

**PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION  
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND MEDICINE"  
Department of Fundamental Disciplines**

**WORKING PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**" DEONTOLOGY IN MEDICINE "**

**LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION** Second (master's) level  
**DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION** Master's degree  
**BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE** 22 Healthcare  
**SPECIALTY** 222 Medicine

Reviewed and approved  
at the meeting of the Academic Council  
Protocol No. 1, dated August 01, 2016

**Kiev 2016**

**Working program of education discipline Human Anatomy for the preparation of students of higher education of the second (master's) level of higher education in specialty 222 Medicine.**

## 1. Informational description of the academic discipline

Name indicators	Branch of knowledge The level of higher education is the second	Characteristic academic discipline
The number of credits is 3	Field of knowledge – "Healthcare"	Full-time education
The number of topics is 10	Specialties	A year of training
the total number of hours - 90	221 "Dentistry"	2nd
	222 "Medicine"	Semester
		I I I -
		Lectures
		10 hours -
	Degree of higher education: master's degree	Seminary
		20 hours -
		Independent work
		60 hours -
		Type of control: current and final control - exam.

## INTRODUCTION

The study program of the academic discipline "Deontology in Medicine" is compiled in accordance with the Standard of Higher Education of Ukraine (hereinafter - the Standard) for the diploma training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the field of knowledge 22 "Health Care":

- specialties 221 "Dentistry", specialties 222 "Medicine";
- educational program in the discipline "Deontology in medicine"

### Description of the academic discipline (abstract) of the academic discipline.

Reforms in the system of organization of health care for the population, one of the main tasks of the future doctor, involve parity relations with patients at all levels of providing medical care. The purpose of this communication is the mutual benefit of both the patient from the received treatment and the doctor from the results of his work. Students study the key issues of legal and ethical aspects of the doctor's medical activity; ethical laws and positions in medicine; human rights in the health care system; provisions on the patient's consent to certain types of medical interventions; the essence of a doctor's professional morality in modern society; moral, ethical and legal aspects of regulating the activities of medical workers; medical offenses, official crimes and responsibility for them; official documents regulating the doctor's work; moral and legal aspects of conducting clinical experiments and research; moral and legal, medical and legal aspects of euthanasia; prevention of suicidal cases, etc.

The work program of the study discipline "Deontology in medicine" consists of 10 topics. The study "Deontology in medicine" is carried out: specialties 222 "Medicine" and 221 "Dentistry" in the 3rd semester of the 2nd year of study.

The subject of study of the educational discipline "Deontology in medicine" is the moral consciousness of a person, the moral dimension of professional activity. principles of behavior of medical workers in order to ensure the maximum benefit for the patient.

**Interdisciplinary connections** : the study of the academic discipline is connected with the knowledge of the academic disciplines taught in the 1st year: "Philosophy" and "History of Medicine", "History of

Ukraine and Ukrainian Culture". In turn, "Deontology in Medicine" is subject-wise integrated with disciplines that provide further humanitarian and professional training of medical students.

### **1. The purpose and tasks of the educational discipline**

The goal of medical deontology is the formation in students of high principles of spirituality, morality and medical and deontological approaches in the future profession of a doctor, understanding the place and role of medical deontology in complex treatment, rehabilitation, diagnosis and prevention of diseases.

**The main tasks** of studying the discipline "Deontology in medicine" are to acquaint students with the latest developments in the field of medical deontology, bioethics, norms and principles of international law of medical activity as a future specialist. To reveal the problems of the relationship between the doctor - the patient - relatives, and the relationship of society with socially problematic diseases. To teach the future doctor tolerance, to expand the spectrum of clinical thinking, to give the primary skills of direct resolution of conflicts, as an indirect and direct participant in them. To form among students a sense of the highest socio-legal, moral and professional responsibility in the process of future activities. To explain to future doctors the moral and ethical principles of solving certain problems of caring for the chronically ill and disabled, providing assistance to patients with AIDS, narcology and oncology from the standpoint of a biotic worldview.

