Fund
valuation means

in the discipline "Bioethics"

Level of higher education

SPECIALTY

Direction of training

310501 - RF, 560001 - KR

(code and name of the area of training)

Medicinalcase

(name of focus (profile) of the educational program)

Qualification

Doctor-therapist

2026

The fund of assessment tools is intended to control the knowledge of students in the field of training (specialty) General Medicine in the discipline "Bioethics".

The fund of assessment funds was reviewed and approved at a meeting of the department

public health and healthcare

name of the department

Protocol No. 2 dated "11" 09 2026

Head of the department
public health and healthcare Kasiev N.K.

Performers:

Associate Professor of the Department Bolbachan O.A.
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1. LIST OF COMPETENCIES, INDICATING THE STAGES OF THEIR FORMATION IN THE PROCESS OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Formed competencies	Planned learning outcomes in the discipline, characterizing the stages of competencies formation	Types of assessment tools/ section code in this document
OK-4: Capable of setting and solving communicative tasks in all spheres of activity.	**Know:** 1. basic ethical concepts, principles and norms governing communication in the medical and scientific environment; 2. rules for professional and interdisciplinary communication when discussing bioethical issues; 3. features of communication with patients, their relatives and colleagues in situations of moral choice; 4. ethical standards of informed consent, disclosure and confidentiality; 5. principles of reasoned ethical debate and analysis of bioethical dilemmas; 6. requirements for correct, non-violent and empathic communication in the medical and social sphere.	**Block A, D–** reproductive level tasks Survey, tests, tests
	Be able to: 1. formulate and argue positions on bioethical issues orally and in writing; 2. conduct ethically correct communication with patients and colleagues in difficult, conflict or uncertain situations; 3. apply the principles of bioethics (autonomy, benevolence, justice, non-harm) in the communication process; 4. lead constructive discussions and professional discussions on medical ethics and biomedical technology; 5. 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; 6. prevent communicative conflicts and find ethically sound solutions.	**Block B, D**–reconstructive level tasks Abstracts,independently work with educational, scientific, regulatory documentation, situational tasks,intermediate control (theoretical questions, analytical tasks). Bolbachan O.A. / Bioethics: textbook, 3rd ed., revised. and additional . Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2018. 165 p.
	Own: 1. empathic, ethically oriented, and patient-centered communication skills; 2. interdisciplinary interaction technologies when discussing bioethical problems in teams of doctors, lawyers, social workers and researchers; 3. practical methods of argument and ethical analysis necessary for the discussion of medical and scientific disputes; 4. skills to correctly explain complex health information to patients in accessible and respectful language; 5. competencies in conducting dialogue on sensitive topics: end of life, refusal of treatment, reproduction, genetic research, participation in clinical trials;	**Block C, D**–practice-oriented and/or research level assignments Abstract presentations, discussion, role-playing games, intermediate control (theoretical questions, analytical tasks). Bolbachan O.A. / Bioethics: textbook, 3rd ed., revised. and additional . Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2018. 165 p.

Formed competencies	Planned learning outcomes in the discipline, characterizing the stages of competencies formation	Types of assessment tools/ section code in this document
	6. culturally sensitive communication style, taking into account the age, state of health, socio-cultural values of the patient and his family.	
PC-1: Capable and prepared to apply ethical, deontological, and bioethical principles in professional practice, and to analyze the outcomes of one's own work in order to prevent medical errors.	**Know:** 1. Medical ethics rules 2. 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	**Block A, D–** reproductive level tasks Survey, tests, tests
	Be able to: 1. Apply the main methodological approaches and principles when conducting communications in professional activities Observe the rules of medical ethics in professional activities 2. Apply in practice the knowledge of ethical and biomedical knowledge in the laws of the doctor's practice	**Block B, D**–reconstructive level tasks Abstracts,independently work with educational, scientific, regulatory documentation, situational tasks,intermediate control (theoretical questions, analytical tasks). Bolbachan O.A. / Bioethics: textbook, 3rd ed., revised. and additional . Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2018. 165 p.
	Own: 1. The ability and willingness to implement ethical and deontolic aspects of medical practice in the process of performing professional duties 2. Willingness to implement deontolic aspects of medical practice 3. Skills of application in practice of discussion and argumentation when considering bioethical problems of medicine	**Block C, D**–practice-oriented and/or research level assignments Abstract presentations, discussion, role-playing games, intermediate control (theoretical questions, analytical tasks). Bolbachan O.A. / Bioethics: textbook, 3rd ed., revised. and additional . Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2018. 165 p.

2. TECHNOLOGICAL MAP OF DISCIPLINE

Technological map of the discipline (TCD) is a document that defines the order of studying the academic discipline, the set of types of academic workload of the master's student, the schedule of checkpoints, forms of knowledge control, assessment ranges for checkpoints.

The number of modules is determined by the number of credits in the discipline. Coursework (project) is included in the total labor intensity of the discipline (one credit). When filling out the fields with the names of modules, it is necessary to take into account the correspondence of the names of these modules in the work program of the discipline.

Content example

Technological map of the discipline "Bioethics"

Course/semester:	2/3
Number of credits (ZE):	2
Reporting:	pass

Name of discipline modules according to	Control	form of control	minimum credit	credit maximum	control schedule
Module 1					
Module 1 Problems of medical ethics and deontology, bioethical problems of medical technologies	Current control	Activity, attendance, frontal survey on tests, role-playing game, solving a situational problem, SRS: preparing an abstract with presentation ***For each lesson missed and not completed, 0.5 points are deducted. For activity - +0.5 points.***	15	25	9th week of the semester
	Frontier control	Test	5	10	
Module 2					
Module 2 Ethical and legal issues in various areas of medicine	Current control	Activity, attendance, frontal survey on tests, role-playing game, solving a situational problem, SRS: preparing an abstract with presentation ***For each lesson missed and not completed, 0.5 points are deducted. For activity - +0.5 points.***	15	25	15th week of the semester
	Frontier control	Test	5	10	
TOTAL for the semester			40	70	
Intermediate control (offset)		1. Theoretical questions (0-20 points) 2. Analytical task (0-10 points)	20	30	Week 16
Semester rating by discipline			60	100	

Module	logically completed part of the discipline
Current control	student's independent work, attendance and activity in classes
Frontier control	checking the completeness of knowledge and skills on the material of the module as a whole
Intermediate control	a completed documented part of an academic discipline – a set of closely related discipline modules.

3. STANDARD CONTROL TASKS AND OTHER MATERIALS NECESSARY TO EVALUATE THE PLANNED RESULTS OF LEARNING IN THE DISCIPLINE (ASSESSMENT TOOLS)

The developer independently determines the list of standard control tasks.

Block A

A.0 Fund of test tasks for the discipline.

Find the correct answer from the four suggested ones.

Test No. 1. Ethics, concept, definition

a) studies issues of morality and ethics

b) studies the relationship between doctor and patient

c) the science that studies debt issues in various professions

d) the adverse influence of medical personnel on the human psyche.

Test No. 2. Moral categories
a) justice, respect for the patient's rights, compassion for the patient
b) mercy, preventing harm to the patient's health
c) conscience, duty, honor, dignity
d) egogeny, egrogeny, iatrogenic.

Test No. 3. Medical ethics, definition
a) a set of job rules
b) a system of ethical standards for medical performance. employees of their professional duties
c) unfavorable self-influence of patients
d) a section of ethics that studies issues of moral and ethical aspects of medicine.

Test No. 4. Deontology, medical deontology, definition
a) is a set of ethical standards of human behavior
- this is a set of ethical standards for medical workers to perform their professional duties
b) – the prevailing opinion of others about the dignity of a person
- self-influence of patients on their health
c) - studies the totality of ethical standards of behavior in medical ethics,
- studies morality
d) – a set of human rights
- adverse effect on the human psyche.

Test No. 5. Bioethics, its definition
a) studies the adverse effects of the environment on the patient
b) studies the relationship in medicine, biology, between a doctor and a 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 No. 6. Bioethical model according to Hippocrates
a) relationships between doctors
b) mercy, compassion, goodness
c) respect for patient autonomy
d) the main principle "Do no harm" - fulfillment of duty, selflessness.

Test No. 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, withdrawal from illness.

Test No. 8. Myelogeny, definition, main factors
a) a set of ethical standards of medical behavior. workers
b) this is an unfavorable influence of the medical environment on the patient's health
c) respect for patient autonomy
d) conscience honor dignity.

Test No. 9. Deontological model
a) a feeling of fullness of life
b) unfavorable influence of the medical environment
c) respect for the rights and dignity of patients
d) a set of ethical rules.

Test No. 10. Iatrogenesis, definition
a) adverse influence of medical personnel, negative impact on the patient's condition, up to a painful state
b) a set of job rules
c) unfavorable self-influence of the patient

d) adverse influence of surrounding patients.

Test No. 11. Basic international documents on bioethics
a) bioethical models
b) Doctor's oath, Law "On Reproductive Rights of Citizens"
c) the universal "Declaration of Human Rights"
d) International Code of Medical Ethics, Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration.

Test No. 12. Patient-doctor relationship models
a) paternalistic and anti-paternalistic models
b) autonomy, informed consent
c) "do no harm", "do good" for the patient
d) justice, duty.

Test No. 13. Paternalistic model of behavior, 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 No. 14. Antipaternalistic behavior model, definition
a) a contract is concluded with the patient to receive medical services
b) a person is considered as a set of spare parts
c) the doctor must respect the rights of the patient, take into account his opinion and the opinion of relatives
d) the doctor does not disclose information about the disease to the patient.

Test No. 15. Patient autonomy, definition
a) increasing the doctor's duties and concluding a contract
b) this is the right of the patient or his relatives to choose the method of treatment and control over medical intervention
c) fulfilling a duty
d) the doctor's offenses.

Test No. 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) every person is considered the master of his body and can, if he is of sound mind, allow or prohibit any medical intervention.

