

**Materials and methods.** In the scientific paper were used as study material the statistical data of the National Bureau of Statistics of RM, of the Center for Health Management, reports from medical institutions and medical documentation. There were used systemic, statistical, and bioethical methods.

**Results.** An estimated 800,000 people have committed suicide annually throughout the world, but the attempts are 20 times more. Bioethics sees suicide as a form of aggression as a reflection of a social pathological state.

**Conclusions.** Nowadays, there are a number of theories that have attempted to explain the suicidal phenomenon, but all together, even individually, they haven't been able to fully get into the essence of this social phenomenon. It is quite difficult to find those things that defy the laws of nature, and that is because the suicidal act cancels out the instinct of survival with which we are born with and which is engraved in our genes. However, suicide is an extremely present and current phenomenon which, as days pass, extends like an epidemic among the population.

**Key words:** suicide, bioethics, suicide attempts, epidemic

### **390. BIOETHICAL ASPECTS THE EFFECT OF PLACEBO IN FAMILY MEDICINE**

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**Introduction.** The history of using the placebo effect for therapeutic purposes has seen success, but also incredible victories. Over the years, the use of the placebo effect with the therapeutic goal is crossed by ethical dilemmas, which still it a controversial topic. The placebo effect is recorded in a large number of patients and it is important to study it in accordance with bioethical principles.

**Aim of the study.** To reveal the conditions that increase the efficacy of placebo treatment in family medicine.

**Materials and methods.** Were used both scientific materials published in the country and abroad (internet sources, articles, monographs, surveys, etc.) and personal sociological observations. Were applied bioethical and sociological methods.

**Results.** According to observations efficacy of the treatment depends on the use of the placebo effect in the best conditions within the doctor-patient relationship. The patient's trust in the doctor is particularly important.

**Conclusion.** Relationship between doctor and patient is the basic condition to achieve the effect of placebo. The involvement of ethical components in the doctor and patient relationship optimizes the desired effects in the clinical use of placebo.

**Key words:** medicine, ethics, effect of placebo, relationship between doctor and patient

### **391. BIOETHICAL BENCHMARKS IN COUNSELING MEDICAL WORKERS, UNDER PALLIATIVE CARE SERVICES**

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**Introduction.** A well-developed medical system is one that cares about all categories of patients. But the way in which it takes care about severely ill patients shows maturity and empathy degree of a society. I will try to point out some of the most important bioethical challenges in palliative care and to identify solutions for them.

**Aim of the study.** Highlighting bioethical benchmarks that would lead to an improvement of therapy and to increasing patient's adherence to treatment.

**Materials and methods.** Clinical observation of patient under palliative care. Indirect questioning of patients. Interviewing and counseling of medical staff.

**Results.** 73% of patients who participated in the study have responded positively to a treatment based on individual's emotional requirements comparative to 42% of patients that was treated in a standard way.

**Conclusions.** Applying bioethical landmarks in palliative care services are very important for setting principles that must be followed by physician and also for customization of medical approach.

**Key words:** bioethics, palliative care, medicine, counseling

### 392. COUNSELING TECHNIQUES APPLIED IN DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP

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**Introduction.** Medical education is steadily facing the issue of modernizing the training process of the health system, aiming to train qualified and dynamic specialists, able to communicate effectively, think creatively and freely. When applying counseling techniques in relationship with patients, a future physician shall: be mindful of these various techniques; be empathic; communicate effectively; be able to control their emotions and show assertive behavior.

**Aim of the study.** Determine the level of training of future physicians for the application of counseling techniques in relationship with patients.

**Materials and methods.** The sample research consists of 50 subjects - future doctors graduate students, 6th year, specialty General Medicine. To achieve the research's purpose, four tools were used in the experiment: Questionnaire to determine the knowledge level of patient counseling techniques; Questionnaire to assess doctor-patient communication skills; Questionnaire "Are you an assertive person?"; Questionnaire for self-evaluation and level of emotional intelligence.

1. **Results.** The results describe the abilities of doctor-patient communication (empathic, assertive, comprehensive communication, active listening, emotional intelligence etc.). Thus, comprehensive communication skills were identified in 12% of the questioned students; 46% high level and 42% medium level; 50% of students scored an average level of assertiveness; 50% of students gained scores that reveal a high level of assertiveness; No results showed a low level of assertiveness; 44% of prospective doctors have achieved a "high" level of developed emotional intelligence and 54% have a "good" level of same skill; The "average" level was recorded for only one student, which represents 2%.

**Conclusions.** Basic counseling skills that a physician must hold include: consideration, empathic understanding, active listening, summarizing and verifying; non-critical acceptance; paraphrase, reflection, using various types of questions with a minimal promptitude, ability to provide feedback, using alternatives to questions; challenge, confrontation, work with defensive persons; solve problems.

**Key words:** dialogue, communication, doctor-patient relationship, counseling, counseling techniques