

393. TREATMENT OF CONTEMPORARY ENDOCRINE DISEASES: THE IMPORTANCE OF RESPECTING BIOETHICAL PRINCIPLES

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Introduction. The prevalence of endocrine disorders is increasing worldwide. Type 2 diabetes and thyroiditis is increasingly prevailing in the Republic of Moldova. Contemporary endocrine medical service is successful both in special stationary, ambulatory and domestic conditions. In the administration of the permanent treatment, it is necessary to comply with appropriate bioethical principles.

Aim of the study. Revealing the particularities and role of the involvement of bioethical principles in the endocrine medical act.

Materials and methods. Scientific, statistical, sociological and bioethical publications from the country and abroad were consulted. There were used systemic, statistical, and bioethical methods.

Results. The study of type 2 diabetes and thyroiditis is a priority public health issue in the Republic of Moldova and the world. The inclusion of bioethics in medication involves the reassessment of some methodological principles in the realization of the medical act and the inclusion of innovative issues in the doctor-patient relations.

Conclusions. (1) The particularities of the endocrine medical act have been emphasized from the point of view of some bioethical principles. (2) The efficacy of the medication was improved by applying the bioethical aspects in the physician-patient relationship. (3) The most important bioethical principles are: confidentiality and therapeutic integrity.

Key words: medicine, bioethics, endocrinology

394. BIOETHICAL ASPECTS OF MEDICAL PRACTICE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL MILITARY CRISIS

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Introduction. Human civilization has not yet overcome the stage of using military conflicts as a means of solving territorial, ideological and even current religious disputes that primarily result in millions of casualties. Therefore, medical practice that tends to minimize the number of deaths is carried out within an environment dominated by chaos and insecurity and therefore the bioethical aspects are the only source of regulation the human relationships.

Aim of the study. To highlight the bioethical aspects of medical practice in the context of military crisis and to rationalize the necessity of their updating in order to both optimize the medical care assistance and prevent the war crimes.

Materials and methods. Scientific articles on military medicine, bioethics, sociology and scientific philosophy, journalistic investigations have been referred to. The following methods have been applied within this study: ethical, bioethical and analytical ones.

Results. Medical bioethics should always be alert to preventing the influence of military or politically authoritarian persons who attempt to undermine the basic principles of medical care during the wartime for the reason of their own obscure purposes. Under military conditions, the medical staff are forced to follow the orders and perform job-related actions and duties that

might result in flagrant violation of the Code of Professional Conduct. Frequently, resistance to such orders may be inevitable and may lead to excessive personal loss (own lives). Although Medical ethics deplors the existing charges, it often comes down to a passive or silent disagreement. In recent years, however, biomedical ethics has become active in accepting and supporting these alienations against the accepted standards and values of health professions, accompanied by justification for the torture, a fact that involves lack of medical assistance for the war prisoners and their forced participation as experimental subjects in testing and modernization of weapons for mass destruction. All these obviously lack an informed consent that is considered a guarantee in respecting the human rights within medical practice.

Conclusions. Contrary to the popular opinion where military doctors appear as angels dressed in white coats that save human lives from the war ravages, they are in fact indispensable parts of their nation's war-making machine. As a result of the above mentioned, there is an urgent need to review the bioethical aspects of military medical practice, whereas the professional delimitation of the two aspects: both doctor and military, has become an issue of international importance in the context of a permanent increase of military conflicts worldwide.

Key words: biomedicaethics, medicalstaff, roleconflict

395. POSITIVE THINKING IN MEDICAL ACTIVITY: SOCIAL AND BIOETHICAL APPROACHES

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Introduction. Positive thinking is an effective tool in the success of the medical act. Along with the performance against disease, positive thinking remains to be a huge potential, a solution generator. A substantial component in the development of an effective curative methodology through the involvement of positive thinking is the bioethical one.

Aim of the study. Revealing the socio-bioethical aspects in various diseases, as well as facilitating the medical act by applying the bioethical principles.

Materials and methods. Scientific research, native reference studies, normative basis, international reference publications, research and statistical data were used in the study. At the same time, the bioethical and sociological analysis was applied.

Results. The analysis of the cases of various pathologies, acquired or inborn, reveals the various and effective possibilities of managing the medical act by applying positive thinking. The optimizations obtained are due to the involvement of additional theoretical medical analyzes and the correlation of the medical act with the bioethical principles.

Conclusions. (1) Most of the pathologies recorded in different patient groups mainly require multilateral medication by applying different methods. (2) The medical act can be optimized by coordinating the actions of positive thinking, made on bioethical benchmarks. (3) Bioethics remains an important factor in mediating medication through various methods, including through the use of positive thinking.

Key words. Bioethics, medicine, positive thinking, pathology

396. THE CORRELATION OF ETHICAL AND DEONTOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES IN DENTAL PRACTICE

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