Test No. 17. Doctor's oath, definition
a) this is a solemn (oath) promise made by a person who has graduated from a higher medical educational institution and received the title of doctor
b) prohibits medical intervention
c) the patient can refuse medical intervention
d) a solemn oath of a doctor.
Test No. 18. Doctor's offenses
a) educational level of the patient
b) establishing legal standards for treatment
c) crime, misdemeanor, medical error
d) the emergence of insurance and private medicine.

Test No. 19. Crime, definition
a) new treatment methods
b) requirements for patient autonomy
c) these are violations that encroach on the foundations of the state or cause significant damage to public relations and individual citizens
d) legal standards of treatment.

Test No. 20. Misdemeanor, definition
a) an incorrect action that is not of the nature of a socially dangerous action (damage to property, absenteeism, failure to follow orders, poor storage of medications and their use)
b) an incorrect action by a doctor related to receiving a bribe
c) failure to provide medical care
d) conscientious error of the doctor associated with the method of treatment.

Test No. 21. Medical error, definition
a) damage to property
b) a doctor's mistake in the performance of his professional duties, which is a bona fide mistake and does not contain elements of a crime or signs of misconduct
c) poor storage of medicines
d) failure to comply with the orders of the chief physician.

Test No. 22. The main arguments of the anti-abortion movement
a) has the right to regulate reproductive function
b) a woman's right to control her body
c) denial of the personality status of the embryo
d) every human being, even a child in the womb, receives the right to life.

Test No. 23. Ethical Arguments of the Movement to Legalize Abortion
a) a person has no right to take the life of other innocent beings
b) social evil
c) a human embryo has the right to life
d) only the woman herself should decide when to become her mother.

Test No. 24. Legal aspects of abortion under international law
a) a woman has no rights to her reproductive function
b) no medical action should be performed without the informed and voluntary consent of the patient
c) no one has the right to force women to give birth to a child
d) the embryo has the right to life.

Test No. 25. Religious aspects of abortion
a) Buddhists allow abortion up to 12 weeks. pregnancy
b) Catholics and Orthodox Christians allow abortion
c) all religions prohibit abortion
d) all religions allow it.

Test No. 26. Sterilization of women, legal, ethical aspects
a) international law and ethics have no norms
b) religion allows
c) prohibition under international law
d) social evil.

Test No. 27. Male sterilization, legal, ethical aspects
a) prohibition under international law
b) international law and ethics have no norms
c) religion allows
d) social evil.

Test No. 28. Artificial insemination, moral and ethical problems
a) artificial insemination is allowed for women of fertile age who are not married
b) demographic shift of the population
c) prohibition of conducting AI under international law
d) turning a woman into an incubator.

Test No. 29. Ethical aspects associated with determining the "status" of an embryo

a) a woman has no right to leave a child
b) it is allowed to use the embryo for IVF more than 1 month after fertilization
c) an agreement is concluded between the spouses and the donor
d) embryo implantation is allowed no longer than 14 days after fertilization.

Test No. 30. “Surrogacy” under international law
a) the woman loses her freedom
b) religion has a positive attitude
c) is a social evil
d) humane considerations to preserve the family.

Test No. 31. Attitude to choosing the gender of a child under international law
a) permitted in exceptional situations
b) religion allows
c) permission under international law
d) prohibits gender selection without medical indications.

Test No. 32. General ethical principles in medical genetics
a) the use of anesthesia when testing on animals
b) organ removal is carried out only in health care facilities
c) perinatal diagnosis for medical reasons
d) with the permission of the attending physician.

Test No. 33. Eugenics, definition, concept
a) the doctrine of the “status of the embryo”
b) the doctrine of preventing possible deterioration of a person’s hereditary qualities
c) the doctrine of transplantation of human organs and tissues
d) the doctrine of blood transfusion and its components.

Test No. 34. Religion and transplantology
a) allows Islam, Confucianism
b) the Orthodox Church does not prohibit, Catholics and Protestants allow
c) Catholics and Orthodox Christians do not allow
d) allows Confucianism.

Test No. 35. Specifics of ethical principles in transplantation (recipient)
a) mandatory declaration of brain death
b) declaration of death: absence of heartbeat
c) psychological pressure on the patient is allowed
d) it can be carried out without the consent of relatives

Test No. 36. Specifics of ethical principles in transplantation (donor)
a) psychological pressure on the donor
b) declaration of brain death of a potential donor
c) brain death is not confirmed
d) informed consent, autonomy, rehabilitation.

Test No. 37. Ethical aspects of transfusiology (donor)
a) blood donation must be voluntary; psychological pressure cannot be exerted on the donor
b) the surgical team must be highly qualified
c) the moment of death is determined by a commission of doctors
d) choice of method on a voluntary basis.

Test No. 38. Ethical aspect of transfusiology (recipient)
a) “directed donation”, “autodonation”.
b) establishing brain death
c) organ removal is carried out in a medical institution
d) patient autonomy.

Test No. 39. Principles of medical research and informed consent of the patient to participate in the experiment
a) the researcher provides financial support to the subject
b) medical experiments involving humans must be carried out with consent, voluntarily and withdrawal from the experiment at any time
c) a notarized agreement is concluded
d) you cannot leave the experiment.

Test No. 40. Main international documents regulating experiments involving humans
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 is the essence of the "Physician's Oath."

Test No. 41. Requirements for conducting animal research
a) use in large quantities
b) procedures must be performed with the use of painkillers and sedatives
c) anesthetics are not used
d) the integrity of animals.

Test No. 42. Requirements for diagnosing brain death
a) optional presence of a specialist in additional methods
b) only if there is no heartbeat
c) a death report is drawn up and law enforcement agencies are notified
d) participation of the commission, specialists in additional diagnostic methods, brain death.

Test No. 43. Euthanasia, definition
a) suicide
b) the patient's care for others
c) this is a conscious action or refusal to act, leading to the imminent death of a hopelessly ill person, in order to stop pain and suffering
d) this is the termination of the lives of disabled people.

Test No. 44. Classification of euthanasia
a) active and passive
b) paternalistic
c) anti-paternalistic
d) contractual.

Test No. 45. Approach to the problem of euthanasia (proponents)
a) death is a means to end the suffering of the patient
b) body trade
c) "thou shalt not kill" your neighbor
d) demographic crisis.

Test No. 46. Arguments of opponents of euthanasia
a) ending the lives of disabled people
b) termination of ineffective measures
c) "thou shalt not kill" your neighbor
d) a dignified death.

Test No. 47. Ethical issues of suicide
a) secular and religious morality does not encourage suicide
b) encouragement for secular morality
c) departure from life of disabled people
d) encouragement on religious morality.

Test No. 48. Ethical problems of extreme situations
a) prohibition of force-feeding a prisoner
b) honey assistance to priority patients, respect for religious beliefs
c) protecting the health of prisoners of war
d) voluntary seeking medical care. help.

Test No. 49. Ethical problems of doctors towards prisoners
a) providing psychological assistance
b) engineering model
c) doctors should not sanction or participate in torture and other forms of cruelty, inhuman treatment or humiliation of human dignity
d) paternalistic model.

Test No. 50. Ethical aspects of doctors towards older people and the elderly
a) informed consent, voluntariness
b) authorization of torture, force feeding
c) confidentiality, informed consent
d) medical assistance, reporting poor care to the police, social services.

Test No. 51. Moral and ethical aspects of doctors towards those on hunger strike
a) humiliation of human dignity is prohibited
b) informed consent, autonomy, right to non-interference
c) respect for religious traditions
d) torture is prohibited.

Test No. 52. Basic rights of mentally ill people
a) obtain information about your rights and the nature of the disease, meet with a lawyer, file complaints
b) voluntary hospitalization for up to 6 months
c) mental examination without the patient’s consent
d) children under 15 years of age are placed in a hospital at their request.

Test No. 53. Restriction of the rights of mentally ill people on the recommendation of the attending physician
a) receive parcels, use the telephone, conduct correspondence
b) obtaining information about your relatives
c) get an education
d) submit an application to the chief physician.

Test No. 54. Mental examination of persons without their consent
a) with the consent of the prosecutor's office
b) if the patient does not want to go to the hospital
c) without court approval
d) accepted by a psychiatrist with court approval if the patient is incompetent.
Test No. 55. Protecting the rights of a mentally ill patient
a) a service for protecting the rights of patients has been created, independent from the health authorities
b) Ministry of Health
c) psychiatric hospital
d) ethical commissions.

Test No. 56. Diagnosis of mental illness
a) placed on the basis of disagreement in 10 specializations
b) is installed only in accordance with generally accepted international standards
c) if there is a danger to others
d) diagnosed on the basis of a somatic disease.

Test No. 57. Guaranteeing the rights of citizens in the provision of psychiatric care
a) hospitalization is mandatory
b) in case of possible significant harm to health due to deterioration of the condition, incapacity

c) physical constraint of the patient
d) voluntary hospitalization for the duration of the course of treatment.

Test No. 58. Involuntary hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital
a) children under 15 years of age
b) if the patient refuses medical care
c) in case of possible significant harm to health due to deterioration of the condition, incapacity
d) in case of disagreement with the existing situation in the country.

Test No. 59. Abuse of psychiatry
a) involuntary hospitalization of incompetent people
b) hospitalization of children with parental consent
c) a psychiatrist has no right to enter into property transactions with a patient and use his labor
d) hospitalization by court decision.

Test No. 60. Discrimination against the mentally ill
a) harm caused by the doctor's inaction, selfish purpose, failure to comply with duty
b) legal restrictions, refusal to hire and study
c) concluding a property transaction with the patient
d) hospitalization with the consent of guardians.

Test No. 61. Ethical aspects of family medicine
a) the doctor's support, encouragement and sympathy
b) establishing business relationships with officials
c) patient autonomy
d) take into account the interests of the whole society.