As a result of studying the academic discipline "Deontology in Medicine", the student should **know:**

- key issues of legal and ethical aspects of medical activity of a doctor;
- ethical laws and positions in medicine;
- human rights in the health care system;
- regulations on the patient's consent to certain types of medical interventions;
- the essence of the doctor's professional morality in modern society;
- moral, ethical and legal aspects of regulating the activities of medical workers;
- medical offenses, official crimes and responsibility for them;
- official documents regulating the doctor's work;
- knows the basics of evidence-based medicine;
- moral and legal aspects of conducting clinical experiments and research;
- moral and legal, medical and legal aspects of euthanasia;
- prevention of suicidal cases;
- rules of business communication and official etiquette;
- the basis of ethical norms of the relationship of medical workers in the middle of the team and with patients.
- features of communication in compliance with the norms of deontology;
- basic moral and ethical principles of care for psychiatric, oncological patients, and drug addicts;

**be able:**

- communicate with a sick person in a professional manner, with understanding and compassion; to maintain medical secrecy and loyalty to the "Oath of Hippocrates";
- use knowledge of deontology and medical ethics in various areas of a doctor's professional activity;
- to interpret the acquired knowledge in everyday communication for the formation of oneself as a person and a future doctor;
- informs the patient about the purpose, course and possible risks of the proposed diagnostic or therapeutic measures and obtains his/her informed consent;
- communicates to the patient and his/her family information about unfavorable prognosis;
- takes into account in the process of therapeutic proceedings therapeutic process the subjective needs and expectations of the patient resulting from due to socio-cultural conditions;
- respects ethical patterns in professional activities;

- respects patient rights, including: right to protection of personal data, right to intimacy, the right to information about the state of health, the right to give informed consent for treatment or withdrawal of treatment, and the right to die with dignity;
- to form proper professional relationships of the future doctor in the team and when communicating with patients both during training and when performing medical, scientific, research and other types of activities;
- recognizes signs of behavior anti-health and self-destructive behaviors and responds appropriately to them;
- use the main articles of medical codes in their practical activities;
- builds an atmosphere of trust throughout the the entire treatment process;
- use the legal framework to prevent ethical and moral violations;
- conducts a conversation with the patient adult, child and family using techniques of active listening and expressing empathy, and talks to the patient about their life situation;
- use the legal framework for the protection of patients' rights;
- recognizes own limitations, performs self-assessment of deficits and educational needs educational needs, plans his/her own educational activity;
- demonstrates responsibility for improving his or her qualifications and passing on knowledge to others;
- determine the content and tasks of medical deontology in the structure of modern medical disciplines;
- interpret key issues of legal and ethical aspects of the doctor's medical activity.

**is ready to:**

- aware of its own limitations and the ability to keep learning;
- respects copyright and the rights of the of the subject of scientific research;
- act to avoid medical errors;
- use objective sources of information;
- implement the principles of professional camaraderie and cooperation in a team of specialists, including with representatives of other medical professions, including in a multicultural and multinational environment

**2. Competences and learning outcomes**, the formation of which contributes to the discipline, (interrelationship with the normative content of the training of higher education applicants, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the Standard).

According to the requirements of the discipline standard, students acquire the following competencies: **integral:**

- the ability to learn and master modern knowledge. Know methods of analysis, synthesis and further modern education. Be able to analyze information, make informed decisions, be able to acquire modern knowledge. Establish appropriate connections to achieve goals. Be responsible for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge;
- the ability to apply knowledge in practical situations. Have specialized conceptual knowledge acquired in the learning process. To be able to solve complex tasks and problems that arise in professional activity. Clear and unambiguous presentation of one's own conclusions, knowledge and explanations that justify them to specialists and non-specialists. Be responsible for making decisions in difficult conditions;
- knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity. Have in-depth knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge;
- the ability to effectively form a communication strategy in professional activities. To be responsible for professional development, the ability for further professional training with a high level of autonomy;
- the ability to adapt and act in a new situation. Know the types and methods of adaptation, the principles of action in a new situation. To be able to apply means of self-regulation, to be able to adapt to new situations (circumstances) of life and activity. Establish appropriate connections to achieve results.

**general:**

- the ability to choose a communication strategy; ability to work in a team;
- interpersonal skills;
- the ability to communicate in the native language both orally and in writing;

- the ability to communicate in a second language;
- skills in using information and communication technologies;
- the ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and be modernly educated;
- the ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of the work being performed;

**special (professional, subject):**

- the ability to apply theoretical knowledge and gain practical experience in solving life and professional tasks;
- the ability to establish professional communication on the basis of tolerance.
- processing of state, social and medical information

**Learning outcomes:**

the formation of a comprehensively developed and harmonious personality of the future doctor-citizen of a democratic society based on the knowledge of medical deontology, by mastering a basic set of general and special competencies, theoretical and methodological knowledge of the discipline and practical abilities and skills.

**Applicants for higher education can receive advisory assistance** from the scientific and pedagogical staff of the department, who directly conduct classes, or by sending a written request to the e-mail address

### **3. PROGRAM CONTENT**

#### **Topic 1. Ethics as a science of morality. Professional ethics: essence, main principles and categories**

The origin of the terms "ethics", "morality", "morality". The emergence of ethics as a science and its place in the system of philosophical knowledge. Historical variability of the subject of ethics. Morality and ethics: features of the relationship. The influence of ethics on the formation and development of morality.

