

**Conclusions.** Acquired experience indicates that initiation of intensive treatment at the initial stage (appropriate thermal shock therapy, septic complications prevention, early surgical restoration of damaged skin) allows achieving positive results in aforementioned surgical pathology.

**Key words:** burns, tissue damage, surgical treatment

## **ETHICS AND DEONTOLOGY**

### **385. BIOETHIC APPROACH TO DECISIONAL MANAGEMENT IN PATIENT CARE**

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**Introduction.** The ethical framework of decision-making in palliative care is determined by the applicability of the following bioethical principles: autonomy, benevolence, nonmaleficency and justice. These values need to be mastered to highlight all features of the person involved in decision making: cognitive, affective, social, and spiritual.

**Aim of the study.** To emphasize the bioethical elements that contribute to the formation of a moral image that involves taking a medical decision regarding pain management.

**Materials and methods.** Theoretical and bioethical studies have been used, respectively hermeneutics as a main method.

**Results.** The process of death, suffering and pain become notions directly tangential to the cultural aspects and customs established in a society. As a result the needs for unanimity of medical-biological, ethical, religious and philosophical approaches are particularly clear. The notion of pain in palliative care is not limited only to its somatic component, but extends to a concept of total suffering that includes moral and spiritual one. In this context, a fundamental role is played by the interdisciplinary dialogue of specialists to alleviate the pain in suffering patients.

**Conclusions.** Involvement of hermeneutics in the palliative act configures the objective of interpreting the patient's condition, in particular to determine how pain relief can be achieved. The reduction of physical pain in terminal patients is possible, in the vast majority of situations, by the use of analgesics, by proper care (care of their mouth, skin, etc.). Physical sufferings before death are not always effectively eliminated by the application of the listed methods. For this they should be accompanied by moral-spiritual counseling. Supporting spiritual counseling for patients in the terminal phase consists of active listening and verbal supportive interventions and clarification of existential themes that arise in the patient. The ethical element that guides the relief of physical suffering is the professional attitude of the team involved in the palliative act in accordance with the conditions for achieving human dignity.

**Key words.** bioethics, theoretical medicine, palliative act, pain, suffering, quality of life

### **386. BIOETHIC LANDMARKS IN THE APPROACH OF ENDOCRINE DISORDERS**

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**Introduction.** The endocrine system coordinates the functions of various organs through hormones that are released into the bloodstream from specific cell types within the endocrine glands. Contemporary endocrine disruptions are multifactorial, many of the conditions are determined by the natural and social environment. In the case of patients with endocrine disorders, the polydimensional approach addresses the diversity of factors, namely from the conceptual positions of different fields: sociology, biostatistics, medical management, social medicine. Still more pronounced, bioethics is involved with a dual role, regulator and direct involvement in the strategy of the medical act

**Aim of the study.** To explore the multidimensional approach of patients with endocrine disorders. Optimizing the medical act by involving bioethics.

**Materials and methods.** Consulting of scientific, statistical-sociological and ethno-bioethical publications autochthonous and from abroad. The methods that were applied: analytical, descriptive, bioethical, and sociological.

**Results.** Endocrine disorders nowadays are a major health challenge and affect more and more people, and the indifference to this situation has an ever more pressing impact on the world's population. In case of endocrine disorders, the doctor-patient relationship must be a special, collaborative one. This is a particular relationship in the context of care of the contemporary patient with endocrine disorder. Nowadays there is a new form of ethical thinking in medicine - the bioethical one - which examines the problems in order to respect the life, autonomy and dignity of each individual throughout his life. Optimization of endocrine medical act through the involvement of bioethics has a favorable role for both the patient population and the general medical field.

**Conclusion.** 1. The patient with endocrine disorders is a real challenge to approach that requires a psychological, medical treatment throughout his life and a radical change in lifestyle. 2. Endocrine problems are both medical and social, requiring continuous education in multidisciplinary patient teams. 3. A significant importance has the involvement of bioethics in the endocrine medical act.

**Key words:** bioethics, endocrine disorder.

### **387. BIOETHICAL ASPECTS OF THE PLACEBO AND NOCEBO EFFECT IN THE MEDICAL ACT**

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**Introduction.** The use of words, mimics and the promotion of the properties of some drugs have a considerable effect in medicine. Every doctor has this tool at his disposal. Patients are very receptive to both positive and negative suggestions. These reactions are emphasized in critical situations, such as the pre-operative period, serious illness or accident. Thus, being aware of the importance of these effects, we realize the need to correlate with the bioethics principles.

**Aim of the study.** To reveal the bioethical aspects of the placebo effect in the contemporary medical act.

**Materials and methods.** The study has used published scientific research, sociological studies and statistical data. Bioethical and sociological methods have been applied.

**Results.** Following the placebo treatment, due to positive thinking and trust in the doctor, not only the patient's mood changes, but also obvious psychosomatic effects are noticed, thus facilitating the medical act optimization.

At the same time, the nocebo side effect occurs when the patient feels worse after the doctor's wrong counseling and receiving a real or false pill, and not trusting in the therapy. The power of