

elimination of product design after 20 weeks is called spontaneous loss in advanced stage of pregnancy). Spontaneous abortion statistics are dramatic, the AvS occurs in 20% of all pregnancies. However, according to some sources, this is not the correct number. Many women, before they realize that they began to form life, miscarry without knowing it-just experimenting their spontaneous abortion is a heavier period. Therefore, the spontaneous abortion rate may be closer to 40% or 50%. The number of women who miscarry, 20% it is possible to have a spontaneous abortion. There is a therapeutic modality to be stopped in AvS development (in progress). If they are not present symptoms of massive hemorrhage, fever, weakness or other signs of infection, you cannot change the abortion rate. AvS is something natural and that's why the doctors take a position of expectant. When the AvS take place, the woman loses not just a burden but a child and her dreams for that child. Negative emotional reactions (self - blame, anxiety, sadness or mourning) are normal after the loss of a pregnancy. Coping with spontaneous abortion requires understanding the myths about pregnancy loss. Many spontaneous abortion myths about a grieving mother to believe that she should blame for the death of the child, which often leads to further development of post-abortion syndrome.

Conclusion: Spontaneous abortion would be much easier to bear if you hang the weight of silence on the subject. It is, unfortunately, an awkward topic in our society. The silence surrounding the subject, cause greater psychological pain for the grieving mother, since it is unable to mourn openly and properly. Unfortunately, in a society preoccupied with the debate over whether an embryo or fetus qualify as human life, a woman may not find a corresponding confirmation of her loss. Why a company uncertain about the status of the fetus, not to provide the same sympathies for a spontaneous, as well as the death of a toddler? If a child is not considered lost, what woman is still grieving and suffering? Many women who have experienced pregnancy loss, they love the embryo or fetus development precisely as a kid, even though he spent little time.

Keywords: AvS-spontaneous abortion, pregnancy loss, post abortion syndrome

20. ETHICAL ASPECTS OF THE CORPSES STUDY

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Introduction: In order to train qualified medical staff, the study is performed on the corpse, which is the basis for achieving the intended educational goals. The way of using corpses in dissection activities, should include mandatory ethics component necessary, because human material is invaluable, even if not alive; through the practical application, through the concrete way in which take place the specific dissection methods, both teachers and students should not bring any damage to the intrinsic value of the body.

Purpose and Objectives: Highlighting the ethical aspects of corpses study. Also, defining the social utility of human body dissection according to medical prescriptions, and the need for proper students' ethical attitude towards it. There have been described legal, ethical, bioethical dissection of corpses.

Materials and methods: Scientific publications of different type related to the subject . Corpse's material at the practical lessons of the anatomy. There have been used analytical, practical (participation in tissue handling, corpses'organs), bioethical,medical-historical comparative methods.

Results: Debates on bioethical essence, mostly, have a central point of interest the life of the person but there are required and studying methods of dissecting human corpses. Dissection procedures affect the integrity of the body of the deceased as we accept that we owe respect to the human body (as it is a projection of the individual post mortem alive), it creates a seemingly irreconcilable conflict between the need of unfolding these procedures on one side , and on the other side to physical integrity of the person.It is very important, from the ethical standpoint, to pay respect to the human corpse because the human body, even if it is lifeless, has an intrinsic and sacred value. Performing the study on the corpse, will be guided by respect to the corpse as a former human being. The human body retains even in death a recognizable form, which requires respect for

the identity of that person. Indirectly speaking the way we treat the human body is reflected on how we treat the living people. Another argument is considering our desire to respect the memory of the deceased. Corpse is the material bearer of a myriad of events, that persist in our memory opposite the deceased. We must consider the moral and religious significance of the human body. Even if Christian doctrine clearly distinguishes between body and soul, we must not forget the promise that gives us the religion. Actual respect that we must have for the body of the deceased is a "preview" that we will respect the human body after its revival. Therefore from a religious viewpoint, the disrespect for the human corpse would mean not only an inappropriate moral and ethical attitude for the deceased, but also it represents the entire human existence and the whole of humanity.

Conclusion: The use of human corpses for teaching must be performed by means of bioethical principles revealing the intrinsic ethical value of the it. During the study process students need to apply these principles.

Keywords: ethics, bioethics, corpse, anatomy

21. THE MEDIC-PATIENT ETHICAL RELATIONS IN THE CONSULTING PROCESS OF THE MODERN FEMALE PATIENTS IN GYNECOLOGICAL MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH NERVOUS SYSTEM DYSFUNCTION

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Introduction: The health of the modern female organism directly depends on ladies' relation towards their own sexual health, participation and influence of the gynecologist on sexual health, and stress reactions in general.

Purpose and Objectives: Detection of the ethical components of gynecologist's therapeutic tactics for young female patients with the detected dysfunctions of the nervous system. Identifying the level of contraception, and planned consultation with the gynecologist. Detection of the ethical principles and values, which are necessary for medical assistance. Elimination of the problems, created by non-compliance with professional duties. Definition of specificity of medical impact of the neurological problems, with the help of ethical assistance.

Materials and methods: Published scientific studies, materials of the sociological survey (questionnaire and interviews). Statistical, analytical and bioethical methods are used simultaneously with anonymous questionnaires of a group of girls; online forums study, and also gynecologists' data obtained with the help of interview.

Results: Disadvantages of ethical education, lack of awareness of the female population about contraceptive methods and need for regular gynecological examinations; lack of caution and discipline in choosing sexual partners, detrimental effects of stress on the body- that's why we have a large number of unwanted pregnancies and, as a consequence, a large number of abortions as well as sexually transmitted infections. A survey that had been conducted on the group of students (aged 22 to 27 years) had indicated that 63% complained about the failure of the menstrual cycle on the background of the transferred stressful situations. The major part of girls became sexually active women aged 18-19 years, 60% of them are sexually active; 46.43% of girls use contraception, the rest 53.57% don't use any contraception. Girls have obtain the information about contraception by the following ways: 2.77% in medical college; 13.88% at school; 13.88% from the Internet; 16,66% from parents; 25% from friends; 27,77% from a doctor. 51,51%, answered positively on a question if they had ever obtained gynecological consultation regarding contraception, 48,42% answered negatively. 90% of the respondents are having regular routine gynecological check-ups, 82.14% have a regular sexual partner. This and other data suggests that on the one hand, there are certain shortcomings in awareness and ethical upbringing of girls 22-27 years old, on the other hand, this situation may be exaggerated by the presence in this group different kinds of the nervous system dysfunctions.