The origin and essence of morality, its role in the life of society and man. The main stages of the historical development of morality. Properties of morality as a specific form of social relations. Morality in the system of social values. Humanistic meaning of morality. The main functions of morality: value-normative, regulatory, communicative, worldview, educational.

The structure of morality. Moral consciousness and moral practice. Specificity of moral consciousness. The main elements of moral consciousness: moral feelings, norms, principles, concepts, ideals, moral will. Interrelationship of moral consciousness, activity, relationships. Professionalism as a moral trait of the individual. The place of professional codes in the moral system. Sociocultural prerequisites for the formation and development of professional ethics in the modern world. Types of professional ethics. The concept and social conditioning of professional ethics. The relationship between the general and the personal in professional ethics.

Moral content of professional activity, its purpose, means, methods, results. Professional moral relations.

Basic principles of professional ethics (humanism, justice, legality, patriotism, collectivism) and the specifics of their implementation in professional activity. The relationship between the principles of legality, humanism and justice. The essence and specificity of moral values. Categories of ethics as degrees of knowledge of moral values, their worldview significance.

#### **Topic 2. Medical ethics and deontology, their definition, status and legal support in modern society.**

Defining the concepts of medical ethics and medical deontology, revealing the subject of their study and the range of problems. Definition of medical ethics and its component - medical deontology. The concept of moral, ethical and legal regulation of the activities of medical workers. Ethical laws and positions in medicine. The main stages of the formation of medical deontology.

The main features of medical ethics before the Hippocratic period of society. "Oath of Hippocrates": history of origin and subsequent modification. Development of medical ethics in Kyivan Rus' Contribution of domestic clinicians to the development of the teaching of medical deontology. The goal of medical deontology is to significantly deepen and improve the norms and rules of behavior of medical workers.

### **Topic 3. Biomedical ethics in modern society.**

Bioethics: status, features, conditions of occurrence. The main features of bioethics. Biomedical ethics: status, content, main problems.

Correlation of the concepts of "bioethics", "biomedical" and "medical" ethics.

The effect of the principles of biomedical ethics on experimental research of a therapeutic and non-therapeutic nature and modern biotechnologies. Ethical understanding of genetic engineering problems. Cloning and its ethical consequences. Ethical aspects of treatment of newborns with developmental defects. Moral aspects of conducting experiments on humans, embryos, mentally and physically retarded persons.

### **Topic 4. Legal support of the professional activity of a doctor in modern society.**

International documents of legal support for the professional activity of a doctor. "Nuremberg Code" (1947). The main principles of the "Nuremberg Code": - mandatory voluntary consent of the object of research; - thorough justification of the necessity of conducting the experiment; - the experiment should only confirm the results of experiments on animals; - protection of the subject from any physical and psychological injuries; - exclusion of severe injuries or death of the object of research during the experiment; - exclusion of exceeding the degree of risk above the permissible level; - conducting the experiment by highly qualified specialists; - granting by the executor moral and ethical rights to the subject during the experiment, as well as the right to stop participating in the experiment at any stage.

"Geneva Declaration" (1948). International Code of Medical Ethics (1949). In addition to the "Geneva Declaration", the International Code of Medical Ethics was developed. Adopted by the 3rd General Assembly of the WMA (London, England, October 1949) General duties of the physician.

A doctor should not allow financial interests to influence the free and independent execution of professional decisions for the benefit of patients. Cases of the following types of activities are recognized as unethical: - self-promotion of a doctor, except for those cases when it is allowed by the law of the given country and the International Code of Medical Ethics of the National Medical Association; - paying or receiving any remuneration only for the transmission of someone's recommendations and recommendations of any nature.

Duties of a doctor in relation to patients. Declaration of Helsinki (1964). In July 1964, the WMA at its XIX Assembly in Helsinki adopted the Declaration, which supplements and deepens the "Nuremberg Code".

The International Convention of the UN General Assembly on Civil and Political Rights (1966) defined the principles of conducting all research involving human subjects.

Unlike the Helsinki Declaration, it regulates the moral and ethical principles of medical practice. Tokyo Declaration (1975). At the 29th Assembly of the Academy of Medical Sciences held in Tokyo in 1975, the code of ethics for medical and biological research was revised and supplemented. Legal support of the professional activity of a doctor in Ukraine. Law of Ukraine "Basics of the legislation of Ukraine on health care"

### **Topic 5. Communication as a fundamental property of human life. Deontological aspects of relationships in medical teams during medical and scientific work.**

Communication as a fundamental property of human life. The concept of communication, content, purpose and means of communication.

