

**Materials and methods.** WHO's guideline about safe abortion, legislative acts of the Republic of Moldova about women's health protection, statistical year-books, different sources from bioethical, social and ethical areas, own sociological analyzes based on different observations.

**Results.** Over time, the subject of abortion has evaluated in parallel with morality and social traditions strongly connected with different culture forms. Also have appeared various specialized structures in public health system, which deal with the elaboration of the new, more efficient methods of abortion. Thereby now, we have a medical comfort of abortion, feticide being a common practice that is considered a banal, accessible medical procedure. In parallel, the ethical approach of this problem does not have a clear answer, so the discussions on the abortion topic continues in condition of the new technological society.

**Conclusions.** 1. The women's right to abortion results from their bodily autonomy, considered to be a fundamental human right, but the abortion cannot be a norm in our society, it continues to be an unsolved, difficult ethical problem; 2. Bioethics is looking for optimal ways of avoiding the moral conflicts and gives different logical recommendations that correspond with its principles; so bioethics carries out its main function of protecting the human's life, in any form of its manifestation; 3. In the present day, it becomes necessary to have an interdisciplinary approach of the abortion problem, with the aid of bioethics.

**Key words:** bioethics, abortion, life protection, moral decision, the right to decide.

### **352. THE ETHICAL DILEMMA OF BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS IN CASE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS**

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**Introduction.** A healthcare system is predisposed to ethical questions and dilemmas, if they are not solved in a right way, they can endanger professional action, the quality of medical assistance or user's decision. Thus, the doctors experiment a difficult situation to solve, because they have to choose between respecting patient's autonomy or the legal devices that control the practice.

**Aim of the study.** To elucidate the necessity of approaching the problem of blood transfusion in the case of religious believers (Jehovah's Witnesses) from the bioethics perspective, to overcome the difficulty of the medical team's action in emergencies.

**Materials and methods.** Legislative acts of the Republic of Moldova about blood transfusion; the medical professional deontological code; the medical, medical bioethics and social bioethics sources. The methods applied: bioethical, sociological, analytical and descriptive methods.

**Results.** Nowadays, in our country there are about 20.000 of Jehovah's Witnesses. The ethical dilemma appears in the emergency situations when the patient's life is in danger and there are not other procedures to intervene than the blood transfusion or there is no time to try a legal intervention towards Jehovah's Witnesses or to accept any refusal. According to law, making decision using bioethics principles from the deontological code of medical assistance is legitimate, so the intervention is not criminal if the blood transfusion is necessary. A difficult situation is created in the case of the vulnerable contingent of patients, especially teenagers.

**Conclusions.** 1) The legal regulations do not attribute the absolute value to religious liberty from this point of view; 2) If a life threat is imminent the medical intervention is not a crime even without patient's or his legal representative's consent; 3) It remains an ethical dilemma in approaching the legal perception of religious beliefs.

**Keywords:** bioethics, religious confession, blood transfusion, freedom of choose.

### **353. CONFIGURING THE ESSENTIAL TOPICS OF VULNERABILITY IN CHILDREN WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES**

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**Introduction.** Children with type 1 diabetes represent a specific vulnerable contingent. Minors themselves are part of the vulnerable population at its core. The level of vulnerability increases with the addition of chronic conditions with a major degrading effect on the body. This situation is a subject of ethical approach that can contribute to the reasonable maintenance of the quality of life of children with type 1 diabetes.

**Aim of the study.** Highlighting the basic aspects of vulnerability of the youth contingent with type 1 diabetes for ethical approach.

**Materials and methods.** A contingent of 38 children of both sexes with type 1 diabetes, aged 7-15, and undergoing rehabilitation in the "Sergheevka" Sanatorium in Odessa region, Ukraine, was studied from July to August 2019. During the year 2019 also five minors were observed, within the University Clinic of the *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova. Literature from the field of ethics, bioethics, and medical management was used. The methods applied: phenomenological, bioethical, sociological, structuralist methods.

**Results.** The manifestation of vulnerability in children with type 1 diabetes highlights a number of medical, managerial and behavioral problems. In the quota of children with type 1 diabetes, there is an increased degree of vulnerability, which negatively influences the quality of their life. Among the factors that influence this state of affairs are: 1) deficiencies of practical skills in children to manifest a drug behavior and a proper diet; 2) informational deficiencies about the disease they have and the right way of life to be followed; 3) psychological problems - a large part (43%) periodically manifests moderate depressive states, and about 20% are indifferent to the pathology and their consequences in the future. Of major importance is the proper maintenance of the doctor-patient relations, the trust in the doctor, the observance of the common actions meant to ensure the adequate therapeutic integrity. Medical success, increasing and maintaining optimal quality of life of children with type 1 diabetes, depends largely on the application of bioethical principles.

**Conclusions.** 1. In the quota of children with type 1 diabetes, there is a marked interdependence between the state of vulnerability and the quality of life. 2. Effective actions are needed to reduce the vulnerability and improve the quality of life. 3. The application of bioethical principles is an effective criterion for therapeutic optimization and vulnerability reduction.

**Key words:** vulnerability, bioethics, quality of life, type 1 diabetes, children.