Test No. 62. Moral and ethical problems of AIDS
a) maintaining medical confidentiality, preventing discrimination
b) egrogeny, ethogeny
c) jatropharmacology, ethogeny
d) relationships between health workers.

Test No. 63. HIV testing in the context of patient autonomy
a) testing of children under 15 years of age without parental consent
b) informed consent, patient autonomy
c) universal testing and informed consent
d) voluntary testing, mandatory testing.

Test No. 64. Occupational risk of health workers contracting HIV infection
a) egrogeny, ethogeny
b) egogeny, iatrogenic
c) jatropharmacology
d) technical and social measures.

Test No. 65. Breach of confidentiality in HIV/AIDS
a) transfer of information to the patient
b) transfer of information to medical workers
c) transfer of information to the employer
d) transfer of information to the Ministry of Health.

Test No. 66. Ethical problems for various cancer patients
a) take into account the psychology of an oncological patient with clinical manifestations of the disease subject to special antitumor treatment and those not subject to treatment
b) the psychology of healthy people is taken into account
c) the psychology of patients with mental disorders is taken into account
d) take into account the opinions of those around the patient.

Test No. 67. The essence of the Geneva Declaration
a) fight against especially dangerous infections
b) text of the doctor's oath
c) clinical trials on humans
d) clinical trials on animals.

Test No. 68. Sections of the International Code of Medical Ethics (ICME)
a) doctor's oath
b) testing on humans and animals
c) the duties of doctors towards patients
d) children's rights.

Test No. 69. Responsibilities of a doctor in relation to each other MKME
a) the duty of doctors to maintain confidentiality
b) providing emergency assistance
c) a doctor should not lure patients away from his colleagues
d) self-promotion of the doctor.

Test No. 70. Responsibilities of a doctor in relation to a patient according to ICME
a) receiving remuneration from the patient
b) implementation of medical interventions without the patient's consent
c) receive financial benefits
d) confidentiality.

Test No. 71. General responsibilities of a doctor according to MCME
a) loyalty to the patient, timely provision of medical care. help
b) unethical self-promotion, receiving money from patients
c) confidentiality, autonomy
d) informed consent, protection of the patient's rights.

Test No. 72. Basic principles of the Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration
a) voluntary participation and withdrawal from the experiment
b) patient autonomy
c) obtaining photocopies of medical documents
d) confidentiality.

Test No. 73.Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity – Part 2 (Consent).
A)unethical self-promotion, taking money from patients
b) implementation of medical interventions without the patient's consent
V)the doctor must keep absolutely confidential everything he knows about his patient
d) medical intervention must be carried out with the voluntary informed consent of the patient.

Test No. 74.Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity - Part 7 (Prohibition of financial gain and trade in human body parts)
a) medical intervention must be carried out with the voluntary informed consent of the patient
b)the human body and its parts should not be a source of financial gain
c) voluntary participation and withdrawal from the experiment
G)The doctor must keep absolutely confidential everything he knows about his patient.

Test No. 75. Ethics, concept, definition
a) studies issues of morality and ethics
b) studies the relationship between doctor and patient
c) the science that studies debt issues in various professions
d) the adverse influence of medical personnel on the human psyche.

Test No. 76. Moral categories
a) mercy, prevention of harm to the patient's health
b) conscience, duty, honor, dignity

c) justice, respect for the patient's rights, compassion for the patient
d) egogeny, egrogeny, iatrogenic.

Test No. 77. Medical ethics, definition
a) a system of ethical standards for performing medical work. employees of their professional duties
b) unfavorable self-influence of patients
c) a section of ethics that studies issues of moral and ethical aspects of medicine
d) a set of job rules.

Test No. 78. Medical deontology, definition
a) – the prevailing opinion of others about the dignity of a person
b) – a set of human rights
c) - studies the set of ethical standards of behavior of medical workers
d) is a set of ethical standards of human behavior; is a set of ethical standards for medical workers to perform their professional duties.

Test No. 79. Bioethics, its definition
a) studies the adverse effects of the environment on the patient
b) studies the relationship in medicine, biology, between a doctor and a 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 No. 80. Bioethical model according to Hippocrates
a) "Do no harm" - fulfillment of duty, selflessness
b) mercy, compassion
c) respect for patient autonomy
d) relationships between doctors.

Test No. 81. Bioethical model according to Paracelsus
a) "Do good" - compassion and mercy
b) "Do no harm", fulfillment of duty
c) autonomy, withdrawal from illness
d) traditions and norms of the medical profession.

Test No. 82. Myelogeny, definition
a) a set of ethical standards of medical behavior. workers
b) conscience honor dignity
c) respect for patient autonomy
d) this is an unfavorable influence of the medical environment on the patient's health.

Test No. 83. Deontological model
a) unfavorable influence 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 No. 84. Iatrogenesis, definition
a) a set of job rules
b) unfavorable self-influence of the patient
c) the negative impact of the medical environment on the patient's condition, even to the point of illness
d) adverse influence of surrounding patients.

Test No. 85. Basic international documents on bioethics
a) Doctor's oath, Law "On 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 No. 86. Patient-doctor relationship models
a) autonomy, informed consent
b) “do no harm”, “do good” for the patient
c) paternalistic and anti-paternalistic models
d) justice, duty.

Test No. 87. Paternalistic model of behavior, 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 No. 88. Antipaternalistic behavior model, definition
a) a person is considered as a set of spare parts
b) a contract is concluded with the patient to receive medical services
c) the doctor must respect the rights of the patient, take into account his opinion and the opinion of relatives
d) the doctor does not disclose information about the disease to the patient.

Test No. 89. Patient autonomy, definition
a) increasing the doctor’s duties and concluding a contract
b) this is the right of the patient or his relatives to choose the method of treatment and control over medical intervention
c) fulfilling a duty
d) the doctor’s offenses.

Test No. 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) every person is considered the master of his body and can, if he is of sound mind, allow or prohibit any medical intervention.

Test No. 91. Doctor's oath, definition
a) prohibits medical intervention
b) this is a solemn (oath) promise made by a person who has graduated from a higher medical educational institution and received the title of doctor
c) the patient can refuse medical intervention
d) a solemn oath of a doctor.

Test No. 92. Doctor's offenses
a) establishing legal standards for treatment
b) crime, misdemeanor, medical error
c) violation of ethical standards
d) violation of morality.

Test No. 93. Crime, definition
a) requirements for patient autonomy
b) new treatment methods
c) these are violations that encroach on the foundations of the state or cause significant damage to public relations and individual citizens
d) legal standards of treatment.

Test No. 94. Misdemeanor, definition
a) an incorrect action that is not of the nature of a socially dangerous action (damage to property, absenteeism, failure to follow orders, poor storage of medications and their use)
b) an incorrect action by a doctor related to receiving a bribe
c) failure to provide medical care
d) conscientious error of the doctor associated with the method of treatment.

Test No. 95. Medical error, definition
a) damage to property
b) poor storage of medicines
c) a doctor's mistake in the performance of his professional duties, which is a bona fide mistake and does not contain elements of a crime or signs of misconduct
d) failure to comply with the orders of the chief physician.

Test No. 96. The main arguments of the anti-abortion movement
a) every human being, even a child in the womb, receives the right to life
b) a woman's right to control her body
c) denial of the personality status of the embryo
d) has the right to regulate reproductive function.

Test No. 97. Ethical Arguments of the Movement to Legalize Abortion
a) social evil
b) a human embryo has the right to life
c) only the woman herself should decide when to become her mother
d) a person has no right to take the life of other innocent beings.

Test No. 98. Legal aspects of abortion under international law
a) no medical action should be performed without the informed and voluntary consent of the patient
b) no one has the right to force women to give birth to a child
c) a woman has no rights to her reproductive function
d) the embryo has the right to life.

Test No. 99. Religious aspect of abortion
a) Catholics and Orthodox Christians allow abortion
b) all religions prohibit abortion
c) Buddhists allow abortion up to 12 weeks. pregnancy
d) all religions allow it.

Test No. 100. Sterilization of women, legal, ethical aspects
a) religion allows
b) prohibition under international law
c) international law and ethics have no norms
d) social evil.

Test No. 101. Conscience, moral category
a) a set of job rules
b) studies the relationship between doctor and patient
c) a person's responsibility for his actions and actions
d) a set of human rights.

Test No. 102. Moral categories
a) justice, respect for the patient's rights, compassion for the patient
b) mercy, preventing harm to the patient's health
c) egogeny, egrogeny, iatrogeny
d) conscience, duty, honor, dignity.

Test No. 103. Debt concept
a) a person's responsibility for his actions to society and people
b) studies the relationship between doctor and patient
c) a set of job rules
d) a set of human rights.

Test No. 104. Medical ethics, definition
a) unfavorable self-influence of patients

b) a section of ethics that studies issues of moral and ethical aspects of medicine
c) a system of ethical standards for performing medical work. employees of their professional duties
d) a set of job rules.

Test No. 105. Medical deontology, definition
a) - studies morality
b) is a set of ethical standards for medical workers to perform their professional duties
c) - self-influence of patients on their health
d) - adverse effect on the human psyche.

Test No. 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 a person's dignity
d) a form of medical ethics that studies the relationship between doctors.

Test No. 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 relationships between doctors.

Test No. 108. Bioethical model according to Hippocrates "Do no harm"
a) respect for patient autonomy
b) mercy, compassion, goodness
c) harm caused by non-provision of medical care, inaction of a doctor
d) relationships between doctors.

Test No. 109. Bioethical model according to Paracelsus
a) autonomy, care during illness
b) "Do no harm", fulfillment of duty
c) traditions and norms of the medical profession
d) "Do good" - compassion and mercy.

Test No. 110. Justice in Medicine
a) respect for patient autonomy
b) a set of ethical standards of medical behavior. workers
c) conscience, honor, dignity
d) provision of medical care regardless of age, gender, social status, religion.