Communication functions and main types of communication. Communication styles (authoritarian, liberal, democratic). The role of communication in the formation and satisfaction of

human social needs. Communication functions and main types of communication. Respect, compassion, love as moral prerequisites for communication. The paradigm of communication in modern culture. The problem of loneliness as a result of an unsatisfied need for communication.

The role of communication in professional activity. Purpose and means of communication. Barriers in communication. The art of communication and the formation of a positive image. Ethics of communication as a unity of internal and external, content and form.

Concept of etiquette. Social and business (official) etiquette. Speech culture. Appearance.

Professional ethics of the manager. Requirements of correctness, politeness, modesty when communicating with citizens. The importance of communication skills in the work of a doctor.

Communication strategies and tactics. Types of interview questions. The ability to listen. Active listening. The interactive side of communication. The image of a professional is a form of revealing business (professional) qualities and compliance with the rules of etiquette (first of all, official) when performing official duties, the observance of which is mandatory for all employees and employees.

Characteristics of social perception. Effective communication. The concept of "feedback". Communication barriers. The concept of "Empathy". Stages of empathy. Ways of conveying empathy. A person in a situation of ethical choice. Moral norms and rules. Psychology of doctor-nurse-patient relationships. Traditions of humanism in the work of a medical worker. The formation of the medical team and its influence on personality education. Relations between medical workers of different branches. Ethics of relationships in the medical team. Tact and tactlessness in the relations of medical workers.

#### **Topic 6. Basic models of relationships in the doctor-patient system.**

The main types of relationships between a doctor and a patient. A set of relationship models: sacral (paternalistic), technical, collegial, contractual. The main principles of the relationship with the patient are love, mercy, care, beneficence and justice.

The second model is of the "technical" type. The main principle of this model is clarification and mediation.

The third model is collegial. The main principle is equality, where mutual trust plays a decisive role. The fourth model is of the contractual type, which involves the conclusion of a contract, an agreement, an agreement between the parties, which defines the framework of their relationship.

The agreement implies observance of the principles of freedom, personal dignity, honesty, fulfillment of promises and justice.

International documents regulating patient rights. The problem of "distancing" and subordination of doctor and patient in medical practice. Lisbon and Helsinki declarations of patient rights. The concept of "voluntary informed consent". The principle of "informed consent" and "cooperation" of the doctor and the patient. moral actions of the doctor in conditions of dependence of the life and health of the patient.

#### **Topic 7. Iatrogenies and medical errors**

The concept of iatrogenes, their main causes, consequences and prevention.

Iatrogeny is any unwanted or unfavorable consequences of preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic interventions or procedures that lead to violations of body functions, limitation of usual activities and disability or even death; complications of medical measures that have developed as a result of both erroneous and correct actions of the doctor.

The main causes of iatrogeny. Objective and subjective factors of the causes of iatrogenia.

The main types of iatrogeny. Iatropsychogeny, iatropharmacogeny, iatrophysiogeny.

Iatrogeny of influence: medication; manipulative; anesthesia and resuscitation, surgical, alimentary, radiation. Iatrogeny of inaction.

The main ways to avoid iatrogenic disease. Iatrogenic disease, as a result of incompetence of medical staff or excessive mental lability of the patient. Medical errors: definition, essence, types of medical errors.



Classification of medical errors: diagnostic, tactical, deontological. The main causes of medical errors. Freedom and responsibility in the professional activity of a doctor. Moral and legal freedom of the doctor: the right to risk. Prevention of risk and therapeutic errors. Moral choice: the problem of the goal and the means of its achievement in medical practice. The concept of medical offenses, official crimes and responsibility for them. Prevention of medical errors

#### **Topic 8. Medical secret**

Medical confidentiality: definition, essence, main legal documents that guarantee compliance with medical confidentiality in Ukraine and the world. The history of the development of medical secrets - from Ancient India to modern Ukraine. Principles of preserving medical confidentiality.

The patient's right to confidentiality of information about his health condition and possible limitations of this right.

The main legal documents guaranteeing the observance of medicinal secrecy in Ukraine and the world. Guarantees of medical confidentiality in the International Code of Medical Ethics, the Lisbon Declaration on Patient Rights, Art. 132, 145, 387 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Possible limitations of the patient's right to confidentiality List of cases of legal disclosure of medical secrets without the patient's consent.

