

1. ETHICS AND MEDICINE.

TOPIC 1. Introduction to the study of bioethics (2 hours).

1. The concepts of "ethics", "medical professional ethics", "deontology", "biomedical ethics", "bioethics"..
2. Various interpretations of the concept of "bioethics". Bioethics in a wide and narrow meaning.
3. Bioethics as an academic discipline, its place in the structure of medical University disciplines.
4. Goals and objectives of studying bioethics.

TOPIC 2. Ethics as a science of morality (2 hours).

1. The concepts of "ethics", "morality", "etiquette".
2. Ethics as the science of morality, its place in the system of scientific knowledge.
3. The problem of the Genesis of morality, the main concepts of its origin (naturalistic, religious, socio-historical, etc.).
4. The structure of morality (moral consciousness, moral relations, moral activity).
5. Functions of morality.
6. Basic moral categories and principles (good, evil, justice, collectivism, individualism, tolerance, honor, dignity, happiness, will, freedom, responsibility, love, friendship, care).

TOPIC 3. History of ethics and development of medicine (2 hours).

1. Aristotle's ethical theory. Traditional moral theory and medical ethics.
2. Christian ethics of the Middle ages (Augustine Aurelius). Medicine and religion.
3. Kant's "categorical imperative". Kant's deontological theory in a medical context.
4. Utilitarian concepts in the ethics of capitalism (I. Bentham, J.S. Mill, J. Moore; "the theory of reasonable egoism" by T. Hobbes, K. Helvetius, etc.). Utilitarianism in medical ethics.
5. The overthrow of traditional morality in the teaching of F. Nietzsche. F. Nietzsche on the doctor and healing.
6. "Ethics of reverence for life" by A. Schweitzer as the main principle of moral attitude to life.

TOPIC 4. Morality as a form of regulation of medical activity (2 hours).

1. Forms of social regulation of human activity: law, morality, etiquette, religion, traditions, customs, etc.
2. Specificity of morality as a form of behavior regulation. Conscience and duty as mechanisms of moral control.
3. Morals and the main spheres of public life (morals and Economics, morals and politics, morals and science, morals and art, etc.).
4. The moral dimension of human existence and the moral motivation of human activity. The concept of moral choice and moral action.
5. Features of social regulation of medical activity. The problem of correlation of legal and moral regulation.

QUESTIONS AND TASKS FOR INDIVIDUALWORK.

1. Determine the difference between the concepts of "ethics" and "morality".

2. What is the specificity of morality as a form of regulation of relations between people?
3. What do shame, conscience, and remorse play in a person's moral life?
4. How does morality differ from law?

RESEARCH PAPERS.

1. The moral idea of justice in the history of philosophy.
2. Christian understanding of justice as charity (the gospel parable of the merciful Samaritan).
3. The concept of duty in Kant's moral philosophy.
4. F. Nietzsche about doctors and healing.
5. Image of a doctor in the works of Russian writers (optional).
6. Problems of medical ethics in the works of Russian writers (by choice).

2. MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND DEONTOLOGY.

TOPIC 5. Medical ethics in the system of ethical knowledge (2 hours).

1. The concept of "professional ethics". The main types of professional ethics.
2. Features of medical ethics as professional ethics. Humanistic specifics of medical activity.
3. Medical deontology: concept, tasks.
4. Moral requirements to the doctor's personality as the Central problem of medical deontology.
5. The specifics of moral categories in medicine (good and evil as a benefit and harm, compassion and mercy as a personal need, freedom and responsibility in medical activities, tolerance, duty and conscience, honor and dignity of the doctor, etc.).

TOPIC 6. The history of development of medical professional ethics (2 hours).

1. The ethics of Hippocrates is the first medical and ethical document.
2. Medical ethics and Christian values in the culture of the Middle ages.
3. The principle of humanism in Renaissance medicine. Ethics Of Paracelsus.
4. Medical ethics in Modern Western European culture. Corporate and class medical ethics of T. Percival.
5. Development of medical ethics in pre-revolutionary Russia.
6. Medical ethics in the USSR. "Soviet model" of medical ethics (N. A. Semashko).
7. Abuse in medicine in the XX century. «Nuremberg code».
8. The world medical Association (WMA) and its documents on medical ethics.

TOPIC 7. Main problems of medical professional ethics and deontology (6 hours).

Lesson 1.

1. The doctor-patient relationship system as the basis of medical professional ethics and deontology.
2. Basic moral model of the relationship between the doctor and the patient (paternalistic, technical, collegial, contractual).
3. Features of the relationship between a doctor and a patient in various clinical areas (a doctor-a sick child, a doctor-an elderly patient, a doctor-an HIV-infected patient, a doctor-a mentally ill patient, etc.).

4. Features of relationships in the system "doctor-relatives of the patient".

Lesson 2.

1. Ethics of professional interaction in medicine. Medical collegiality and corporate identity. Medical consultation.

2. Moral problems of the relationship of doctors with secondary and Junior medical staff, with representatives of alternative medicine.

3. Taking care of the professional authority and image of the profession is a doctor's moral duty.

4. Etiquette in medical practice.

Lesson 3.

1. Medical secrecy as a problem of medical professional ethics.

2. Features of medical secrecy in certain clinical areas (epidemiology, psychiatry, etc.).

3. The problem of medical error: the ratio of moral and legal aspects.

4. Types of medical errors and ways to prevent them. Attitude to a colleague's mistake: moral and legal aspects.

5. The iatrogenic: definition, types, causes. Moral assessment of iatrogenic lesions.

6. Doctor's word as a therapeutic factor.

TOPIC 8. Moral problems of the organization of the health care system in the modern world (2 hours).

1. Moral aspects of the problem of technization of medical activity.

2. Medical care and medical services. Conflict between the patient's good and financial gain.

3. Moral problems of allocation of scarce health resources. Specifics of moral problems of resource allocation in various health systems (public, private and insurance).

QUESTIONS AND TASKS FOR INDIVIDUALWORK.

1. What features characterize professional ethics?

2. What is the distinctive feature of a doctor's professional ethics?

3. What is the significance of medical ethics in the professional activity of a doctor?

4. Define the concept of "professional duty of a doctor". What is it?

5. Define the concepts of "honor" and "dignity". What is the honor and dignity of a doctor?

6. What is the social responsibility of a doctor?

7. What is the relationship between freedom and responsibility in the work of a doctor?

8. What is the specific nature of compassion in medical practice? How do the concepts of "compassion" and "mercy" relate to each other?

9. What are the main stages in the development of medical ethics? Briefly describe each of them.

10. What principles are formed in medical ethics due to the Christian worldview?

11. What are the main provisions of the Hippocratic oath?

12. What type of doctor-patient relationship is characteristic of the Paracelsus model?

13. Explain the significance of the Nuremberg process in shaping biomedical ethics.

14. What are the features of medical ethics of the Soviet period?

15. List the normative ethical documents that set the guidelines for the medical profession in our time.

16. What are the main models of doctor–patient relationships? Which of them, in Your opinion, is most often used in modern medicine

17. What is the essence of iatrogenic diseases? On what grounds can they be classified?

18. What is the subject of medical secrecy? In what cases is it allowed to be disclosed?

RESEARCH PAPERS.

1. The problem of justice in medicine and healthcare.

2. The problem of professional debt, its specificity in medicine.

3. The Hippocratic oath and modern ethical codes.

4. The ethical justification for the preservation of a paternalistic model of communication between doctor and patient in modern medicine.

5. Features of medical secrecy in certain clinical areas (epidemiology, psychiatry, etc. – optional).