Test No. 111. Myelogeny, definition, main factors
a) this is an unfavorable influence of the medical environment on the patient's psyche
b) a set of ethical standards of medical behavior. workers
c) respect for patient autonomy
d) conscience, honor, dignity.

Test No. 112. Egogeny, definition
a) a feeling of fullness of life
b) adverse influence of surrounding patients
c) a set of ethical rules
d) unfavorable self-influence of the patient.

Test No. 113. Egrogeny, definition
a) a feeling of fullness of life
b) adverse effects on the health of the patient surrounding patients
c) unfavorable self-influence of the patient
d) a set of ethical rules.

Test No. 114. Iatrogenesis, definition
a) unfavorable self-influence of the patient
b) adverse influence of medical personnel, negative impact on the patient's condition, up to a painful state
c) a set of job rules
d) adverse influence of surrounding patients.

Test No. 115. Deontological model of bioethics
a) respect for the rights and dignity of patients
b) unfavorable influence of the medical environment
c) a feeling of fullness of life
d) a set of ethical rules.

Test No. 116. Basic international documents on bioethics
a) the universal "Declaration of Human Rights"
b) Doctor's oath, Law "On the reproductive rights of citizens."
c) International Code of Medical Ethics, Declaration of Helsinki-Tokyo
d) bioethical models.

Test No. 117. Patient-doctor relationship models
a) "do no harm", "do good" for the patient
b) autonomy, informed consent
c) justice, duty
d) paternalistic and anti-paternalistic models.

Test No. 118. Paternalistic model of behavior, 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 No. 119. Antipaternalistic behavior model, definition
a) a contract is concluded with the patient to receive medical services
b) a person is considered as a set of spare parts
c) the doctor must respect the rights of the patient, take into account his opinion and the opinion of relatives
d) the doctor does not disclose information about the disease to the patient.

Test No. 120. Engineering model of doctor-patient relationship
a) unfavorable self-influence of the patient
b) the doctor views a person as a set of "spare parts"
c) a set of job rules
d) adverse influence of surrounding patients.

Test No. 121. Contract model of doctor-patient relationship
a) unfavorable self-influence of the patient
b) the doctor views a person as a set of "spare parts"
c) adverse influence of surrounding patients
d) a contract is concluded with the client to receive medical services.

Test No. 122. Patient autonomy, definition
a) fulfilling a duty
b) this is the right of the patient or his relatives to choose the method of treatment and control over medical intervention
c) increasing the doctor's duties and concluding a contract
d) the doctor's offenses.

Test No. 123. Informed consent
a) every person is considered the master of his body and can, if he is of sound 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 No. 124. Patient's rights
a) to non-interference, respectful treatment, make a photocopy of medical documentation
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 No. 125. Doctor's oath, definition
a) the patient can refuse medical intervention
b) a solemn oath of a doctor
c) prohibits medical intervention
d) this is a solemn (oath) promise made by a person who has graduated from a higher medical educational institution and received the title of doctor.

Test No. 126. Doctor's offenses
a) educational level of the patient
b) establishing legal standards for treatment
c) the emergence of insurance and private medicine
d) crime, misdemeanor, medical error.

Test No. 127. Crime, definition
a) new treatment methods
b) requirements for patient autonomy
c) these are violations that encroach on the foundations of the state or cause significant damage to public relations and individual citizens
d) legal standards of treatment.

Test No. 128. Misdemeanor, definition
a) failure to provide medical care
b) an incorrect action that is not of the nature of a socially dangerous action (damage to property, absenteeism, failure to follow orders, poor storage of medications and their use)
c) an incorrect action by a doctor related to receiving a bribe
d) conscientious error of the doctor associated with the method of treatment.

Test No. 129. Medical error, definition
a) a doctor’s mistake in the performance of his professional duties, which is a bona fide mistake and does not contain elements of a crime 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 No. 130. Doctor's crime
a) poor storage of medicines
b) failure to provide medical care, accepting a bribe, illegal abortion
c) damage to property
d) failure to comply with the orders of the chief physician.

Test No. 131. Types of medical errors
a) active, passive
b) contract, engineering
c) paternalistic, anti-paternalistic
d) tactical, technical.

Test No. 132. The main arguments of the anti-abortion movement
a) denial of the personality status of the embryo

b) a woman’s right to control her body
c) has the right to regulate reproductive function
d) every human being, even a child in the womb, receives the right to life.

Test No. 133. Ethical Arguments of the Movement to Legalize Abortion
a) a human embryo has the right to life
b) social evil
c) only the woman herself should decide when to become her mother
d) a person has no right to take the life of other innocent beings.

Test No. 134. Legal aspects of abortion under international law
a) no one has the right to force women to give birth to a child
b) no medical action should be performed without the informed and voluntary consent of the patient
c) a woman has no rights to her reproductive function
d) the embryo has the right to life.

Test No. 135. Law “On the 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 independently; the doctor is obliged to exercise the woman’s right to an abortion.

Test No. 136. Religious aspect of abortion
a) all religions prohibit abortion
b) Catholics and Orthodox Christians allow abortion
c) Buddhists allow abortion up to 12 weeks. pregnancy
d) all religions allow it.

Test No. 137. Sterilization of women, legal, ethical aspects
a) prohibition under international law
b) international law and ethics have no norms
c) religion allows
d) social evil.
Test No. 138. Male sterilization, legal, ethical aspects
a) religion allows
b) international law and ethics have no norms
c) prohibition under international law
d) social evil.

Test No. 139. Social indications for abortion in the Kyrgyz Republic
a) fetal health
b) women's health
c) optional
d) disability of the husband or wife, unemployed, being in prison.

Test No. 140. Ethical aspects associated with determining the “status” of an 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 to carry out embryo implantation no longer than 14 days after fertilization
d) a woman has no right to leave a child.

Test No. 141. Moral and ethical aspects of doctors towards those on hunger strike
a) informed consent, autonomy
b) humiliation of human dignity is prohibited
c) respect for religious traditions
d) torture is prohibited.

Test No. 142. Basic rights of mentally ill people
a) mental examination without the patient's consent
b) obtain information about your rights and the nature of the disease, meet with a lawyer, file complaints
c) involuntary hospitalization for up to 6 months
d) children under 15 years of age are placed in a hospital at their request.

Test No. 143. Limitation of rights on the recommendation of the attending physician
a) get an education
b) receive parcels, use the telephone, conduct correspondence
c) obtaining information about your relatives
d) submit an application to the chief physician.

Test No. 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) a mental examination without the patient's consent is accepted by a psychiatrist with court approval if the patient is incompetent
d) if the patient is less than 15 years old.

Test No. 145. 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) if there is a danger to others
d) with a religious worldview.

Test No. 146. Involuntary hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital
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) in case of possible significant harm to health due to deterioration of the condition, incapacity.

Test No. 147. Abuse of psychiatry
a) hospitalization of children with parental consent
b) involuntary hospitalization of incompetent people
c) a psychiatrist has no right to enter into property transactions with a patient and use his labor
d) hospitalization by court decision.

Test No. 148. Ethical aspects of family medicine
a) adoption of a non-coercive nature
b) the doctor's support, encouragement and sympathy
c) establishing business relationships with officials
d) take into account the interests of the whole society.

Test No. 149. HIV testing in the context of patient autonomy
a) universal testing
b) testing only children under 15 years of age
c) informed consent
d) voluntary testing, mandatory testing.

Test No. 150. Ethical problems for various cancer patients
a) the psychology of patients with mental disorders is taken into account
b) the psychology of healthy people is taken into account
c) take into account the opinions of those around the patient
d) take into account the psychology of a cancer patient with clinical manifestations who is subject to special antitumor treatment.

Test No. 151. "Surrogacy" moral and ethical problems

a) the woman loses her freedom
b) religion has a positive attitude
c) is a social evil
d) humane considerations to preserve the family.

Test No. 152. “Surrogacy” according to the law “On the reproductive rights of citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic”
a) the woman loses her freedom
b) is obliged to give up the child
c) is obliged to register the child in the name of the biological parents
d) age from 18-35 years, with one child, is required to register before 12 weeks.

Test No. 153. Attitude to choosing the gender of a child under international law
a) prohibits gender selection without medical indication.
b) religion allows
c) permission under international law
d) permitted in exceptional situations.

Test No. 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 carried out on a voluntary basis
d) for social reasons related to insufficient social security for the family.

Test No. 155. Eugenics, definition, concept
a) the doctrine of blood transfusion and its components
b) the doctrine of the “status of the embryo”
c) the doctrine of preventing possible deterioration of a person’s hereditary qualities
d) the doctrine of transplantation of human organs and tissues.

Test No. 156. Religion and transplantology
a) allows Confucianism
b) allows Islam, Confucianism
c) the Orthodox Church does not prohibit, Catholics and Protestants allow, Islam prohibits
d) Catholics and Orthodox Christians do not allow it.

Test No. 157. Specificity of deontological principles in transplantology (recipient).
a) mandatory declaration of brain death
b) declaration of death: absence of heartbeat
c) complete information for patients who will undergo transplantation and their relatives about the futility of life without an organ transplant from a deceased person
d) psychological pressure on the patient is allowed.

Test No. 158. Specifics of deontological principles in transplantology (donor)
a) declaration of brain death of a potential donor
b) psychological pressure on the donor
c) brain death is not confirmed
d) informed consent, autonomy, rehabilitation.

Test No. 159. Ethical aspects of transfusiology (donor)
a) the moment of death is determined by a commission of doctors
b) blood donation must be voluntary; psychological pressure cannot be exerted on the donor
c) choice of method on a voluntary basis
d) the surgical team must be highly qualified.

Test No. 160. Ethical aspect of transfusiology (recipient)
a) organ removal is carried out in a health care facility

b) establishing brain death
c) “directed donation”, “autodonation”
d) patient autonomy.

