational technologies - student's independent use of computer techniques and Internet resources for practical assignments and independent work.

6.3.2 List of information reference systems and software

6.3.2.1	https://e-lib.krsu.kg/
6.3.2.2	https://www.openbookpublishers.com/books/10.11647/obp.0449

7. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
7.1	1. The department is located on the territory of the National Oncology Center - "Conference Hall" building at the address: Bishkek,st. Akhunbaeva 92a.
7.2	2. Lecture hall for 180 seats.
7.3	3. Auditorium No. 1 for 20 seats, for practical training, independent work and viewing multimedia, video materials, visual aids-stands, blackboard.
7.4	4. Auditorium No. 2 for 30 seats, for practical training, independent work and viewing multimedia, video materials, visual aids-stands, blackboard.
7.5	5. Auditorium No. 3 (reading room) for 28 seats, for practical training, performing independent work and viewing multimedia, video materials, visual aids -stands, blackboard.
7.6	6. Information sources: - library - 88 copies; - electronic library - 11 copies.
7.7	7. Computer.
7.8	8. Projector.
7.9	9. Printer.
7.10	10. Scanner.
7.11	11. Laptop.
7.12	12. Screen.

8. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS ON LEARNING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Technological map of the discipline (Appendix 4).
The procedure for preparing an abstract with a presentation:
The abstract is drawn up according to the requirements of the department (5-7 sheets of the computer text Times News Roman, thetitlepage with the name of the higher educational institution, the name of the department, the full name of the teacher, the title of the topic, thefull name of the student, font 14, spacing single, margins: top, bottom, right 2 cm, left 3 cm).
Presentation procedure:
The first slide should contain the title of the presentation and the names of its authors, the name of the discipline, course, group. Thesecond slide is the outline of the presentation. The presentation must necessarily end with the conclusions obtained during the work. Thelast slide lists the sources used (including Internet resources). In slides with text, it is recommended to formulate abstracts more conciselyand break them down into separate paragraphs. Slides shouldn't be cluttered. You should use at least 30 fonts. Presentation must beinMicrosoft Power Point, number 8 - 12 slides for 4-10 min. And a report in writing. Requirements for design: use of a single design style; using nomorethanthree colors on one slide; expediency of using animation effects. Independentstudent work in the study of the discipline.
To understand the material and to master it qualitatively, it isrecommended:
- when preparing for a practical lesson, the student needs to familiarize himself with the methodological development for the upcominglesson;
- to repeat the necessary material for studying the history of medicine;
- in the lecture materials, main and additional literature, find answers to questionsfor self-preparation.
Recommendationsfor solvingsituational tasks:
- situational tasks prepared for all topics of the discipline;
- when solving situational problems, the student must master the theoretical knowledge of the topic and have logical thinking.
Recommendations for the use of materials of the work program of disciplines (RAP):
- the materials of the RPD contain all the main trends of the current state of bioethics in world practice;
- when studying the subject, concepts of the foundations of bioethics are given with a discussion of the main approaches to solvingsomespecific problems of medical science;
- the study of bioethics is based on the compilation of abstract topics by students with subsequent discussion in the group; - the practical part of the subject is based on solving situational tasks and role-playing games on a specific bioethical problem.

APPENDIX 1

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 parlyce, 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?

APPENDIX 2

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) egogenia, 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

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) egogenia, egrogenia, 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-inveteable 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-inveteable 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.

APPENDIX 3

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)

№	Name of the indicator	Mark (%)
	THE FORM	10
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
	CONTENT	50
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
	PRESENTATION	25
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
REPORT		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
Total points		**Total points**

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.

APPENDIX 4

TECHNOLOGICAL CARD OF DISCIPLINE "BIOETHICS"

Course 2, semester 3, Number of WE - 2, Reporting - pass

The name of the modules of the discipline according to the RPD	Control	Form of control	Credit minimum	Credit maximum	Control schedule
Module 1					
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	
Module 2					
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 16
	Boundary	Test	5	10	
TOTAL per semester			40	70	**Week 18**
Intermediate control (pass) **1. Theoretical questions (0-20 points)** **2. Analytical task (0-10 points)**			20	30	
Semester ranking by discipline			60	100	