

21. COMPETENCE OF THE MEDICAL WORKERS IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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Introduction: Dynamically changing system of social and professional values in Ukraine, leads to a rethinking of many traditional categories. The new categories include legal jurisdiction that is a part of justice is not only a media specialist legal knowledge, but also by a number of professionals who, because of their activity strictly regulated by the law, in fact, all their activities are confined mainly to the implementation of an algorithm for action described in the regulation. These professions include medical professionals.

Purpose and Objectives: To analyze compliance with the legal concept of competence as a necessary component of the health care worker, to justify the need for the introduction of this definition in a number of legal acts in the field of health care.

Materials and methods: The analysis includes the Constitution of Ukraine, the Civil Code of Ukraine, the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code, the Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of Ukraine on Health" and other laws.

Results: The subject of justice is a competent person who has no legal training, but has a high level of knowledge of law and skills as they apply. Particularly acute problem of determination of the legal competence of the employee exists in the health care system. This is due primarily to the reform of the industry, and the emergence of a new legal system of mutual responsibility between doctor and patient. The legal competence of health care worker is regulated by articles of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Civil Code of Ukraine, the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code, the Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of Ukraine on Health" and other laws. However, none of them defines the concept of legal competence and its boundaries, which causes excess medical professional for their office or through the «blurring of competence» creates the conditions for submission to medical requirements, other than those of his immediate obligation relations. However, for health professionals play an important role the implementation of legal provisions and implementation knowledge of local regulations - treatment protocols and the ability to compose documents of legal significance, such as death certificates, autopsy acts, acts of forensic medical examinations, wills and more.

Conclusions: More conscious health workers will be treated to an understanding of the role and place it in the case of legal mechanisms for the regulation of the professional activity, the more comfortable and relaxed they work, the less complaints and lawsuits will respect the rights and legitimate interests of patients.

Keywords: legal competence, legal consciousness

22. LAW REGULATION PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE FOR HIV-INFECTED CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF UKRAINE

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Introduction: Children's health is a priority responsibility of the state, as defined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Constitution of Ukraine and a number of laws and regulations. That is why every school should regulate medical centers. Particularly acute issue of the rights of HIV- infected children in the process of realization of the right to education.

Purpose and Objectives: To reveal the features of health care pupils in secondary schools; isolate the problematic issue of rights of Health HIV - infected children in secondary schools in Ukraine.

Materials and Methods: The analysis includes the "Basic Laws of Ukraine on Health", Law "On General Secondary Education", "On Protection of Childhood", "Instructions on how to provide medical and social care for HIV- infected children". In the course of our study the epistemological, comparative legal, statistical, forecasting, sociological methods have been applied.

Results: There are two ways of opening medical clinics in schools alone - through licensing or through the initial establishment of public health - clinics. Since the complex process of obtaining a license, most schools go through an agreement with the clinic. Thus the results of our survey showed an inadequate provision of medical care at school. In particular, the majority of pupils surveyed (85%) say that schools are provided with medicines, but along with that there are other problems: first of all, schools should run a clinic every day from 8:30 to 16:00 hours, rather than two - three o'clock twice a week (35%). In addition, 10% of the pupils do not even know where the school clinic is. After analyzing the features of the right to the protection of the health of HIV - infected children in the schools, we found a number of problems which are not addressed in Ukrainian legislation. In Ukraine, the most common is the disclosure of information on the status of HIV - infected child is not regulated right to store information on the diagnosis by the staff of the school.

Conclusions: Thus, analyzing the current legislation which regulates the provision of medical care to children in secondary schools and regulates the most important issues in the protection of the rights of HIV -infected children, we can conclude that in general, it meets international standards. However, some areas of relationships, for example, education and training of HIV - infected children in general medical care of minors is unsolved and require further development.

Keywords: HIV-infected children, secondary schools of Ukraine.

23. SECONDARY LIVER OSTEOPOROSIS

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Introduction: Liver diseases, in particular the chronic one, directly and/or indirect alter bone metabolism and composition. Osteopenia and osteoporosis develop, which are generically called hepatic osteodystrophy. Therefore, an assessment of bone metabolism, of the risk factors of hepatic osteodystrophy and bone mineral density measurement are recommended in patients with chronic liver disease. An early diagnosis of hepatic osteodystrophy is essential for the correction of the modifiable risk factors that predispose to bone loss and for the prevention of the fragility fractures.

Purpose and objectives: Was to perform a comparative study of bone mineral composition and of its changes at different stages of postnatal ontogenetic development in physiological conditions and experimental hepatic osteoporosis.

Materials and methods: The study was conducted on a sample of 60 white laboratory rats of both sexes without pedigree. The animals were divided according to their age in 3 groups, each one consisted of 2 subgroups – control and with secondary liver osteoporosis. The amount of calcium, phosphate, magnesium, zinc and copper was determined in the bone.

Results and discussion: The results analysis show that under physiological conditions the ontogenetic changes of bone mineral content is considerably influenced by gender: at the initial ontogenetic stages the mineral elements content is higher in females compared to males. We determined that experimental liver osteoporosis induced by long term CCl₄ intoxication is characterized by a relative conservation of bone apatite cardinal elements – calcium and phosphate, content at all ontogenetic stages. At the same time, the level mineral regulatory, osteotrope elements (magnesium, zinc and copper) was more sensitive and were significant differences between animals at various ontogenetic stages.

Conclusion: Preservation of calcium, phosphate and sulphate in secondary liver osteoporosis reveals a significant degree of tissue adaptation to CCl₄ action oriented to maintenance of the hardness, resilience and functionality of bone. The content of these minerals is closely related due to the ability of the negatively charged sulfates to fix the labile fraction of bone calcium and thus