

ETHICS AND DEONTOLOGY SECTION

350. COLORECTAL PATHOLOGIES, EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BIOETHICAL VISION

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Introduction. Colorectal pathologies are increasingly common, especially colon and rectal cancer. I chose to study this topic because we have a slow but steady growth of oncological diseases in most countries of the world. People do not know the causes and symptoms of these diseases and the problem area being an intimate one, consequently the appeal to the specialist is often neglected.

Aim of the study. Study of the basic epidemiological indicators of colorectal cancer in the Republic of Moldova. Elucidation of early and late detection of colorectal cancer.

Materials and methods. Materials for the present study have served the data of the Cancer Registry of the Oncology Institute of the Republic of Moldova for the period of 2008-2018. Based on these data, the basic epidemiological indicators of colorectal cancer in the Republic of Moldova were studied and evaluated. The statistical analysis method has calculated the prognosis of the incidence of colonic and rectal cancer for the years 2015 – 2018.

Results. Morbidity due to colorectal cancer is slowly rising, but continues to increase in recent years, in 2008 - 15.5% 000 compared to 2018 - 28.8% 000. The number of new cases of colorectal cancer detected annually in the same time period has almost doubled, from 556 to 1029 in 2018. This fact allowed colorectal cancer to be located in 2010, with morbidity of 12.6% of all neoplasms, at the forefront of the pathology structure in oncology.

Conclusions. Overall survival over 5 years constitutes 46.4% in colon cancer and 43.6% in rectal cancer. This unsatisfactory result is conditioned by the low rate of early detection of this disease as well as the late addressing of patients.

Key words: colorectal cancer, epidemiology, ethics

351. ABORTION: BETWEEN MORAL DECISION AND CLINICAL PRACTICE

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Introduction. In the present, abortion is a polarizing and divisive issue that raises discussions about ethical and medical problem. Actually, the abortion ethics became more emphasized with the appearance of the question “When does a human life begin?” Despite of different medical achievements and the evolving of ethics, abortion remains a multilateral topic.

Aim of the study. The analysis of abortion from a bioethical perspective for facilitating the multilateral approach of the life`s beginning and interruption.

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.