

Objective of the study. To identify theoretical, medical and bioethical aspects in the diagnosis in pediatrics.

Material and methods. The literature review included scientific publications, statistical data, proceedings of conference materials. There were applied the methods of analysis and synthesis, descriptive, induction, deduction, sociological, medical, historical, and biostatistical.

Results. At the stage of diagnosis establishment in pediatrics, medical and ethical issues can arise at any element of the linker: doctor - parent – sick child. To establish a correct diagnosis in pediatrics, must be taken into account clinical and medical factors, as well as the sensitivity and vulnerability of the patient, psychological factors, diagnostic uncertainty, costs, and risks. In pediatrics can be delimited the following main bioethical aspects: the prevailing of paternalistic model; denying methods of diagnosis / treatment proposed because of ethical, religious or insufficient information; the negative influence of external factors on the decisions they take parents on child health; lack of social organizations; lack of ethics committees in health care organizations or their inefficiencies.

Conclusions. Diagnosis stage in pediatric medical care is a complex, multidimensional process. So, the specificity of diagnosis in pediatrics is defined as an art where the doctor knows how to combine intellect, knowledge, skills and moral behavioral science and communication. Besides theoretical, medical and clinical aspects, guidance and the respect of bioethical principles are essential in achieving the goals of care.

Key words: diagnostic, pediatrics, bioethics.

368. ONCOLOGIST'S VISION TOWARD EUTHANASIA

Marina Barabas

Scientific adviser: Padure Andrei, Associate Professor, Head of Forensic Medicine Department, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: The euthanasiaphenomenon is studied multidimensional by specialists of different areas, that's why the opinion toward it are divergent: some of them tolerate it, others are categorically against it. The sensible approach of it derives from the type of situation referred to euthanasia: hopeless people to ever regain health at the terminal stage of their disease.

Aim: To determine the level of considering euthanasia as a method of treatment and oncologist opinion toward it.

Materials and methods: A sociological study regarding euthanasia was made that involved an amount of 70 oncologists of the Oncological Institute of Republic of Moldova..

Results: Analysis of the study sample showed that 64% of doctors (45) take euthanasia as an act of compassion, the remaining 34% (25) a crime. The answer to the question if they do agree to apply euthanasia in their patients was yes for 62% (43) and a strong no for 38% (28) of respondents, involving religious causes. Although, to support the legalization of euthanasia in our republic was the response of

63% of oncologists, only 2/3 of them 39% were ready to practice it; 47 % of them cannot see themselves doing and other 14% are unsure.

Conclusion: Although euthanasia is the cause of many disputes in the medical community and also society, it seems that in our country the majority of oncologists have a vision pro euthanasia. In our opinion, this attitude could be explained by the specific of the oncological assistance – the permanent contact with patients that suffer from mostly incurable diseases.

Key words: euthanasia, oncologists.

369. THE IMPACT OF TEEN BIRTHS ON MOTHER'S AND CHILD'S HEALTH

Anastasia Bors

Scientific adviser: Leonid Margine, Associate Professor, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Globally, the number of teenage pregnancy is increasing in consequence of social changes and sexual liberty. Moldova faces a difficult situation, just like other countries, related to the lack of sexual education, early onset of sexual life, unprotected sex. In these circumstances are outlined major problems – teen pregnancy and its complications. Adolescence affects newborn's and mother's health, increasing infant morbidity and mortality as well as morbidity and mortality of mothers. Most authors show that teenage pregnancy brings an increased risk of preeclampsia, premature birth, neonatal hypotrophy, advanced degrees anemia, etc.

Materials and methods: The aim of this study was to evaluate maternal and neonatal complications Associated with teenage mothers. In the study were included 112 teenage-mothers. With the analysing of medical documentation from the Institute of Mother and Child Care(Chisinau, Moldova). Socioeconomic data, age, number of pregnancies, antenatal care and complications, neonatal situation were considered.

Discussion results: The results of the study can be grouped in two subdivisions: the social aspects and the medical aspects of teen-births. The social aspects: The Distribution of births by the mother's biological age is not very cleared shaped, the studied age varied from 13 to 19 years. Distribution of interviewers by area of residence. In 84 % teenage-mothers were form rural places. The Civil status of interviewers: in 40 % of the 112 pregnant woman were not married. In this case we can speak about a vulnerable social status, in first case for new-born. The Sexual life debut was more at the age of 18 (32%) and 16 (25%). At the topic „Adolescents' information sources about sexual life” i can conclude that medical personal, brochures, parents cannot make a good imagine to attract teenagers to talk about sexuality. Adolescents have more confidence in friends or media(35% and 20%). Also the Topic” The level of knowledge about contraception methods” is not clear, in only 46% they said that they know methods of contraception, but didn't use them. Unknowingness at the topic „The level of knowledge about unprotected sex risks” was at 63 %. The direction of confidence of pregnant-adolescent is very clear determinated and oriented to child's father (65%). At the second place is a medical personnel (22%). The Acceptance degree of the New-Born is 90% positive, this represents a low degree