#### **Topic 9. Deontological aspects of patients' right to life and death.**

Concept of euthanasia; moral and deontological views on suicide. The concept of "hospice". Protection of patients' right to life: transplantation, use of stem cells, artificial insemination, abortions

Ethical and legal problems of technologies that artificially support life. Legal regulation of euthanasia, fetal therapy, cloning, organ transplantation, etc. Correlation between biological entity and legal personality.

Legal regulation of the welcome principle. The problem of "scientific legality". The concept of transplantation: history and modernity. Moral problems of transplantology. Xenotransplantation. Ethical and legal principles of transplantation of human organs. Law of Ukraine "On Transplantation of Organs and Other Anatomical Materials to Humans".

The concept of donation and transfusion.

Bioethical problems of blood transfusion. Law of Ukraine "On donating blood and its components".

Legal models for taking organs from cadaveric donors.

Bioethical problems of cloning human organs.

Ethical problems of biobanks of organs and tissues.

#### **Topic 10. Basic deontological approaches in oncology, psychiatry, gerontology, pediatrics.**

Deontological aspects of a doctor's relationship with a drug-addicted, HIV-infected, and AIDS patient. Moral and ethical problems of HIV/AIDS are the cause of the hidden epidemic in Ukraine. Aid to AIDS patients. HIV/AIDS epidemic. People living with HIV/AIDS and HIV-vulnerable groups.

Bioethical problems during the treatment of patients with HIV/AIDS. Rights of people living with HIV/AIDS. Human rights activities in the field of HIV/AIDS.

Criminalization of drug use in Ukraine. Stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS.

Psychological features of a person who has encountered cancer. Problems of truthful information for cancer patients. The patient is an active participant in the treatment process.

Legal regulation of cancer care. Psychology of the cancer patient. Cancerophobia. Doctor's behavior and psychotherapy when working with cancer patients.

Bioethical problems of pain and analgesia.

Definition and principles of palliative care. Rights of palliative patients. The rights of patients with a limited life expectancy.

Peculiarities of observing the rights of minor patients. Ethical requirements for the organization of examination of children. Iatrogenic conditions in children's patients.

Child rights. Violation of the child's rights by adults who supervise it. Ethical problems of genetic counseling of children. Convention on the Rights of the Child. Care and support of children with HIV infection.

#### 4. The structure of the academic discipline

Names of meaningful modules and topics	In total	Number of hours				
		lecture	sem.	lab	ind.	s.s.
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Topic 1. Ethics as a science of morality. Professional ethics: essence, main principles and categories	10	2	2			6
Topic 2. Medical ethics and deontology, their definition, status and legal support in modern society.	10	2	2			6
Topic 3. Biomedical ethics in modern society.	8		2			6
Topic 4. Legal support of the professional activity of a doctor in modern society.	8		2			6
Topic 5. Communication as a fundamental property of human life. Deontological aspects of relationships in medical teams during medical and scientific work.	10	2	2			6
Topic 6. Basic models of relationships in the doctor-patient system.	8		2			6
Topic 7. Iatrogenies and medical errors	10	2	2			6
Topic 8. Medical secret	8		2			6
Topic 9. Deontological aspects of patients' right to life and death.	10	2	2			6
Topic 10. Basic deontological approaches in oncology, psychiatry, gerontology, pediatrics.	6					6
Final control	2		2			
<b>In total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>			<b>60</b>
<b>ECTS credits – 3.0</b>						

#### 5. Lecture topics

No	Topic name	Number hours
1.	Topic 1. Ethics as a science of morality. Professional ethics: essence, main principles and categories.	2
2.	Topic 2. Medical ethics and deontology, their definition, status and legal support in modern society.	2
3.	Topic 5. Communication as a fundamental property of human life. Deontological aspects of relationships in medical teams during medical and scientific work.	2
4.	Topic 7. Iatrogenies and medical errors	2

5.	Topic 9. Deontological aspects of patients' right to life and death.	2
	<b>In total:</b>	<b>10</b>

#### 6. Topics of seminar classes

No	Topic name	Number hours
1.	Topic 1. Ethics as a science of morality. Professional ethics: essence, main principles and categories	2
2.	Topic 2. Medical ethics and deontology, their definition, status and legal support in modern society.	2
3.	Topic 3. Biomedical ethics in modern society.	2
4.	Topic 4. Legal support of the professional activity of a doctor in modern society.	2
5.	Topic 5. Communication as a fundamental property of human life. Deontological aspects of relationships in medical teams during medical and scientific work.	2
6.	Topic 6. Basic models of relationships in the doctor-patient system.	2
7.	Topic 7. Iatrogenies and medical errors	2
8.	Topic 8. Medical secret	2
9.	Topic 9. Deontological aspects of patients' right to life and death.	2
10.	Final control	2
	<b>In total:</b>	<b>20</b>