Test No. 161. Ethical aspects of human cloning
a) the identity of the individual is not clear, psychological problems
b) informed consent, rehabilitation
c) a notarized agreement is concluded
d) patient autonomy.

Test No. 162. Principles of medical research and informed consent of the patient to participate in the experiment
a) medical experiments involving humans must be carried out with consent, voluntarily and withdrawal from the experiment at any time
b) the researcher provides financial support to the subject
c) a notarized agreement is concluded
d) you cannot leave the experiment.

Test No. 163. Main international documents regulating experiments involving humans
a) The Geneva Declaration - the essence of the “Physician’s Oath”
b) Declaration of Human Rights – the human right to non-interference
c) International Code of Medical Ethics - Professional Ethics
d) Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration.

Test No. 164. Requirements for conducting animal research
a) the integrity of animals
b) use in large quantities
c) anesthetics are not used
d) procedures should be performed using painkillers and sedatives.

Test No. 165. Requirements for diagnosing brain death
a) optional presence of a specialist in additional methods
b) only if there is no heartbeat
c) a death report is drawn up and law enforcement agencies are notified
d) participation of the commission, a specialist in additional diagnostic methods, brain death.

Test No. 166. Euthanasia, definition
a) this is a conscious action or refusal to act, leading to the imminent death of a hopelessly ill person, in order to stop pain and suffering
b) the patient’s care for others
c) suicide
d) this is the termination of the lives of disabled people.

Test No. 167. Classification of euthanasia
a) contract
b) active and passive
c) anti-paternalistic
d) paternalistic.

Test No. 168. Approach to the problem of euthanasia (proponents)
a) demographic crisis
b) body trade
c) “thou shalt not kill” your neighbor
d) death is a means to end the suffering of the patient.

Test No. 169. Arguments of opponents of euthanasia
a) a dignified death
b) “thou shalt not kill”

c) ending the lives of disabled people
d) termination of ineffective measures.

Test No. 170. Ethical issues of suicide
a) secular and religious morality does not encourage suicide
b) encouragement for secular morality
c) departure from life of disabled people
d) encouragement on religious morality.

Test No. 171. Ethical problems of extreme situations
a) voluntary application for medical care. with help
b) prohibition of force-feeding a prisoner
c) honey assistance to priority patients, respect for religious beliefs
d) protecting the health of prisoners of war.

Test No. 172. Ethical problems of doctors towards prisoners
a) paternalistic model
b) engineering model
c) providing psychological assistance
d) doctors should not authorize or participate in torture and other forms of cruelty, inhuman treatment or humiliation of human dignity.

Test No. 173. Ethical aspects of doctors towards older people and the elderly
a) honey help, reporting poor care to the police, social services
b) authorization of torture, force feeding
c) confidentiality, informed consent
d) informed consent, voluntariness.

Test No. 174. Moral and ethical aspects of doctors towards those on hunger strike
a) torture is prohibited
b) informed consent, autonomy
c) respect for religious traditions
d) humiliation of human dignity is prohibited.

Test No. 175. Basic rights of mentally ill people
a) children under 15 years of age are placed in a hospital at their request
b) mental examination without the patient's consent
c) involuntary hospitalization for up to 6 months
d) obtain information about your rights and the nature of the disease, meet with a lawyer, file complaints.

Test No. 176. Limitation of rights on the recommendation of the attending physician.
a) submit an application to the chief physician
b) obtaining information about your relatives
c) get an education
d) receive parcels, use the telephone, and conduct correspondence.

Test No. 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) a mental examination without the patient's consent is accepted by a psychiatrist with court approval if the patient is incompetent
d) without court approval.

Test No. 178. Diagnosis of mental illness
a) with a 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) if there is a danger to others.

Test No. 179. Involuntary hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital
a) in case of disagreement with the existing situation in the country
b) in case of possible significant harm to health due to deterioration of the condition, incapacity
c) if the patient refuses medical care
d) children under 15 years of age.

Test No. 180. Abuse of psychiatry
a) a psychiatrist has no right to enter into property transactions with a patient and use his labor
b) involuntary hospitalization of incompetent people
c) hospitalization of children with parental consent
d) hospitalization by court decision.

Test No. 181. Ethical aspects of family medicine
a) the doctor’s support, encouragement and sympathy
b) establishing business relationships with officials
c) adoption of a non-coercive nature
d) take into account the interests of the whole society.

Test No. 182. HIV testing in the context of patient autonomy
a) informed consent
b) testing only children under 15 years of age
c) universal testing
d) voluntary testing, mandatory testing.

Test No. 183. Ethical problems for various cancer patients
a) take into account the opinions of those around the patient
b) the psychology of healthy people is taken into account
c) take into account the psychology of an oncological patient with clinical manifestations of the disease subject to special antitumor treatment and those not subject to treatment
d) the psychology of patients with mental disorders is taken into account.

Test No. 184. Sections of the International Code of Medical Ethics (ICME)
a) the duties of doctors towards patients
b) doctor’s oath
c) testing on humans and animals
d) children's rights.

Test No. 185. Responsibilities of a doctor in relation to each other MKME
a) self-promotion of a doctor
b) a doctor should not lure patients away from his colleagues
c) providing emergency assistance
d) doctors' obligations to maintain confidentiality.

Test No. 186. Responsibilities of a doctor in relation to a patient according to ICME
a) implementation of medical interventions without the patient's consent
b) receiving remuneration from the patient
c) the doctor must keep absolutely confidential everything he knows about his patient
d) receive financial benefits.

Test No. 187. General responsibilities of a doctor according to MCME
a) informed consent, protection of patient rights
b) loyalty to the patient, timely provision of medical care. help
c) unethical self-promotion, receiving money from patients
d) confidentiality, autonomy.

Test No. 188. Basic principles of the Helsinki-Tokyo Declaration

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

Test No. 189.Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity – Part 2 (Consent)
a) medical intervention must be carried out with the voluntary informed consent of the patient.
b)unethical self-promotion, taking money from patients
V)the doctor must keep absolutely confidential everything he knows about his patient
d) implementation of medical interventions without the patient's consent.

Test No. 190.Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity - Part 7 (Prohibition of financial gain and trade in human body parts)
a) the doctor must keep absolutely confidential everything he knows about his patient
b)medical intervention must be carried out with the voluntary informed consent of the patient
c) voluntary participation and withdrawal from the experiment
G)The human body and its parts must not, as such, be a source of financial gain.

Test No. 191. Conscience, moral category
a) a person's responsibility for his actions and actions
b) studies the relationship between doctor and patient
c) a set of job rules
d) a set of human rights.

Test No. 192. Moral categories
a) egogeny, egrogeny, iatrogeny
b) conscience, duty, honor, dignity
c) justice, respect for the patient's rights, compassion for the patient
d) mercy, prevention of harm to the patient's health.

Test No. 193. Debt concept
a) a set of human rights
b) studies the relationship between doctor and patient
c) a person's responsibility for his actions to society and people
d) a set of job rules.

Test No. 194. Medical ethics, definition
a) a set of job rules
b) a system of ethical standards for medical performance. employees of their professional duties
c) a section of ethics that studies issues of moral and ethical aspects of medicine
d) unfavorable self-influence of patients.

Test No. 195. Medical deontology, definition
a) - adverse effect on the human psyche
b) - self-influence of patients on their health
c) is a set of ethical standards for medical workers to perform their professional duties
d) - studies morality.

Test No. 196. Honor, concept
a) the prevailing opinion of others about the dignity of a 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 relationships between doctors.

Test No. 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 relationships in medicine, biology, between doctor and patient

d) studies the duties of a person in relation to society.

Test No. 198. Bioethical model according to Hippocrates “Do no harm”
a) relationships between doctors
b) mercy, compassion, goodness
c) respect for patient autonomy
d) harm caused by the failure to provide medical care or the inaction of a doctor.

Test No. 199. Bioethical model according to Paracelsus
a) traditions and norms of the medical profession
b) “Do good” - compassion and mercy
c) autonomy, withdrawal from illness
d) “Do no harm”, fulfillment of duty.

Test No. 200. Justice in Medicine
a) conscience, honor, dignity
b) a set of ethical standards of medical behavior. workers
c) respect for patient autonomy
d) provision of medical care regardless of age, gender, social status, religion.

A.1 Survey questions:

Questions to check the level of training "KNOW":

Topic 1

1.1 content of the subject “Bioethics”;
1.2 basic concepts, definitions on the topic;
1.3 medical ethics, deontology, moral categories;
1.4 content of myelogeny and causes of iatrogeny.

Topic 2

2.1 basic concepts on the topic;
2.2 models of doctor-patient relationship;
2.3 ethics of professional interaction;
2.4 Hippocratic Oath;
2.5 Oath of doctor of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation;
2.6 doctor's offenses.

Topic 3

3.1 legal issues of abortion and sexual sterilization;
3.2 moral and ethical problems of new reproductive technologies.

Subject4

4.1 bioethical problems of human genetics, genetic engineering;
4.2 bioethical problems in clinical transplantology, transfusiology;
4.3 ethical issues of testing and experimentation on humans and animals.

Topic 5

5.1 bioethical problems of dying and death;
5.2 deontology in clinical resuscitation;
5.3 euthanasia, bioethical and legal problems.

Topic 6

6.1 the principle of justice and the human right to health and medical care;
6.2 main ethical issues in various emergency situations and among prisoners.

Topic 7

7.1 ethical and legal basis for the provision of mental health care;
7.2 deontology of the relationship between doctor and patient.

Topic 8

8.1 basic concepts on the topic;
8.2 ethical and deontological issues in the activities of oncologists and family medicine doctors;

8.3 ethical problems of AIDS.

Topic 9

9.1 basics of international documents on biomedical ethics.

