

18. MEDICAL REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES: MEDICAL-BIOETHICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS

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Introduction. Type 1 diabetes in children is an important medical and social problem in relation to the progressive annual increase in its prevalence and the high level of early disability. The rehabilitation of this contingent of patients can reach a high level of therapeutic efficacy and the well-being of the population by applying various innovative actions. For the analysis of physical, psycho-emotional and social conditions, various methods are currently used to assess the quality of life of children with type 1 diabetes. An important role in the development and monitoring of the rehabilitation process is attributed to the application of bioethical values and principles.

Aim of study. Highlighting the medical bioethical and psychosocial aspects within the complex actions of medical rehabilitation, in order to enhance the therapy and increase the quality of life.

Methods and materials. A literary review was conducted from PubMed, NCBI, MeSH, etc. databases. The methods were applied: sociological, structuralist, phenomenological, bioethical.

Results. The analysis of published scientific sources highlights one of the most important factors influencing the quality of life of children with type 1 diabetes - psychosocial status. The psychological factor is an important link in helping young patients who are constantly addicted to insulin and who need constant self-monitoring of metabolic parameters. Psychological problems in patients with diabetes can be a cause of decompensation of carbohydrate metabolism. In order to optimize the therapeutic efficacy and improve the psychosocial condition, new combined methods of educating children and their parents with the inclusion of psychological performance are currently being used. At the same time, the use of a modern tactic to rehabilitate the growing organism is very important for minimizing the possible complications at adulthood. Therapeutic efficacy, increasing and maintaining the optimal quality of life of children with DM 1, largely depends on the consistent application of bioethical principles.

Conclusion. 1. Children with type 1 diabetes are a vulnerable social group with various and serious problems. 2. Simultaneously with high-performance curative tactics, the consistent application of bioethical principles and psychological counseling integrates and enhances the process of medical rehabilitation. 3. The streamlining of medical rehabilitation methods provides effective opportunities to improve the quality of life.