#### 7. Independent work

No	Topic name	Number hours
1.	Topic 1. Ethics as a science of morality. Professional ethics: essence, main principles and categories	6
2.	Topic 2. Medical ethics and deontology, their definition, status and legal support in modern society.	6
3.	Topic 3. Biomedical ethics in modern society, its subject, status and range of problems.	6
4.	Topic 4. Legal support of the professional activity of a doctor in modern society.	6
5.	Topic 5. Communication as a fundamental property of human life. Deontological aspects of relationships in medical teams during medical and scientific work.	6
6.	Topic 6. Basic models of relationships in the doctor-patient system.	6
7.	Topic 7. Iatrogenies and medical errors	6
8.	Topic 8. Medical secret	6
9.	Topic 9. Deontological aspects of patients' right to life and death.	6
10.	Topic 10. Basic deontological approaches in oncology, psychiatry, gerontology, pediatrics.	6
	<b>In total:</b>	<b>60</b>

#### 8. Methodical support:

-Educational content (summary or extended lecture plan), plans for practical (seminar) classes, independent work, questions, problems, tasks or cases for current and final control of students' knowledge and skills.

- Methodological recommendations for students from the study discipline "History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture"
- Tasks for independent work of students
- Textbooks, study guides, electronic resources.

**9. Teaching methods: explanatory and illustrative** - students acquire knowledge at lectures, from educational or methodical literature, through information and communication technologies; **the problem presentation method** involves the creation of a problem situation and the active independent activity of students in solving it, which leads to a thorough assimilation and consolidation of scientific principles, develops creative thinking and the ability for independent activity; **the partial-search (heuristic) method** consists in the organization of an active search for a solution to cognitive tasks proposed in training (or independently formulated).

**10. Control methods:** preliminary control (diagnosis of the initial level of students' knowledge); current control (diagnosis of the quality of students' assimilation of material from individual topics and content modules); final control (general diagnosis of the quality of students' knowledge and skills in accordance with the humanitarian component of the master's level specialist training).

When checking the mastery of the topic, the student is assigned points according to the traditional system: "5", "4", "3", "2". The grade is given not only for a one-time performance of the student, but for the sum of the answers that the student gives during the class, asking questions, while demonstrating familiarity with the material.

Assessments are carried out according to the criteria specified in the work curriculum of the discipline.

#### **11. Criteria for evaluating students' knowledge**

**Grade "5"** - awarded on the condition that the student knows the content of the lesson and the lecture material in full, illustrates the answers with various examples, gives exhaustively accurate and clear answers without any leading questions, presents the material without errors and inaccuracies, freely solves all situational problems of varying degrees of complexity, takes an active part in the discussion and discussion of thematic issues during practical classes, demonstrating mastery of the material of the main and additional sources of information.

**The grade "4"** is assigned when the student knows the content of the lesson and understands it well, answers the questions correctly, consistently and systematically, but they are not exhaustive, although the student answers additional questions without mistakes. Solves situational problems, experiencing difficulties only in the most difficult cases, participates in the discussion of thematic issues during practical classes, demonstrating mastery of the material of the main and recommended sources of information.

**Grade "3"** - given to the student on the basis of his knowledge of the main content of the lesson and at a satisfactory level of his understanding. The student is able to solve modified (simplified) tasks with the help of leading questions, solves situational problems, feeling difficulties in simple cases, is not able to systematically explain the answer on his own, but answers directly asked questions correctly, tries to participate in the discussion of individual thematic issues during practical classes.

**Grade "2"** - awarded in cases when the student's knowledge and skills do not meet the requirements of a "satisfactory" grade; the student passively follows the progress of the discussion of thematic issues without taking part in it, has obvious difficulties in answering the teacher's direct questions.

#### **12. Form of final control.**

The final control of learning success is carried out at the last practical session.

The final control is carried out in the form of a credit at the last seminar session in order to establish the content of students' knowledge in terms of volume, quality and depth, as well as the ability

to apply them in practical activities. Students who have not missed unworked classes and have an average grade for current academic performance of at least 3.0 are admitted to the credit. The average grade is converted into ECTS points.