A.2 Questions for mid-term control

Topic 1 (Test No. 1)

1. Ethics, concept, definition.
2. Patient-doctor relationship models.
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, definition.
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 a doctor.
19. Iatrogenesis, main components.
20. Ethics of professional interaction of medical workers.
21. Basic international documents on bioethics.
22. Doctor's oath, definition.
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 iatrogenicity.
30. Supporters and opponents of the anti-paternalistic model.
31. The main arguments of the anti-abortion movement.
32. General ethical principles in medical genetics.
33. Ethical arguments for the movement to legalize abortion.
34. Legal and ethical problems of transplantation.
35. Legal aspects of abortion under international law.
36. The attitude of religion to transplantology.
37. Religious aspects of abortion.
38. Specificity of deontological principles in transplantology (recipient).
39. Sterilization of women, legal, ethical aspects.
40. Specificity of deontological principles in transplantology (donor).
41. Sterilization of men, legal, ethical aspects.
42. Ethical aspects of transfusiology (donor).
43. Artificial insemination, moral and ethical problems.
44. Ethical committees (EC).
45. Ethical aspects related to determining the “status” of an embryo.
46. Historical aspects of eugenics.

47. “Surrogacy”, moral and ethical problems.
48. Ethical problems of cloning.
49. Ethical aspect in choosing sex.
50. Requirements for conducting research on animals.
51. The history of abortion.
52. Human genome, ethical principles.
53. Moral and ethical problems of induced abortion.
54. The main international documents regulating experiments involving humans.
55. Reproductive technologies (AI, 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. Attitudes towards abortion in different countries.
60. Eugenics, definition, concept.

Topic 2 (Test No. 2)

1. Ethical problems of extreme situations.
2. Ethical problems of doctors in relation to prisoners.
3. Ethical aspects of physicians in relation to older people 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. Limitation of rights on the recommendation of the attending physician.
7. Mental examination of persons without their consent.
8. Protecting the rights of the patient.
9. Making a diagnosis of mental illness.
10. Guaranteeing the rights of citizens in the provision of psychiatric care.
11. Involuntary hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital.
12. Confidentiality of the mentally ill.
13. Abuses in psychiatry.
14. Discrimination against mentally ill people.
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 med. employee.
19. Violation of professional ethics in AIDS.
20. Ethical problems for various cancer patients.
21. The essence of the Geneva Declaration.
22. Sections of the International Code of Medical Ethics (ICME).
23. Responsibilities of a doctor in relation to each other (MCME).
24. Responsibilities of a doctor towards a patient (MCME).
25. General duties of a physician (GCME).
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 body parts).

Block B

B.0 Options for tasks for performing RGZ, RPR are given:

The discipline does not provide for this work

B.1 Typical tasks:

Topic 1

*1.1 Problem*On December 31 at 11 p.m., a car was sent to pick up the surgeon at the district hospital. A patient was admitted with an open craniocerebral injury. The doctor's mother said that he was not at home, he and his wife went to visit to celebrate the New Year and did not leave coordinates. After this, the doctor's mother called him and told him about the situation. The doctor did not want to leave the company of friends and, moreover, he had already drunk some alcohol. As a result of the fact that the doctor was not at home, the car followed another young doctor who lived 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 came on duty and learned that the emergency patient had died. The staff of the surgical department subsequently began to treat the doctor with more restraint.

What moral and moral categories were forgotten by the surgeon.

*1.2 Problem*The young promising doctor N of the intensive care unit did not go home after finishing his shift, but tended to "his" difficult patients. In his free time, he constantly improved his professionalism. The team had a positive opinion about his professional qualities. But one day the doctor fell ill with the flu and came down with a high fever. His patients were transferred to another doctor D, who had extensive experience in the department. Having arrived at the department after recovery, Doctor N saw that his patients were getting better and when the patient was discharged, he told the relatives that Doctor D was treating patients using the old method.

Please indicate which moral principles Doctor N does not possess.

Evaluate his actions towards doctor D.

*1.3 Problem*Patient N was admitted for examination to one of the departments of the oncology clinic. In addition to him, there were three patients in the ward whose diagnosis had already been clarified. The patients began to talk about their illnesses to the new arrivals. Within 3 days, the patient's condition began to deteriorate, he became withdrawn and began to think that in a few months he would die from a serious illness. One day in the building, he heard a conversation between two nurses, as he thought, about him, allegedly he was diagnosed with "CR" based on laboratory tests. In fact, the nurses were talking about another patient, and patient N, as it turned out later, had negative tests. However, he did not believe the attending physician. His condition continued to deteriorate.

Note what factors in myelogenesis were present in this case.

*1.4 Problem*The ambulance team responded to a call: a 40-year-old woman had two fingers of her right hand torn off (a concrete slab fell on her hand). The emergency doctor, being unwell himself, naturally wanted to finish the job as quickly as possible. But when the woman was taken to the hospital, it turned out that microsurgery of the hand was not performed there. The doctor refused to leave the woman in this hospital and, overcoming his own ill health, gave instructions to go to another hospital where the woman could get help.

What moral and ethical ideas underlay the doctor's actions?

Topic 2

*2.1 Problem*Is it subject to confidentiality:

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

Can a doctor transfer information about a patient known to him to third parties (list in which cases).

Create a situational task on the subject of confidentiality.

*2.2 Problem*The patient went to the district clinic with complaints of pain in the right hypochondrium, increased body temperature, and nausea. The doctor diagnosed "Acute cholecystitis" and prescribed appropriate treatment and research methods. The patient's condition worsened, and after 2 days he was hospitalized by emergency medical services with a diagnosis of Viral hepatitis A.

What offenses did the doctor commit in this case and why?

*2.3 Problem*In one of the departments of a city hospital, a patient heard negative information from the nurses in this department about his attending physician. Nurses said that they had made mistakes while treating another patient.

After this, the patient's attitude towards the doctor became less trusting, which affected the course of the disease and recovery time.

Evaluate the nurses' actions in this situation. What is the ethics of professional relationships among medical workers?

*2.4 Problem*A 34-year-old patient with facial lacerations is admitted to the hospital emergency department. The emergency department surgeon refuses to perform primary surgical treatment of facial wounds, citing the fact that the wounds are shallow and do not pose a threat to health. In response to a patient's requests for medical care, the doctor demands a monetary reward.

What offense did the doctor commit?

*2.5 Problem*A doctor in one of the hospital departments was engaged in self-promotion among all the patients in this department. Motivating that he is one of the best doctors, and also demanding compensation from patients for their treatment.

Evaluate the doctor's action. Give an ethical and legal assessment of the doctor's actions.

Topic 3

*3.1 Problem*Woman N, 30 years old, consulted a doctor about terminating her pregnancy. The doctor determined the pregnancy to be 10 weeks and set a date for the abortion.

The woman's husband was against terminating the pregnancy, but she argued her desire by saying that they already have two children (5 and 10 years old), and also that she did not want to lose her job.

List what bioethical issues arise in this case.

*3.2 Problem*More than 20 years ago, a woman was artificially inseminated (from a donor) with the consent of her husband, who was diagnosed with Infertility. My 19-year-old son found out about this completely by accident.

Name the moral and ethical problems of insemination and answer, does the child have the right to receive information about the "biological father"?

*3.3 Task*Family N decided, after repeated unsuccessful in vitro fertilization, to find a surrogate mother to carry their child. A 25-year-old woman with a family was found, but as a result of a difficult financial situation, with the consent of her husband, she decided on "surrogacy." During pregnancy, a woman became very attached to her unborn child. After birth, she did not want to give the child to biological parents.

Name the moral and ethical aspects of surrogacy, as well as the bioethical problems that have arisen in this family.

*3.4 Task*In family N, when his wife was pregnant with their third child, the question arose about the need to find out the sex of the child, since this family already had two boys, and the parents did not want a third.

What ethical issues arose in this case?

*3.5 Task*An electroencephalographic study revealed a severe impairment of the functional state of the brain with a probable unfavorable prognosis in a child's fetus (pregnancy 40 weeks). The child's mother asks the doctor not to tell her husband the diagnosis, fearing his inadequate reaction. Considering the high percentage of divorces in families with difficult children, the doctor reserves this right for the mother.

Are the doctor's actions correct?

Topic 4

*4.1 Problem*When caring for a woman's pregnancy (20 weeks), an obstetrician-gynecologist mandatory prescribed a genetic consultation using a genetic examination of the fetus. He argued that the first child in this family, who was now 5 years old, was born with Down syndrome. There were no signs of perinatal pathology in the pregnant fetus.

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

*4.2 Problem*A 27-year-old young man was admitted to one of the hospitals in a terminal stage after a serious accident. The doctors did not declare death, but only noted the futility of life, i.e. they did not carry out resuscitation measures. The dying man's relatives were not notified that his organs (heart, kidneys) were taken for further transplantation. In this department there was an 18-year-old patient with a congenital heart defect, who subsequently underwent a heart transplant. After the operation, the recipient lived only 2 months.

What deontological and ethical principles were violated by doctors? List the deontological principles in transplantology.

*4.3 Problem*The honored donor of the Kyrgyz Republic was notified that he needed to visit the blood transfusion institute and donate 300 grams of blood free of charge. In case of refusal, the donor will be deprived of the title "Honored Donor".

What ethical aspects of transfusion medicine were violated? List ethical considerations.

*4.4 Problem*One of the medical school professors, conducting a series of experiments on animals, obtained certain results. Further, to study the pharmacological effects of the drugs, he needed several people. For this purpose, he attracted three students who had problems in the subject, which were taught by the professor. The students were not informed about the purpose of this experiment. One of the students felt unwell during the experiment, but the professor forbade the experiment to be interrupted.

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

*4.5 Problem*Due to a difficult financial situation, a young man of 20 years old decided to become a donor, offering one of the kidneys for an appropriate fee and consent, which was issued by a notary in a notary's office. After the organ removal, the young man's health deteriorated. He filed a claim with the courts for damages.

What ethical rules exist for the collection of organs and tissues from living donors for the purpose of transplantation?

