

efficient treatment. Because of the same age changes of the patients, like attention weakening and diminishing coherence, the medical act becomes quite difficult. Unfortunately, we live in a busy world and our time is limited, and many old people complain that doctors do not listen, they only give them some vitamins without performing a complete medical examination or, even worse, they send them home unsatisfied. Such an attitude not only damages the doctor's status in the patients' eyes, but also offends the latter, making them feel unimportant and pointing their loneliness. Thus, because of the lack of time, the doctor let the pathology manifest itself, which is contrary to the essential mission of the doctor to save the life of others. Also, the long queues at the doctor's door lead to deprivation of the necessary curative act for the patient. It is therefore essential to organize a network of training specialists in medical ethics. However, besides treating, the role of medicine also consists in easing and improving the lives of the sick, not only with drugs but also by moral leverage.

Conclusion: Activation of geriatrics at its maximum potential will be possible only when the gaps and the ethical problems which both patients and doctors meet in their way, will be removed and solved. This, however, will be possible only when doctors will have ethical knowledge and will apply it in dealing with their patients.

Keywords: geriatrics, ethics, old age, problems

13. COMMUNICATION IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PATIENT: ETHICAL ISSUES

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Introduction: Communication is a set of actions in the transission of information between two persons. The term „communication” is tied to our existence as people, then as a society, because human beings are interdependent and communicative. Without communication and language we, as being that interact and relate in most, or even all through the act of communication, our existence on Earth would be pointless. Communication in relationships also presents a factor that highlights social issues and seeks to answer them through collaboration and exchange of information between individuals. With the advent of communication as a basis for building human relationships has a major influence on communication and the medical practice (doctor – patient), thus having a great impact on the health issues of the patient (correct diagnosis, collaboration between doctor and patient indication of deviations negatively health, etc.).

Purpose and Objectives: Solving problems in cummunication between doctor and patient for better treatment of the disease relying on our ethical aspects.

Materials and Methods: International published materials where are highlighted the issues of communication, using sociological methods to determine a prejudicial relationship between doctor and patient.

Results: Communication takes many froms and is found in various situations, the most important of them being that between doctro and patient, which povides much of the data needed to establish the diagnosis. Also, the communication becomes even the single treatment modality in cases of chronic diseases through advice, support, finding information is required lifestyle disease. Improving relationships between physician and patient involves understanding the complexity and subtlety of interpersonal behavior. Patients' satisfaction with medical care received – patients tend to emphasize the personal qualities of the physician, to the detriment of technical skills, professional. Good communication between doctor – patient will largely decrease the risk of mutual misunderstanding and decrease the risk of a conflict after a medical error. For the effectiveness of good communication is necessary to fulfill some requirements or guidelines: recommendations and guidelines are initially given by the doctor; to use short clear sentences (both doctor and patient as); information issued shuold contain a logical message; patient data and written information, in order to guide when appropriate.

Conclusion: The life and quality of patient should be under medical utmost importance for those involved in the treatment of disease. Communication is the basic pillar that creates the degree

of effectiveness of the treatment of the disease, because it is strong link between patient and doctor. In an enormous extent on both sides, both in medical and patient communication are dependent only that its effectiveness depends on the manner and degree to use them. Each of doctors, with a high social status in society, having relationship, rich communication with both patients and colleagues as communication must rely on ethical issues well pronounced.

Keywords: communication, doctor – patient relationship, ethics

14. BIOETHICAL APPROACH TO CURATIVE TACTICS IN SYPHILIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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Introduction: Active engagement of bioethics in modern medical act opens new opportunities for a successful accomplishment of the curative process in case of pregnant women with syphilis. The multidisciplinary ethical approach of bioethics reunites the capacity of the course treatment with the contingent suffering from this venereal disease, which is extremely dangerous both for the woman herself, as well as for the future child. Contemporary social reality and civilization emphasize two major trends: on the one hand, syphilis medication in pregnant mothers is complicated, due to the fact that this disease has a deep social conditioning. On the other hand however, a broad scientific and curative experience with vast possibilities of solving problematic situation is being accumulated. In this respect, bioethics comes to assert its role as an efficient solution and catalyst of the respective possibilities.

Purpose and Objectives: The main purpose consists of pinpointing the possibility of bioethics' implication in different aspects of the process of treatment of syphilis in pregnant mothers. In connection with this major goal, the accomplishment of the following objectives is necessary: presentation of the medical bioethics potential in dealing with the subjects of the venereal diseases treatment in certain social groups with high risk for life and health; bioethical approach to the doctor-patient relationship of information consent type; active monitoring and effective involvement of the respect of bioethical principles at all stages of the curative process; highlighting the efficacy of the ethical potential in studying the correlation: venereal disease – social framework etc.

Materials and methods: Use of corresponding specialized materials: relevant scientific literature (monographs, articles, collections of conference and symposium papers); statistical and sociological edited sources; clinical protocols; case studies; ethical (bioethical) codes etc. The application of the clinical-analytical, bioethical, comparative, medical-historical and biostatistics methods has been opportune.

Results: In Europe and Central Asia, but especially in autochthonic space (Republic of Moldova) a persistent increase of syphilis morbidity has been noticed. The offensive incidence of syphilis among women, including pregnant mothers, is also growing. This fact enforces an improvement, a high-quality transformation of the curative process elements and its management in case of pregnant women. The respective disease is closely linked to social realities existing at the moment in the region, directly depending on such factors as: low living standards of population, precarious level of individual education and sanitary culture. The role of medical and social bioethics' implication in the process of monitoring and cure of syphilis in pregnant mothers increases in such conditions. The bioethics „tools” become potentially active and efficient mainly on segments of interference between social framework and the one of venereal disease in pregnant women contingent. At the same time, a special role to the doctor-patient relation based on informed consent model is being conferred. Each phase syphilis treatment in pregnant mothers arouses certain theoretical and practical applications offered by the live ethic arsenal. In this context, the major role of (theoretical and practical) bioethics committees, (theoretical and practical) bioethics education of doctors in the field and elaboration of corresponding codes of ethics is being visibly accentuated. The need of introduction of a new special division in clinical protocol is imposed.