### 13. Recalculation of the average grade for the current activity into a multi-point scale (for disciplines ending with credit)

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	200	4.47	179	3.94	158	3.42	137
4.97	199	4.45	178	3.92	157	3.4	136
4.95	198	4.42	177	3.89	156	3.37	135
4.92	197	4.4	176	3.87	155	3.35	134
4.9	196	4.37	175	3.84	154	3.32	133
4.87	195	4.35	174	3.82	153	3.3	132
4.85	194	4.32	173	3.79	152	3.27	131
4.82	193	4.3	172	3.77	151	3.25	130
4.8	192	4.27	171	3.74	150	3.22	129
4.77	191	4.24	170	3.72	149	3.2	128
4.75	190	4.22	169	3.7	148	3.17	127
4.72	189	4.19	168	3.67	147	3.15	126
4.7	188	4.17	167	3.65	146	3.12	125
4.67	187	4.14	166	3.62	145	3.1	124
4.65	186	4.12	165	3.6	144	3.07	123
4.62	185	4.09	164	3.57	143	3.05	122
4.6	184	4.07	163	3.55	142	3.02	121
4.57	183	4.04	162	3.52	141	3	120
4.55	182	4.02	161	3.5	140	Less than 3	Not enough
4.52	181	3.99	160	3.47	139		
4.5	180	3.97	159	3.45	138		

### 14. Distribution of points received by students

#### Grading scale: national on ECTS

Score in points	ECTS assessment	Evaluation on a national scale		Amount of students
		for the exam, offset	for credit	
180-200	A	perfectly	counted	10%
170-179.99	B	fine		25%
160-169.99	C			30%
141-159.99	D			25%
120-140.99	E	satisfactorily		10%
100-119.99	FX	unsatisfactory with the possibility of reassembly	not counted with the possibility of retaking	
1-99.99	F	unsatisfactory with mandatory repeated study of the discipline	not enrolled with mandatory repeated study of the discipline	

### **15. Oriented list of questions for final control**

1. Definition of the concept of "ethics" and "medical ethics".
2. Define the concept of "deontology". Who and when was this term introduced?
3. Define the concept of "Medical deontology".
4. The main spheres of regulation of medical deontology.
5. Who and when were the principles of medical deontology systematized for the first time?
6. Basic requirements for a modern doctor.
7. Main international documents regulating the work of a doctor.
8. Significance of the Geneva Declaration for doctors.
9. Basic national documents regulating the work of a doctor.
10. The main stages of the formation of medical deontology.
11. The main features of medical ethics of the pre-Hippocratic period.
12. Positive and negative features of medical ethics of ancient India.
13. To determine the main features of medical ethics of medicine during the Hippocratic period.
14. Basic principles of physician behavior formulated by Hippocrates.
15. The role of Eastern doctors in the development of medical deontology.
16. The nature of the development of medical ethics in Kyivan Rus.
17. The contribution of domestic clinicians to the development of the doctrine of medical deontology (M.Ya. Mudrov, S.P. Botkin, F.G. Yanovsky and others).
18. Basic principles of the "Nuremberg Code" (1947);
19. "Geneva Declaration" (1948, 1994), as the Hippocratic Oath of the 20th century;
20. "International Code of Medical Ethics" (1949);
21. "Helsinki Declaration of Human Rights" (1964) WMA (Ethical Principles of Medical Research Involving Humans) 1975 (Tokyo), 1983 (Italy), 1989 (Hong Kong), 1996 (South Africa), 2000 (Scotland), 2002 (USA);
22. The Tokyo Declaration (1975) is an amended code of ethics for medical and biological research.
23. Rights of a medical worker under the legislation of Ukraine.
24. Define the concept of "doctor-patient relationship".
25. Basic models of relationships in the doctor-patient system.
26. Paternalistic model: characteristics, main principles.
27. Advantages and disadvantages of the paternalistic model of relations.
28. Model of the "technical" type: characteristics, basic principles.
29. Collegial model: characteristics and main principles.
30. Contract model: characteristics and basic principles.
31. To determine the most rational model of relations between a doctor and a patient.
32. Main international documents regulating patient rights.
33. Main provisions of the Lisbon Declaration.
34. Basic ethical principles of clinical research.
35. Define the principle of "voluntary informed consent" and "cooperation" of the doctor and the patient.
36. Define the concept of "iatrogeny", "iatrogenic diseases".
37. The main causes of iatrogeny.
38. Name the main types of iatrogeny.
39. The main ways to avoid iatrogeny.
40. The problem of relationships in the doctor-patient system as one of the causes of iatrogenes.
41. Definition and essence of medicinal secret.
42. The history of the formation of medicinal secrets.
43. Principles of preserving medicinal secrecy.
44. The patient's rights to confidentiality of information about his state of health.
45. Possible limitations of the patient's right to privacy.
46. Rights of doctor and patient and medical confidentiality.

