

Aim of the study. To identify the essential moments of the vaccination process of children in Moldova and to highlight the importance of the doctor-parent relationship.

Materials and methods. There were used scientific reference publications, clinical protocols, various mass-media reports on vaccination, as well as other sources available on internet. There were studied results of a questionnaire applied on a lot of 40 respondents (parents) from rural and urban areas with the age between 21-45 years.

Results. The research conducted on 40 parents (mothers and fathers) illustrates the following positions regarding vaccination: 30% complain about weak information correlations in the doctor-patient-parent relationships; 70% recognize the application of vaccination of children in the context of their vulnerability; 85% identify certain fears of somatic integrity regarding the effect of applying organized immunization; and more than 55% have no fear accepting collective integration with an unvaccinated child. The main characteristic trait attributed to the child is the vulnerability, children being the first ones included in the risk group. The principle of vulnerability highlights the fragility and harmlessness of the growing organism in the event of a possible virotic or microbial infection. It emphasizes the problem of violation of fundamental rights and freedoms of both the child and adults: vaccination becomes mandatory in its form, being imposed as a requirement to admit the child in different institutions (like schools and kindergartens).

Conclusions. (1) Vaccination is a particular subject of current medical-bioethical analysis. (2) The basic issues of the bioethical analysis of the vaccination refer to therapeutic integrity, the vulnerability of the children, the doctor-parent relations, freedom, and the responsibility. (3) The intransigence towards vaccination is mainly due to the deficiencies of medical management. (4) The bioethical approach of the vaccination problems contains an important potential to optimize the immunization process through immunization.

Key words: bioethics, immunization, vulnerability, integrity, doctor-parent relationship.

357. SPECIFIC OF THE INFORMED CONSENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction. The informed consent represents an essential act in the accomplishment of the medical practice by which the patient participates in the medication. The bioethical, legal and medical doctrine regarding the informed consent reveals some key requirements regarding its content, but there are also some particularities that designate the cultural and professional nuances of ethical, legal and, last but not least, practical aspects that should be known both by physicians and patients for their correct application.

Aim of the study. The research aims to elucidate some particularities of the informed consent in the national environment, based on the bioethical, legal and medical aspects.

Materials and methods. At the completion of the study it was necessary to study materials from various books, journal articles and publications in volumes on bioethics, medicine and law, and statistical data obtained from official sources. The paper was structured and

rendered by the analysis method, the comparative method, the statistical and hermeneutical method.

Results. The ethical ground of the informed consent is achieved by respecting the dignity of the patient as a human being, presenting the patient's right to conscious self-determination and ensuring his safety in the doctor-patient relationship crystallized in the diagnosis and treatment phase. Procedurally, the informed consent comprises three essential components: informing the patient; patient awareness of the information received; assuming and expressing free and benevolent consent to medical tactics. Some sociological data reflect a positive attitude (72.6%) towards the regulation and the way of implementing in the medical practice the informed consent, which represents an opportunity to consolidate the patients' rights at the national level. At the same time, there are blank areas that need improvement (56.4%). It is important for the medical workers to raise awareness and make every effort to achieve this social goal.

Conclusions. Some positions that reflect the specificity of the informed consent in the Moldovan environment area are fixed on the idea that: 1. The informed consent balances the moral and legal protection of the health care provider (physician, hospital, medical center, etc.) and the patient's rights; 2. Some practical medical aspects that frequently induce informed consent are required to be optimized; 3. The importance of informed consent is emphasized in potential cases of malpractice.

Key words: informed consent, bioethics, Republic of Moldova, patients' rights, malpractice.

358. THE PRINCIPLE OF AUTONOMY AND ITS PARTICULARITIES IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

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Introduction. Bioethical literature describes the patient's autonomy as his capacity and authority to decide freely in accordance with a self-chosen plan while realizing the impact of its own actions and without being influenced in his decisions. These traits of autonomy become premises for analysis and debate for many contexts in medical community. Also, this subject includes current interpretations, as a great number of patients still tolerate paternalistic approaches, either out of indifference or health culture.

Aim of the study. The purpose of the study consist in highlight from a theoretical point of view some bioethical particularities which express the context of implementation of the autonomy principle in the local community.

Materials and methods. For this study it was necessary to select materials from various books, articles and collections on bioethics, medicine and law, statistical data obtained from official sources. The work was structured and rendered by the method of analysis, comparative method, statistical and hermeneutic method.

Results. Recent statistical reports on the health system indicate that only 71% of patients undergoing surgery have confirmed that they have signed the informed consent form. At the same time, the majority of respondents confirmed that they were sufficiently informed about planned medical interventions and risks, the percentage of which was higher in republican hospitals (79.1%) than in district hospitals (70.4%). Similarly, 25.5% of respondents announced that they had been insufficiently informed or they had not been informed at all.