

## ETICS SECTION

### 1. BIOETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ROLE OF THE PHARMACIST SERVING PATIENTS OPTING FOR SELF-TREATMENT

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**Introduction:** Evolution of a wider process of serving patients by recommending a treatment with certain drugs without prescription is based on temporary replacement of the proper physician. This mode of dispensing should have the same professional attention from the pharmacist as in cases with prescription, but requires sufficient competence in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

**Purposes and Objectives:** Highlighting the bioethical implications of dispensing without a prescription and the contribution of the pharmacist to the welfare of the patient.

**Materials and methods:** International publications, published scientific research studies. Bioethics and sociological analysis were used. The key objectives are to highlight the pharmatherapeutic role of the pharmacist and the role as a replacement for the physician serving the patients who opt for self-treatment.

**Results:** Bioethics in pharmacy contributes to the distinction between occupation and profession, to countervail commercialism and competition in the pharmaceutical industry to promote altruism as the basis of pharmaceutical activity. Pharmacist responsibility is to help the patient and prevent health damage by releasing the right drugs for the treatment, required doses and provide information on how to use the drugs. From the traditional relationship between doctor that prescribes and pharmacist, the prescriber is always to blame for mistakes. When the patient chooses to purchase drugs without prescription, the situation changes, greatly influencing this relationship. Pharmaceutical care includes the responsibility to patients who are cared for and the society asks the pharmacist to be accounted for this responsibility. Without assistance from the pharmacist patients are likely to follow a wrong medication which ultimately can have very serious consequences. Pharmacist, while communicating with the patient based on trust and mutual respect, makes an effort to obtain the best outcome for the patient, to prevent adverse and dangerous effects of self-treatment and to improve quality of life.

**Conclusion:** A patient who chooses to buy a product without visiting the doctor is sacrificing the security of a professional examination and risks taking wrong medication and making dosage errors. Such is the role of the pharmacist as a supervisor and patient informer. The pharmacist is granted the pharmacotherapeutic role in the pharmacy. It may, by mutual trust, influence the patient to choose the proper medication and avoid dangerous side effects or inadequate pharmacotherapy. The pharmacist must take into account respect for autonomy, individuality and dignity of the patient. He must guide the patient so that he reaches the best solution for the treatment or to make him realize the need for professional advice while visiting the doctor.

**Keywords:** bioethics, pharmacist, self-treatment, responsibility, welfare of the patient

### 2. ACTUAL ETHICAL TOPICS OF DENTAL IMPLANTOLOGY

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**Introduction:** Despite of chosen professional branch, medicine imposes certain ethical principles in medical activity providing moral values of doctor's daily activity behavior and attitude. In such a way, the professional ethics sets up a system of standards and rules of conduct, which reflect some social functions of medicine: doctor-patient, doctor-doctor and doctor-society

relations... Stomatology – is a vast profession with high ethical standards, thus stomatologists must be able to face many difficult situations, being based on moral thinking and high ethical norms. During the working process in dentistry, between doctor – patient and other relations many “banal” conflicts have already appeared. These misunderstandings could be solved keeping up respecting certain established bioethical principles.

**Purpose and Objectives:** to elucidate some values and principles of medical Bioethics, their impact on Dentistry and Implantology, making evident the scientific achievements in these fields of Stomatology and finally to solve bioethical problems.

**Materials and methods:** published monographs, articles and statistical data. There were used sociological, historical – medical and bioethical methods.

**Results:** Medicine – is a socio-human domain, in which a doctor has a big significance doing his job day by day: as a practitioner, as a psychologist, as a teacher and many others. In different medical fields doctor works with the people and for the people, he or she is called „The right hand of the God”. In Dental Implantology the doctor has the same functions and this medical field has its special rules and risks. Many difficulties may appear caused by both sides: by the doctor or patient. On doctor’s side they may be: many risks in anaesthesiology caused by the lack of knowledge in this domain, the incompatibility of the patient and anaesthesiological substances, the risk to be infected with venereal diseases caused by inadequate and insufficient sterilization and also the superficial knowledge in this area, the guarantee of the final result for personal boost and reclamation (advertising), technological difficulties which are caused by the incompatibility between tissue and implant (tissue incompatibility).

As we know there are 2 types of implants: the first method – „In one step” – when the tooth is implanted completely without osteointegration; in such a way all the risks are related to the patient. The second method is – „In two steps” – the tooth implant is fixed into maxillary bone for osteointegration during 3-6 months. After this period of time the doctor must decide if this method is suitable for patient. In such a way only doctor assumes the highest risks concerning successful final result.

The secondary difficulties shown by the patients may be: infringement of doctor’s prescriptions before and after the treatment, avoidance to respect personal hygiene and healthy conditions of social surroundings, the great wish of patients for implants without being concerned about contra-indications of this method of Implantology.

According to all these facts presented above the large majority of risks are assumed by the doctor. As a solution to solve the main problems, to avoid the conflicts between both parts, to insure the stomatologist and patient against future complications, Bioethics offers some principles. One of them is to sign a special document (an agreement), which confirms that the patient accepts voluntarily the treatment after first-hand acquaintance with professional medical information. An “Informed Agreement” can help us to solve the problems which may appear between the doctor and patient. The lack of this agreement, as a starting point created by the freedom of patient’s self-determination and doctor’s obligations to carry out patient’s wishes, established the arbitration for medical treatment, which in its turn may have penal consequences.

**Conclusions:** In medicine will always exist the risks and successes concerning the treatment. Dental Implantology is a medical branch with high risks in which the doctor must pave the way for success and provide healthy conditions for each patient, but it may generate some embarrassing positions and conflicts by ethical nature. Bioethics as well as its moral values and principles can solve half of these problems, that’s why practicing this job – being a stomatologist – we must respect the principles of ethical code. Thanks to wisdom and high-level of professionalism many people can smile and they may be happy again and again.

**Keywords:** bioethics, stomatology, implantology, ethical conflicts, agreement