



Bioethics as a Social Institution, Principles and Rules of Biomedical Ethics, the Concept of Bioethics, Different Features of Bioethics in Previous Models of Medical Ethics, Ethics Committees, their Status and Duties

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1. Biomedicine Aesthetics.
2. Models.
3. Duties of the Biomedicine ethics committee.

Bioethics is a multidisciplinary science, the main part of which is the attitude to life and death. Its starting point is the latest advances in biology and biomedicine.

Biomedical ethics is applied medical ethics, which is an integral part of bioethics, which solves personal ethical problems of biomedicine. BTE differs in the dynamics of its problems, from an empirical definition of medical ethics problems to a moral philosophical understanding based on biomedical research and manipulation.

Historically, medical ethics has existed in four main models:

1. Hippocratic model ("oath", "on the law", etc.). The main ethical requirement formulated by Hippocrates is "Do no harm", whose moral essence is the basic medical guarantee of protecting human life. Based on this, the following rules are given: a) any action of the doctor must be in favor of the patient; b) maintaining medical confidentiality; c) respect for human life. Hippocrates marked the beginning of paternalism in medicine.
2. The model of Paracelsus defines the moral attitude of the doctor in terms of the principle of "do good" to the patient. Ethical principles such as humanity, compassion, welfare are put first. Paracelsus believed that the purpose of healing is to create love for one's neighbor. Love is the basis of medicine, in its heart is the power of the doctor, healing must be guided by God and supported by the experience of the doctor. Paracelsus began therapy as an effective component of treatment. He attached special importance to the patient's trust in the doctor.
3. The deontological model of ME was formed at the end of the 18th - beginning of the 19th century. This model assumes moral excellence in the physician's actions. The deontological model is a code that is mandatory to follow the rules in the system of relations between the doctor and the patient, his relatives, colleagues and administration. The basis of this model is



the principle of "observance of duty", so the doctor's ethics and professionalism are his willingness and ability to fulfill the moral requirements of society. Today, there are ethical rules for every profession. Medical deontology has a special place in the nursing process. This is because, on the one hand, a nurse is a doctor's assistant (subordinate position), on the other hand, she independently determines the needs of the patient and the work of nursing care. This puts him in a dilemma that requires not only moral behavior, but a great culture in general. Soviet-era surgeon N. Petrov said that a good nurse should be valued and respected, but not all doctors understand this. The highest ethical duty of a nurse is their selfless service to people, characterized by high spirituality and a tender heart.

4. The biomedical model is based on the principle of respect for human rights and dignity. It involves changing the nature of the doctor-patient relationship. First of all, to eliminate paternalism in medicine and to introduce new models of relationships based on respect for the patient's autonomy and rights (informed, collegial, consultation models). The main principles of the BM model are: patient autonomy, informed consent, "do no harm", confidentiality and truth.

Historical analysis of medical ethics shows that as society changes, ethical principles in medicine change. BME scientific knowledge, humanitarian ethics and all the moral achievements of ME have come down from Hippocrates to the present day.

Tasks of BE committees:

- Discussion of ethical problems arising from unconventional interventions on the human body;
- Monitoring the patient's autonomy and compliance with his rights;
- Citizen consultation on bioethical issues (euthanasia, abortion, transplantology, surrogate motherhood, artificial insemination, clinical trials of drugs and new treatment methods in humans);
- Legal education of medical staff and hospital;
- Formation of hospital policy in the field of bioethics.

Today, a global network of ethics committees is developing in the world; because issues related to human research, organ transplantation, euthanasia, artificial reproduction, cloning, genetic engineering affect the interests of all mankind, not individual countries. Will do..

Structure, legal status and activities of research ethics committees in each country may be different. Research ethics committees are usually established by the government or a government agency (such as a hospital, research institute, or university).

In some cases, research ethics committees are established by private organizations, but they are accountable to the public to some extent (for example, through accreditation). However, there is no reason to assume that the quality of ethics review provided by private committees differs from that provided by a public agency or organization.

The role of ethics committees is to ensure the welfare, safety and protection of those involved in scientific research. In this regard, before the start of the work, it will be evaluated and a positive conclusion of the ethical committee will be issued, and in the future, continuous monitoring will be carried out.

Independence of research ethics committees and their members



Research ethics committees should be independent from sponsors, investors, researchers and free from any type of influence (eg political, institutional, professional or commercial). This fact ensures that the interests of the research participants prevail.

Ensuring the independence of scientific ethics committees is not an easy task. This requires appropriate accountability (i.e. the right people are appointed to positions of responsibility) and a balanced membership (i.e. the right people are involved). Members of the research ethics committee should have no conflict of interest or such conflicts should be appropriately resolved and disclosed. Members of the ethics committee may not participate in decision-making regarding a specific research protocol in the event of a conflict of interest.

Structure and activity of the committee

Typically, a scientific ethics committee consists of members whose qualifications and experience allow them to provide appropriate expertise on the ethical, scientific, medical, and financial aspects of research. In many countries, the committee also includes people from outside the scientific community. The members of the committee are appointed by the authorized body for the term determined in accordance with the established procedure. The committee may decide to invite external experts who are not members of the committee to consult on a particular project.

Appropriate composition of research ethics and standard operating procedures (SOP) committees

Research ethics committees should ensure that their written procedures comply with national or local and/or institutional requirements and their own standard operating procedures.

In a number of countries, guidelines and regulations should regulate the procedures of research ethics committees as follows:

Procedure for holding meetings;

The procedure for issuing applications for expertise;

The procedure for decision-making by the scientific ethics committee at regular meetings, including the minimum quorum (ie, the minimum number of people who must be present and participate in order to make a decision);

The procedure for conducting an ethical examination;

The rule that it is impossible to involve any person in scientific research before the ethics committee has made a written positive decision about the research;

The duty of investigators to immediately notify the ethics committee of any significant protocol or safety changes, including serious and unexpected adverse (IRD) changes.

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