Topic 5

*5.1 Problem*Patient N, suffering for 20 years from bilateral paralysis resulting from an injury, not wanting to burden her loved ones and in order to end her suffering, asked to find a way to die. The relatives refused this, then the patient began to ask the attending physician about this, citing the fact that she no longer had the physical strength to continue to exist.

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

*5.2 Problem*Patient N was in the intensive care unit in a coma for 60 days. His life was supported by an artificial respiration and circulatory system. Doctors stated that there was no prospect for life and decided to stop supportive therapy. Relatives were not informed about this decision.

What are the requirements for diagnosing brain death? Actions of doctors in this situation.

*5.3 Problem*Is it possible to perform euthanasia on a seriously ill person at the request of his relatives?

Check the pros and cons of euthanasia.

*5.4 Problem*A nurse in one of the departments of an oncology hospital, at the request of a seriously ill man in the terminal stage who was experiencing excruciating pain, administered an increased dose of a strong painkiller, after which the patient fell into an unconscious state.

Evaluate the nurse's action. Can this action be considered euthanasia?

*5.5 Problem*The patient, 42 years old, was on a ventilator for 3 days in a persistent condition. The attending physician held a consultation with other specialists, as a result of which some colleagues noted the futility of life, while two others noted the need to change treatment tactics.

What actions should the attending physician take? Can steps be taken to wean off the ventilator?

Topic 6

*6.1 Problem*As a result of the disaster (gas leak), a large number of residents of one of the houses were injured. The rescuers of the Ministry of Emergency Situations who arrived at the scene primarily provided medical assistance to young promising victims, while people of more mature age were left without attention.

Are the actions of the rescuers of the Ministry of Emergency Situations correct?

*6.2 Problem*When a hunger strike was declared at one of the enterprises as a result of non-payment of wages, doctors from the ambulance station were invited to provide medical assistance. One of the doctors began to put pressure on the starving man to end the hunger strike, arguing that this would negatively affect the starving man's health.

Please note the violations of ethical rules that arose in this situation?

*6.3 Problem*A seriously ill elderly patient lives with a general practitioner at a district clinic. The doctor learned that the patient was treated and treated poorly by the family.

How should a doctor act in this situation?

Topic 7

*7.1 Problem*A patient with mental illness was admitted to one of the departments of a psychiatric hospital. After 3 days in the hospital, he began to ask to be discharged. The attending physician refused, citing the fact that the patient must undergo a course of treatment. The patient reacted violently to the doctor's refusal. The doctor introduced restrictions on the patient's rights: visiting relatives, using his own clothes, etc.

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

7.2 Problem A patient diagnosed with "Neurosis" was in one of the departments of a psychiatric hospital. The doctor, without the patient's consent, included her in the list of people who underwent an experiment to identify the side effects of drugs.

Evaluate the doctor's actions in this situation.

7.3 Problem A psychiatrist hid from the patient's wife that her husband suffered from mental illness. 10 years later (during this time a 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 her doctor. The woman began persistently asking the doctor about what kind of mental illness her husband had. She accused the doctor of not telling her the truth for 10 years.

Did the doctor act correctly in this situation?

7.4 Problem An elderly woman was admitted to a psychiatric hospital. The attending physician, having learned that she was lonely and had an apartment in which no one was currently living, decided to enter into a property transaction with the patient - to rent housing during the patient's hospitalization.

Is this situation medical malpractice?

7.5 Problem 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.

Evaluate this situation from ethical and legal aspects.

Topic 8

8.1 Problem When a young man donated blood for HIV, the doctor talked to him. After receiving a positive test, the doctor held another consultation with the patient about the test result.

Are the doctor's actions correct?

8.2 Problem Upon admission to the hospital, a young man donated blood for HIV infection. After testing the blood, the result was positive. The doctor informed the patient about the results.

Please note whether there were any violations of the doctor's professional ethics in this case.

8.3 Problem During the investigation of hospital-acquired HIV infection of a group of children, the initial source of infection was identified - a child who had died several months earlier, whose parents were also infected. The fact became known not only to doctors and people participating in the investigation, but also to outsiders. After this, the family was attacked. The father was forced to go into hiding, and the mother developed AIDS, as a result of which she died.

What are the requirements of medical ethics regarding the problem of HIV/AIDS infection.

8.4 Problem During a medical examination of a 35-year-old woman, the doctor suspected cancer. The doctor gave a referral to an oncologist. The woman had no complaints and was feeling good. After an examination, the oncologist diagnosed "Oncological disease" and offered surgical treatment, but the woman refused.

What are the reasons for cancer patients refusing surgery and ethical problems?

Topic 9

9.1 Problem Before the operation, the surgeon assigned the patient's relatives a certain amount of compensation for a skillfully performed operation.

Evaluate the doctor's actions according to the International Code of Medical Ethics. What are the responsibilities of a doctor?

9.2 Problem A patient came to one of the clinics. At the reception, he learned that the doctor recommended to him was not currently available. Near the reception desk, another doctor stopped the patient and found out why he wanted to see only this doctor. The doctor advised not to contact that doctor, since, according to him, he has lower qualifications than him.

What are the responsibilities of doctors towards each other under the International Code of Medical Ethics?

9.3 Problem The doctor completed his scientific research to defend his doctoral dissertation by conducting an experiment. 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 completed the experiment on the same patient, despite the deterioration of his health.

What ethical standards have been forgotten by the doctor under the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity?

Block C

C.0 Options for assignments for course projects/works are given:

The discipline does not provide for this work

C.1 List of discussion topics for the round table

Issues for discussion:

1. Is there a difference between the concepts of “morality” and “morality”?
2. Key ethical principle of bioethics.
3. What are the features of ethical documents?
4. To whom does Hippocrates commit his oath?
5. How many moral positions does the Hippocratic Oath contain?
6. What positions are united by the Hippocratic oath and the doctor’s oath of Russia and Kyrgyzstan?
7. What professional obligation is present in the Hippocratic oath in contrast to the oaths of doctors in Russia and Kyrgyzstan?
8. Is the one who should become a man a man?
9. In your opinion, will women who are planning to have an abortion agree to continue their pregnancy if they are offered financial assistance (money, baby items, food)?
10. When and in which country did sterilization technology first begin to be used and applied on a mass scale?
11. Comparative analysis of attitudes towards abortion in Orthodoxy, Catholicism and Islam.
12. Under what conditions can a genetic passport restrict human freedom?
13. Is it logical to maintain a person’s right to his body after death?
14. Is it moral to extend the lives of some people at the expense of others?
15. What is the moral evil of trafficking in human organs?
16. Is it possible to conduct medical and biological experiments on military personnel or prisoners?
17. Is euthanasia prohibited by law in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation, if prohibited, then by what documents?
18. What criteria are currently used to determine the death of a person in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation?
19. Mercy and justice: moral and medical aspects of the problem.
20. The problem of the doctor’s attitude towards the patient’s gratitude (material, financial forms of expression).
21. Is it possible to carry out property transactions with the patient when providing psychiatric care?
22. The difference between medical confidentiality in psychiatry and other medical specialties.
23. Does a doctor have the moral right to refuse to provide care to an HIV-infected person?
24. List the ethical problems arising in connection with the spread of HIV/AIDS infection?

Role-playing games:

1. Myelogeny.
2. The Hippocratic model is “do no harm.”
3. Paracelsus' model.
4. Deontological model of bioethics.
5. Relationship between doctor and patient.
6. Ethics of professional interaction of a health worker.
7. Bioethics in transfusiology.
8. Tissue organ transplantation from a living donor - bioethical issues.
9. Ethics of a doctor in relation to those on hunger strike.
10. Physician ethics towards older people.

C.2 Individual creative tasks

Abstract. Presentations. Subject:

1. Ethics as a science, the history of its origin.
2. Moral principles of biomedical ethics.
3. The concept of “duty” in the medical profession.
4. The Hippocratic Oath and modern ethical codes: what has changed (Doctor’s Oath of the Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation)?
5. Ethical committees: goals, objectives, powers.
6. The role of the “Nuremberg Code” (1947) in the process of developing regulatory 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 (ESCs) in medical practice: problems and prospects.
11. History of the formation of medical and social indications for abortion.
12. Moral problems of searching for a “potential donor”.
13. “Dramatic medicine”: history and modernity.
14. Experiments on humans by “doctors” of Nazi Germany.
15. Ethical issues in clinical trials of drugs.
16. Genetic passport – moral and ethical aspects.
17. Euthanasia: 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 infirmaries as the first form of public health.
23. Abuse of psychiatry.
24. Modern theories of personality psychopathology.
25. History of the development of psychiatry and attitude towards the patient.
26. Problems of HIV-infected children and adults.
27. Attitude to especially dangerous infections in the ancient world, the Middle Ages and modern times.
28. The birth of a healthy child from an HIV-infected mother: ethical and medical aspects.

Block D

It is necessary to provide a list of questions and tasks for intermediate certification (test) as follows:

- Questions to check the level of training 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. Iatrogenesis, 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 anti-paternalistic model.
16. General ethical principles in medical genetics.
17. Ethical arguments for 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 aspects related to determining the “status” of an embryo.
24. “Surrogacy”, moral and ethical problems.
25. Ethical aspect in choosing sex.
26. Human genome, ethical principles.
27. Moral and ethical problems of induced abortion.
28. Reproductive technologies (AI, IVF).
29. The essence of the Law “On the reproductive rights of citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic”.

