

THE ROLE OF BIOETHICS IN MODERN MEDICINE

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Abstract

This article provides information on bioethics and provides detailed comments on contemporary bioethical issues. It is also emphasized about medical ethics and its history. Medical problems and suggestions for solutions are presented.

Key words: medicine, medical ethics, biomedicine, technology, transplantation, euthanasia, genetics

INTRODUCTION

We are living in a time when time and space are moving towards further development, and human space is also becoming the essence of development and scientific innovations, and it is mingling with it. For thousands of years, mankind has been constantly striving for excellence, striving for it, and working tirelessly to create comfort and well-being for itself. It would be safe to say that the scientific revolution, which began in the second half of the last century, was and continues to be manifested at an even higher level in the fields of medicine, biology and technology, as well as in many other fields. In these areas, scientific innovations are moving towards progress to such an extent that many scientific accuracy and opportunities in it are causing a conflict of serious and serious, reflective, conflicting thoughts in the human and moral mind. Conducted scientific experiments, new pharmaceutical preparations, modern scientific and technological research and social and moral situations that arise in similar situations are increasing the scale of ethical problems in this matter. Modern scientific innovations in biomedicine and their application in practice expand the scope of ethical problems in this regard and complicate the field of discussion. We all know that the traditional values of biomedicine, such as "do no harm", kindness, charity, devotion to duty, and other similar qualities, are sometimes overlooked by the representatives of the field, and the problems in this regard require solutions.

Bioethics is an interdisciplinary field of research aimed at understanding, discussing and solving ethical problems arising from recent advances in biomedical science and health care practice, while in modern society, bioethics, on the one hand, is concerned with the relationship between the development and application of new biomedical knowledge and technologies. the regulation of conflicts and tensions that arise, on the other hand, functions as an evolving specific social institution designed for the individual and society. The main problems of biomedical ethics partially overlap and sometimes complement the problems of classical medical ethics:

Right to life;

Abortion, contraception, sterilization;

New reproductive technologies;

Right to die, euthanasia;

Conducting biomedical experiments on humans;

Genetics, genetic technologies;

Organ transplantation;

Psychiatry and human rights;
Ethical problems of HIV infection;
Interprofessional communication in medicine;
Social justice issues in medicine.
The main problems of bioethics:

- protection of patients' rights (including HIV-infected patients, psychiatric patients, children and other authorized patients);
- equality in health care;
- relations with wildlife (ecological aspects of the development of biomedical technologies);
- abortion, contraception and new reproductive technologies (artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization with subsequent implantation of the embryo into the uterus, surrogate motherhood);
- modern genetics (gene diagnostics, gene therapy and engineering);
- stem cell manipulation:
- cloning (therapeutic and reproductive);
- providing medical care to seriously ill patients (hospice and palliative care organizations);
- suicide and euthanasia (passive or active, voluntary or violent).

All of these issues affect everyone's interests and require new philosophical, legal, and medical understandings and solutions. Minimum knowledge in the field of bioethics is necessary for everyone, the whole life of people from birth to death is the focus of medicine.

Ethics is one of the urgent problems of the present time. Solving the problem does not require comprehensive coverage, but it consists in providing general information about the main problems and principles of current ethics, helping the future young generation to educate the feelings of social and moral responsibility, compassion, and humanitarianism.

Ethics (Greek: "philosophy of morality", "custom") is a philosophical study that studies and determines the customs and moral norms of a person or society. Each industry has its own ethics in its development and growth. For example, there are "Business Ethics" in business, "Medical Ethics" in medicine, and similar ethical philosophies. Medical ethics is a component of applied medical ethics, bioethics, which is aimed at solving specific ethical problems of medicine.

The history of bioethics covers more than three thousand years. In ancient India, doctors took an ethical oath as early as the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. Doctors have conducted various studies in order to study this field in depth. The ethics of medical research on humans and animals also has a long history, but for some time the ethical and legal problems associated with their implementation have attracted the attention of society and researchers, as they do today. It should be noted that researchers are among the first to pay attention to the existence of these problems and propose approaches to their solution. From a historical point of view, there are four main models of medical ethics:

1. The Hippocratic model ("Oath", "In the people of the law", etc.) "Do no harm" is the main ethical requirement expressed by Hippocrates, and the essence of its moral content is the guarantee of fundamental medicine in human life.
2. Paracelsus' model defines the moral attitude of the doctor to the patient in terms of the demand "Do good". Ethical principles such as humanity, compassion, and kindness are of primary importance.
3. The deontological model of medical ethics was formed at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, and this model requires moral integrity in the doctor's character.

Problems of modern medicine, medical ethics, and its problems are the most important terms of the present time. Innovations and technologies in the field of medicine are changing every day, which also affects medical ethics.

The problems of modern medicine include several problems, such as genetic editing, robots, and

transplantation of manufactured organs. These issues also focus on medical ethics, as they raise questions about how these new technologies might affect humanity. Medical ethics aims to ensure respect and justice for humanity in the processes carried out in the field of medicine. This requires protection of the rights of all persons, fairness and respect for the person in the relationship between doctors and patients. These problems and issues lead to the further development of the field of modern medicine. Therefore, it is very important for professionals and scientific societies dealing with the problems of medical ethics and modern medicine to work on these problems and issues.

The problems of modern medicine, medical ethics, religious, cultural and legal problems in the use of tools and equipment are wide-ranging issues. These problems include human, natural, social and political indicators. Therefore, it is very important to learn about modern medical problems and medical ethics, to have knowledge and to find a scientific approach to these problems. Through this knowledge, it is possible to save people's lives, protect their rights, and help the development of medicine.

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