47. Guarantees of medical confidentiality in the "Declaration on Policy in the Field of Ensuring Patients' Rights in Europe" (section "Information" 1994).
48. Guarantees of medical confidentiality in the International Code of Medical Ethics.
49. Guarantees of medical secrecy in the Code of Ethics of the Ukrainian doctor, in the Law of Ukraine "On Information" and others.
50. Legal documents regulating the observance of medical secrecy in Ukraine.
51. Determine the doctor's actions that are associated with negative consequences.
52. Define the concept of "Medical error".
53. Provide a classification of medical errors.
54. Deontological aspects when making medical errors.
55. The main causes of medical errors.
56. Prevention of medical errors.
57. Determine the main moral and legal aspects for which the doctor is responsible for mistakes made.
58. Bioethics and biomedical ethics: status, essence and range of problems.
59. In what relationship are bioethics, biomedical and medical ethics?
60. What distinguishes and unites bioethics and biomedical ethics?
61. Basic principles and norms of biomedical ethics.
62. What ethical standards govern biomedical research?
63. Mandatory requirement of biomedical ethics.
64. The influence of the principles of biomedical ethics on experimental research.
65. Legal documents regulating compliance with the principles of bioethics in Ukraine.
66. Basic ethical problems of transplantology.
67. Classification of transplants.
68. The concept of international and domestic legislative acts in transplantology.
69. Ethical problems of using embryonic (fetal) stem cells (ESC).
70. In vitro (artificial) fertilization (IVF) is a modern biotechnological method of overcoming infertility.
71. What is the problem of the right to life at the initial stage of human existence?
72. Does an embryo with developmental abnormalities have the right to life?
73. Ethical problems of technologies that artificially support life: genetic engineering, cloning problems, genetically modified organisms.
74. Define the concepts of "terminal state", "clinical and biological death".
75. Define the concept of "dying with dignity."
76. Define the concept of "euthanasia".
77. Main types of euthanasia.
78. Give a description of distanasia and orthothanasia.
79. Characteristics of "active" and "passive" euthanasia.
80. The current state of the euthanasia problem.
81. Define the concept of "hospice": medical and social meaning; main functions of hospices.
82. Ethical problems in oncology.
83. What is the ethical meaning of the idea of protecting the civil rights of the mentally ill?
84. What are the ethical dangers involved in interfering with the human psyche?
85. What is the meaning of modern ethical problems in narcology?
86. Basic deontological approaches in psychiatry.
87. Ethical problems in modern psychotherapy.
88. Ethical problems in narcology.
89. Ethical problems of gerontology.
90. Ethical problems in pediatrics.
91. What are the characteristic features of humanism as a moral position of people
92. What can be expressed professional moral deformation of the employee
93. Which of the ethical categories can be considered central, system-forming?
94. Define the term "ethics of business relations".
95. What are the characteristic features of humanism as a moral position of a person

## 16. Recommended literature

### Basic (basic)

1. Alekseyenko A.P., Lisovyi V.M. Socio-philosophical and ethical problems of medicine. Kharkiv, Collegium. - 2018. - 340 p.
2. Grando A.A. Medical ethics and medical deontology - K.: Vyshcha shkola, 1988. - 192 p.
3. Deontology in medicine: In 2 volumes. Ed. B.V. Petrovsky. - AMS of the USSR. - M.: Medicine, 1988. T. 1. General deontology. - 352 pp.; T. 2. Private deontology. - 416 p.
4. Kovalova O.M., Lisovyi V.M. Bioethical aspects of clinical practice and scientific research. Kharkiv - 2018. - 95 p.

### 1. Auxiliary

2. 9.. Avicenna. Book of knowledge. / Avicenna // M.: Eksmo-express. - 1999. - 749 p.
3. 10. Hippocrates. Ethics and general medicine / Ed. S.Yu. Trokhacheva; Trans. from ancient greek - St. Petersburg, 2001.
4. 11. Criminal Code of Ukraine. - Kharkiv. - 2002
5. 12. Doctors, patients, society. Human rights and professional responsibility of the doctor in documents of international organizations. - K., 1999.
6. 13. Ya. Lyzogub. Problems of criminal liability for improper performance of professional duties by a medical or pharmaceutical worker (Article 140 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) // Law of Ukraine, No. 4, 2005, pp. 85-88.
7. 14. Lichtenstein E.I. Remember the sick. - K.: Higher school, 1978.-176 p.
8. 15. Potter V.R. Bioethics is a bridge to the future. -K.: Ed. V. Karpenko, 2002 - 216 p.

Approved:



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