30. Attitudes towards abortion in different countries.

- Tasks/tasks to check the level of learning TO BE ABLE

1. Analyze the relationship between doctor and patient.
2. Give an analysis of the paternalistic model a definition, pros and cons.
3. Provide an analysis of the anti-paternalistic model of behavior, definition, reasons, pros and cons.
4. Provide an analysis of the doctor's oath (Hippocratic oath, doctor's oath in the Russian Federation and the Kyrgyz Republic).
5. Provide an analysis of the general responsibilities of a doctor according to international documents.
6. Analyze the differences between ethics and deontology.
7. Make an analysis of moral categories in medicine.
8. Analyze the causes of iatrogenicity.
9. Make an analysis of the main arguments of the movement for and against abortion.
10. Make an analysis of legal and ethical problems in transplantation.
11. Make an analysis of the relationship between religion and transplantology.
12. Conduct an analysis of the historical aspects of eugenics.
13. Solving a situational problem.

- Tasks/tasks to check the level of training POSSESS

1. skills in expressing an independent point of view and analyzing the development of medicine, public speaking on the presentation of a report;
2. principles of medical deontology of medical ethics; skills in informing patients and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the rules of "Informed Consent";
3. moral and ethical categories;
4. models of relationships with patients;
5. collegial professional interaction between health professionals;
6. knowledge of basic laws, declarations of the Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation, and the international medical association on major bioethical issues;
7. solving a situational problem.

4. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS DETERMINING PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE, ABILITIES, SKILLS AND (OR) ACTIVITY EXPERIENCE, CHARACTERIZING THE STAGES OF FORMATION OF COMPETENCIES DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING COMPETENCIES, CAL ASSESSMENT

This section provides a methodological description of the procedure (procedure) for assessing acquired competencies (parts of competencies). All types of assessment tools listed in the summary table for the discipline (module), as a rule, must be subject to a methodological description of the procedure for their implementation. The purpose of such a description is that when familiarizing yourself with the methodological materials, the student should receive complete clarity on exactly how the assessment will be carried out (taking a test, writing a test, solving problems, defending an essay, term paper, project, etc.).

By the results are settesttaking into account the rating scale 30 points - 5; 25 points - 4; 20 points - 3.

Grading scales:

1. Scale for grading test tasks.

One test task contains 20 closed questions.

1. The tasks are given ready-made answers to choose from, one correct and the rest incorrect.
2. The student must remember: in every task with a choice of one correct answer, there must be a correct answer.
3. For each correct answer - 5 points

4. The overall score is determined as the sum of the points scored.
5. Mark (in %).

When testing:
0-59% - (0-11 correct answers), then this amounts to 0-7 points “unsatisfactory”
60-69% - (12-14 correct answers), then this is 8-9 points “satisfactory”
70-84% - (15-17 correct answers), then this is 10-11 points “good”
85-100% - (18-20 correct answers), then this is 12-13 points “excellent”

2. Scale for grading tests.

“85-100%” deep and lasting assimilation of the material on the 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 logically presented answers to questions; reproduction of educational material on module topics with the required high degree of accuracy.

“70-84%” the presence of minor errors in the presentation of the module material; demonstration to students of knowledge in the scope of the completed program; clear presentation of educational material.

“60-69%” presence of significant errors in answers on the module topic; demonstration to students of insufficiently complete knowledge of the completed program; not a clear presentation of the educational material when answering.

“less than 59%” lack of knowledge of the topic material; Serious errors occur when answering.

During the test “Problems of medical ethics and deontology, bioethical problems of medical technologies”
0-59% - 0-4 points “unsatisfactory”
60-69% - 5-6 points “satisfactory”
70-84% - 7-8 points “good”
85-100% - 9-10 points “excellent”
When conducting the test “Ethical and legal issues in various areas of medicine”
0-59% - 0-4 points “unsatisfactory”
60-69% - 5-6 points “satisfactory”
70-84% - 7-8 points “good”
85-100% - 9-10 points “excellent”

3. Grading scaleabstract with presentation (current control)

No. p/p	**Indicator name**	**Mark (in%)**
FORM		10
1.	Dividing the text into introduction, main part and conclusion	0-5
2.	Logical and clear transition from one part to another, as well as within parts	0-5
CONTENT		50
1.	Matching theme	0-10
2.	Presence of the main topic in the introductory part	0-10
3.	Development of the topic 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 conclusions corresponding to the topic and content of the main part	0-15
PRESENTATION		25
1.	Title page with heading	0-2

2.	Slide design and use of additional effects (slide changing, sound, pictures)	0-5
3.	The text of the presentation is written briefly, well and the ideas formed are clearly presented and structured	0-10
4.	Slides are presented in a logical sequence	0-5
5.	Slides are printed	0-3
REPORT		15
1.	Correctness and accuracy of speech during defense	0-5
2.	Breadth of horizons (answers to questions)	0-5
3.	Implementation of regulations	0-5
Total points		**Sum of points**

When conducting an abstract with a presentation
0-59% - 0-14 points “unsatisfactory”
60-69% - 15-18 points “satisfactory”
70-84% - 19-21 points “good”
85-100% - 22-25 points “excellent”

4. Situational task rating scale

No.	Indicator name	Mark (in%)
1	Originality and persuasiveness	0-15
2	Understanding of the issue and adequacy of interpretation	0-25
3	Reasonable involvement of quantitative indicators and regulations (relevance and reliability of information)	0-40
4	Keywords (their importance for the stated topic, correct use, quantity)	0-10
5	Logic and consistency of oral expression	0-10
Total points		**Sum of points**

0-59% - 0-14 points “unsatisfactory”
60-69% - 15-18 points “satisfactory”
70-84% - 19-21 points “good”
85-100% - 22-25 points “excellent”

5. Rating scale for intermediate control.

Criteria for assessing intermediate control in the discipline “Bioethics” (max – 30 points)

ORAL SURVEY RATING SCALE

When assessing oral answers to test the level of KNOW training, the following criteria are taken into account:

1. Knowledge of the basic processes of the subject area being studied, the depth and completeness of the disclosure of the issue.
2. The ability to explain the essence of phenomena, events, processes, draw conclusions and generalizations, and give reasoned answers.
3. Proficient in monologue speech, logical and consistent responses, ability to answer questions posed, and express one’s opinion on the issue under discussion.

85-100% (16-20 points) is assessed by an answer that shows a strong knowledge of moral and ethical standards, rules of principles of professional medical conduct, the rights of the patient and doctor, the ethical foundations of modern medical legislation; duties, rights, place of a doctor in society; main ethical documents of international organizations, domestic and international professional medical associations; the essence and content of medical ethics and deontology; issues of relationship between doctor and patient, professional interaction of medical workers; medical and ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies; bioethical problems of

medical technologies, dying and human death; medical and ethical problems of conducting clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals; ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry; ideas of justice in medicine and healthcare; moral and ethical problems of AIDS; main international documents on biomedical ethics; logic and consistency of the answer.

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

60-69% (5-10 points) the answer is assessed indicating insufficient knowledge of moral and ethical standards, rules of principles of professional medical conduct, rights of the patient and doctor, ethical foundations of modern medical legislation; duties, rights, place of a doctor in society; main ethical documents of international organizations, domestic and international professional medical associations; the essence and content of medical ethics and deontology; issues of relationship between doctor and patient, professional interaction of medical workers; medical and ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies; bioethical problems of medical technologies, dying and human death; medical and ethical problems of conducting clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals; ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry; ideas of justice in medicine and healthcare; moral and ethical problems of AIDS; main international documents on biomedical ethics. There may be several errors in the content of the answer.

0-59% (1-4 points) is assessed for a response that reveals ignorance of moral and ethical standards, rules of principles of professional medical conduct, rights of the patient and doctor, ethical foundations of modern medical legislation; duties, rights, place of a doctor in society; main ethical documents of international organizations, domestic and international professional medical associations; the essence and content of medical ethics and deontology; issues of relationship between doctor and patient, professional interaction of medical workers; medical and ethical problems of abortion and new reproductive technologies; bioethical problems of medical technologies, dying and human death; medical and ethical problems of conducting clinical trials and experiments on humans and animals; ethical and legal foundations of psychiatry; ideas of justice in medicine and healthcare; moral and ethical problems of AIDS; main international documents on biomedical ethics. Serious errors in the content of the answer are allowed.

GRADING SCALE FOR ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL TASKS

When assessing answers to testing the level of training to BE ABLE and COMPLIANT, the following criteria are taken into account:

85-100% (8-10 points) the answer is assessed in which the student is able to protect the civil rights of doctors and patients of various ages; develop high moral categories (conscience, honor, duty, dignity); navigate complex deontological situations that arise in professional activities and apply the relevant principles and provisions of biomedical ethics; skills in expressing an independent point of view and analyzing the development of medicine, public speaking on the presentation of a report; principles of medical deontology of medical ethics; skills in informing patients and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the rules of “Informed Consent”; collegial professional interaction between health professionals; solve situational problems.

Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the problem. All requirements for the task have been met.

70-84% (4-7 points) the answer is assessed in which the student is able to protect the civil rights of doctors and patients of various ages; develop high moral categories (conscience, honor, duty, dignity); navigate complex deontological situations that arise in professional activities and apply the relevant principles and provisions of biomedical ethics; skills in expressing an independent point of view and analyzing the development of medicine, public speaking on the presentation of a report; principles of medical deontology of medical ethics; skills in informing patients and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the rules of "Informed Consent"; collegial professional interaction between health professionals; solve situational problems.

Demonstrates significant understanding of the problem. Most of the requirements for the task have been met.

60-69% (1-3 points) the answer is assessed in which the student does not know how to protect the civil rights of doctors and patients of different ages; develop high moral categories (conscience, honor, duty, dignity); navigate complex deontological situations that arise in professional activities and apply the relevant principles and provisions of biomedical ethics; skills in expressing an independent point of view and analyzing the development of medicine, public speaking on the presentation of a report; principles of medical deontology of medical ethics; skills in informing patients and their relatives in accordance with the requirements of the rules of "Informed Consent"; collegial professional interaction between health professionals; solve situational problems.

Demonstrates partial or little understanding of the problem. Many requirements for the assignment have not been met.

0-59% (0 points) is assessed for an answer 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.