

Conclusion: In current conditions, an increasing role in the curative process of syphilis in pregnant women is attributed to bioethics. Appropriate involvement of bioethical principles potentially streamlines the medical act, supplementing it with new elements and opportunities and orienting it towards evident positive effects.

Keywords: bioethics, medicine, medical act, venereal disease, syphilis, pregnant women

15. THE ETHICAL APPROACH OF MEDICAL STUDENTS LIFE AND HEALTH DURING PRECLINICAL YEARS OF STUDIES

Onica Natalia

Academic adviser: **Ojovanu Vitalie**, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Chief of Philosophy and Bioethics Department, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Teaching courses that emphasize the importance of multilateral conception of life and health during the first years of studies at Medical University have a great importance nowadays. The actuality of this theme is distinguished by the fact that students being deeply involved in studying some subjects can ignore not only the medical importance of this conception, but also its value.

Purpose and Objectives: The main purpose of this work is to improve medical students' life and health ethical approach during preclinical years of studies. In order to emphasize this purpose it's necessary to point out some objectives, such as: to form and strengthen some adequate ethical visions to this type of students; to test these students' mood concerning their own beliefs about the value of life and health; to form efficient methods concerning the implementation of these values during clinical years of studies and afterwards in medical practice.

Materials and Methods: Different scientific materials published related to this subject have been used in this research. There have been applied the analytical, bioethical, comparative-historical and sociological methods.

Results: Courses that contain information about ethics are welcome in the process of forming and developing some ethical visions about life and health during the first years of studies at the Faculty of Medicine. This may essentially contribute to the formation of a new opinion about the real value and importance of life, thus, being a support for the clinical years, implementing these conceptions in medical practice. There have been made different investigations among 1st year medical students, among 1st and 2nd year students of Faculty of Medicine and Faculty of Dentistry. As a result, it has been established that 47% of them lack a consolidated ethical attitude about life and health. The majority of them showed a favorable attitude in adequate specifying of ethical values of life. Therefore it's necessary to study thoroughly the process of developing a proper moral-spiritual attitude of students in order to facilitate the easier assimilation of values "life" and "health".

Conclusion: To consolidate ethical positions concerning the correct conception of values "life" and "health", it's necessary to motivate medical students by establishing some well-defined aims during the process of clinical studies.

Keywords: Ethics, bioethics, life, health, medical students, values

16. THE COMMUNICATION AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FAMILY DOCTOR AND THE OBESE PATIENT IN THE RURAL AREAS

Marinciuc Patricia, Juncu Victor, Marinciuc Mădălina

Academic adviser: **Maria Dorina Pașca**, Associate Professor Dr., psychologist, Social and Human Sciences, University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Târgu Mures, Romania.

Introduction: The obese patient is a person that not only has a health problem, but will develop in the future a series of attitudes which will affect him psychologically, leading him to certain behaviour.

Purpose and Objectives: The study highlights the importance of a good communication between

the family doctor and the rural patient. In the same time, it highlights the efficient relationship between them, so that the therapeutic solutions will be the expected ones, with maximum efficiency.

Material and methods: The base of our study is a psychological method, named questionnaire, applied to a sample formed of 10 subjects – family doctors and 50 subjects – patients from the rural environment (60 in total).

Results: The processed data relate that a change in strategy is necessary as regarding the approach and communication with the obese patient, rural areas representing here a reference point.

Conclusions: Obesity is a serious problem of the modern society. It is important to inform people about this disease and to encourage them to follow a healthy lifestyle. The family doctor is the core of the health system therefore disease and the environment of origin should not be an impediment in the relationship between the two actors.

Key words: family doctor, patient, rural environment

17. THE IMPACT OF THE SPIRITUAL DIMENSION IN DETERMINING ANXIETY AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS FROM TÎRGU MUREȘ AND CHIȘINĂU

Mateiciuc Cezar, Mitroi Mariana

Academic adviser: **Nirestean Aurel**, M.D., Ph.D., Professor; **Campan Dana**, M.D., Assistant; **Valentin Ion**, M.D., Assistant, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Targu Mures, Romania

Background: Relying on faith during the stressful moments of the everyday life, is an extremely debated theme in many of the psychological and psychiatric books. Every time we face a strenuous or difficult moment in our lives that exceeds our physical or mental abilities, faith seems to be the most common way of overcoming stress, depression and the lack of meaning of our existence.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact of the spiritual dimension in determining anxiety among medical students from Targu Mures and Chisinau.

Material and method: In order to accomplish this study we used the S.T.A.I. (State Trait Anxiety Inventory) and D.S.E.S. (Daily Spiritual Experience Scale) questionnaires, on a total of 211 students, of which 101 from Chișinău and 110 from Targu Mures. For the statistical results we used Graphpad.

Results: According to data analysis we reached the following results: there is a significant difference between the level of anxiety of the students from both universities ($p=0,0053$), but also a disparity concerning the students from the final years of medical school ($p=0,0103$). As far as the spirituality is concerned we noticed a significant difference only for the students from years 1-2 and 5-6 from Targu Mures ($p=0,046$).

Conclusion: Even though the level of spirituality is similar for the students from both universities, the degree of anxiety varies. The first two years of medicine at both universities go with an equivalent level of anxiety, while in the final years a significant difference can be observed. The variation of spirituality for the two categories of students varies only in Targu Mures, while in Chișinău the rates do not change.

Keywords: students, spirituality, anxiety, S.T.A.I., D.S.E.S.

18. BIOMEDICAL ETHICS COMMITTEES IN ACTIVITY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ASPECTS

Postica Anna

Academic adviser: **Țirdea Teodor**, Ph.D., Professor, Philosophy and Bioethics Department, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Moldova

Introduction: Purpose theme in this thesis is to examine the place and role of ethics committees, the effectiveness of their work in the area of public health in the country, will also be determined by the specifics of these committees in various branches of practical medicine. Topicality is determined by the fact that until now have not been fully overcome or removed some defects of medicine - lack of responsibility, careless attitude or attempted fraud and scam. These adverse events causing adverse