

might result in flagrant violation of the Code of Professional Conduct. Frequently, resistance to such orders may be inevitable and may lead to excessive personal loss (own lives). Although Medical ethics deplors the existing charges, it often comes down to a passive or silent disagreement. In recent years, however, biomedical ethics has become active in accepting and supporting these alienations against the accepted standards and values of health professions, accompanied by justification for the torture, a fact that involves lack of medical assistance for the war prisoners and their forced participation as experimental subjects in testing and modernization of weapons for mass destruction. All these obviously lack an informed consent that is considered a guarantee in respecting the human rights within medical practice.

Conclusions. Contrary to the popular opinion where military doctors appear as angels dressed in white coats that save human lives from the war ravages, they are in fact indispensable parts of their nation's war-making machine. As a result of the above mentioned, there is an urgent need to review the bioethical aspects of military medical practice, whereas the professional delimitation of the two aspects: both doctor and military, has become an issue of international importance in the context of a permanent increase of military conflicts worldwide.

Key words: biomedicaethics, medicalstaff, roleconflict

395. POSITIVE THINKING IN MEDICAL ACTIVITY: SOCIAL AND BIOETHICAL APPROACHES

Author: **Leonida Chelmenciuc**

Scientific adviser: Vitalie Ojovanu, PhD, Associate professor, Department of philosophy and bioethics

Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Positive thinking is an effective tool in the success of the medical act. Along with the performance against disease, positive thinking remains to be a huge potential, a solution generator. A substantial component in the development of an effective curative methodology through the involvement of positive thinking is the bioethical one.

Aim of the study. Revealing the socio-bioethical aspects in various diseases, as well as facilitating the medical act by applying the bioethical principles.

Materials and methods. Scientific research, native reference studies, normative basis, international reference publications, research and statistical data were used in the study. At the same time, the bioethical and sociological analysis was applied.

Results. The analysis of the cases of various pathologies, acquired or inborn, reveals the various and effective possibilities of managing the medical act by applying positive thinking. The optimizations obtained are due to the involvement of additional theoretical medical analyzes and the correlation of the medical act with the bioethical principles.

Conclusions. (1) Most of the pathologies recorded in different patient groups mainly require multilateral medication by applying different methods. (2) The medical act can be optimized by coordinating the actions of positive thinking, made on bioethical benchmarks. (3) Bioethics remains an important factor in mediating medication through various methods, including through the use of positive thinking.

Key words. Bioethics, medicine, positive thinking, pathology

396. THE CORRELATION OF ETHICAL AND DEONTOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES IN DENTAL PRACTICE

Author: **Dina Tirchi**

Scientific adviser: Anatolie Esanu, PhD, Associate professor, Department of philosophy and bioethics