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 deplores 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: biomedicalethics, 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

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

Introduction. Dental activity is a specific field of contemporary medicine that effectively correlates the curative and esthetic process. At the same time, the dental medical act itself includes particularities regarding the involvement of ethical and deontological principles. As the result of dental procedures improvement, the relevance of medical ethics and deontology becomes more and more significant.

Aim of the study. Identifying and presenting the peculiarities of correlation between ethical-medical and deontological principles in contemporary dental activity.

Materials and methods. Scientific publications on different aspects of ethical and deontological issues present in dentistry, sociological sources and statistical publications have been used. Structuralistical, bioethical, and sociological methods have been applied.

Results. The dental activity is confronted with different therapeutic problems, doctor-patient relationships, appreciation of the results of the medical act, etc. In all these, quite often there are various ethical and deontological points of reference that, according to the development of the dental field, require a proper understanding and approach. Observations from published sources and some trends in statistical data reveal the role of the potential of ethics and deontology.

Conclusions. 1. The presence of ethical and deontological references in the medical act becomes more and more current as the result of dentistry's development. 2. The ethics and deontology in dentistry activity, with their own autonomous specificity have common topics of approach. 3. Involvement of ethics and deontology is catalyzed and more obvious as a result with the increase of aesthetics aspect in relation with the medical one which is needed for maintenance of oral health.

Key words: ethics, deontology, dentistry

397. OPTIMIZATION OF HEALTH PROMOTION IN THE WORK OF NURSES

Author: Angela Baroncea

Scientific adviser:Tudor Grejdean,MD, PhD,Professor,NicolaeTestemiţanu, Department of Social medicine and health management

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

Introduction. The primaryobjective of promotinghealthy lifestyleistochangebehaviors, habitsandtraditionsandmakethemhealthier. This requires time and permanent healtheducation. The central figures in healthpromotionare nurses. They can contribute to reach the health ideals at the community level, by systemic use of the means, techniques and methods necessary for the development of sanogenetic behaviors.

Aim of the study. Assessment of nurses`contribution in optimizingthepromotion ofhealthy lifestyleamongpopulationwithintheHealthCenters at thecommunitylevel.

Materials and methods. The studyis a descriptive one, andthe volume of sampleis integral and selective. The wholestudyanalyzedtheactivity of nurses in the promotion of community health at the community level in the Health Centers of three economic-geographic areas of the Republic of Moldova. 352 of nurses were assessed to identify the level of knowledge in the promotion of health within the Health Centers at the community level. The results of the study will allow the development of a set of measures to improve the health of the population by optimizing the nurses `contribution in promoting a healthy lifestyle at the community level.