

to harm the patient. The problem of truth consists that, truth doesn't always lead to the moral well being of the patient. Some investigations have shown that 60% of the patient after they know that they have diabetes fall in depression. Informed consent is actual because the patient must always know the goal of investigation. The medical secret must remain a secret in order the patient to believe in the doctor. Discussions about medical mistakes doesn't cancel the doctors responsibility, and that sometimes a doctor makes a decision not having the true base for making it.

**Conclusion:** The doctor-patient relationship must be based on respect. Doctor must be a person which can not only treat but also listen the patient. The highest level of bioethical "comfort" will lead to the quickest treatment of the patient.

**Keywords:** bioethics, endocrinology, confidentiality, informed consent, polychloricbyfenyls

## 10. THEORETICAL SETUP OF ESSENTIAL BIOETHICAL ASPECTS IN MODERN STOMATOLOGY

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**Introduction:** The objective of this study was to outline the essential bioethical aspects in modern stomatology as there are fundamentals questions concerning dentistry as a profession, the patient-dentist relationship and oral health that must be addressed to form a relevant to practice basis of dental bioethics.

**Materials and methods:** For the project were used published scientific materials (monographs, articles, collections of scientific forums) statistical textbooks, internet sources, personal observations in contact with patients at the practical lessons. The used methods are: analytical, comparative, bioethical, medical-historical, statistical.

**Results:** The general aspects of bioethics in dentistry are: theoretical bioethical approaches specific to stomatology, assessment of the relationship between dentist and patient, the analysis of bioethical issues for dental scientific researches, the discussion of multiple clinical cases. More other aspects and issues arise from the general ones: the complex of problems raised from the transplantology field, bioethical aspects derived from the technological advances, the costly innovations such as CAD/CAM technology, application of lasers and implants; which do not only increase the care quality but also make it inaccessible to some social classes.

**Conclusion:** Modern stomatology challenges bioethics to study and solve some important problems starting with the inexhaustible dentist – patient relationship and its variety of situations and finishing with the most pressing: the current oversupply of dentists which has implications for issues of care quality. Stomatology has always been sensitive to issues of public opinion and professional status that is why bioethical investigations could exceed the theoretical and medical environment, offering new recommendations and solutions.

**Keywords:** bioethics, modern stomatology, affections

## 11. MEDICAL STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS ETHICS, NEEDS AND CHALLENGES AS POTENTIAL PALLIATIVE CARE VOLUNTEERS IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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**Introduction:** Resulting from an increasing number of chronic pathologies, life threatening conditions and ageing in general population there is an emerging need to develop palliative care services that will be integrated in healthcare system. Volunteers have an important role in palliative practice

reducing the costs of the service, rising awareness of medical issues in society and showing their own example in active civic involvement. As palliative care is in development in Moldova, future doctors should receive relevant education in this branch in order to bring their own contribution.

**Purpose and objectives:** The aim of the study is to evaluate medical students' availability, ethical views, barriers and facilities for participating in palliative care programs as volunteers.

**Materials and methods:** A 6 pieces questionnaire including single/multiple choice and free answer options was designed for the study. The survey was composed from items referring to barriers and facilitation of volunteering, self evaluation of knowledge in terminal illness management, ethical dilemmas and moment of palliative intervention during clinical management. The survey was completed by 42 undergraduate students.

**Results:** Despite the fact that most medical students self estimate their knowledge and level of information in palliative care as low (45%) or medium (52%) the majority of them (83%) said that would be available and interested to participate in this field as volunteers, main motivations and facilities for the activity constituting: support from an experienced team, educational courses on palliative care and communication. At the same time barriers for volunteer work are lack of time, emotional/spiritual aspects and uncertainties regarding professional capacity. Pain control or psychological interaction between medical personnel and patient are the few ethical issues identified by students as less than 15% gave an answer to open question about moral and deontological dilemmas that could arise within palliation.

**Conclusion:** Palliative care is an relatively new and optional study subject at the State University of Medicine and Pharmacy from Moldova that is why it is reasonable to regard volunteering activity in this field as a type of medical education gainful for all participants including students, caregivers, patients and state institutions. Thereby it would be opportune to offer methodological and practical support for students towards ethical normative and moral issues within palliative practice.

**Keywords:** palliative care, volunteering, medical ethics

## 12. ETHICAL ISSUES IN ELDERLY PATIENT-PHYSICIAN RELATIONSHIP

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**Introduction:** Old age is a very difficult age in which people who once were full of life, get to a moment when they can no longer take care of themselves, and their diseases take power over them. Overpowered by pain and scared of death, which seems to be even nearer, the elderly address more and more often to doctors, hoping to find the right solution for the problems that overwhelm them.

**Purpose and objectives:** The purpose of this project is to disclose the ethical aspects of medical work in dealing with the contingent of elderly patients, to find and motivate the necessity of nursing in their treatment and the effect of communication between the doctor and the elderly patient.

**Materials and methods:** The survey is based on scientific publications, testimonies of 20 elderly persons who are registered at the Social Welfare Chișinău and some clinical cases provided by practicing physicians.

**Results:** UN sources indicate that today the number of people aged over 60 years in the world has reached 500 million. In 2025 the number of elderly population will reach over one billion, which is about 15 % of the world population. There is also the term "aging of the elderly", which can be explained by increased share of the population aged over 75. Since this demographic problem is growing, physicians are forced to face a greater number of elderly patients with different problems. The aging involves physiological changes of the human body with function decreases. This is why the doctor's main task is to distinguish normal age changes in patient's complaints from symptoms of a disease. And it can only be achieved during a close conversation with the patient, from which the doctor has to extract the maximum possible information in order to provide an