

**FEDERAL STATE BUDGET EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER  
EDUCATION  
"ROSTOV STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY" OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION**

Fund of assessment tools for  
current and intermediate certification  
in the discipline BIOETICS

(appendix to the work program of the discipline)

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

## 1. List of competencies formed by the discipline (partially)

### *universal (UK)/general cultural (OK)*

Code and name of universal/ general cultural competence	Indicator(s) of achieving universal general cultural competence
UK-1	ID 1 UK-1 Able to identify problem situations and search for the necessary information to solve problems in the professional field. ID 2 UK-1 Able to form value judgments in the professional field ID 3 UK-1 Able to conduct a critical analysis of information using the historical method ID4 UK-1 Able to develop a strategy of action aimed at solving a problem

### *general professional (OPK):*

Code and name general professional competence	Achievement indicator(s) general professional competence
OPK-1	ID1 OPK-1 Able to comply with moral and legal standards in professional activities, including communication with colleagues and patients. ID2 GPC-1 Able to present professional information in the process of intercultural interaction, observing the principles of ethics and deontology.

## 2. Types of assessment materials in accordance with formed competencies

Name competencies	Types of assessment materials	number of tasks for 1 competency
UK-1	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Open type tasks: Interview questions Add-on tasks	75 with sample answers
OPK-1	Closed tasks	25 with sample answers
	Open type tasks: Interview Questions	75 with sample answers

	Addition tasks	
--	----------------	--

UK-1:

Closed-type tasks: TOTAL 25 tasks.

Task 1. Choose one correct answer. Bioethics arises in:

1. Age of Enlightenment, XVIII century;
2. 90s of the XIX century;
3. late twentieth century;
4. 60-70s of the twentieth century.

*Sample answer:* 4. 60-70s of the twentieth century.

Task 2. Choose one correct answer.

The aphorism: "Health is not everything, but everything without health is nothing" belongs to:

1. Plato;
2. Socrates;
3. Cantu;
4. Hippocrates.

*Response standard:* 2. To Socrates.

Task 3. Choose one correct answer.

The principle of "do no harm" in transplantology is violated regarding:

1. donor;
2. recipient;
3. doctor
- ;4.

*Response standard:* 1. donor

Task 4. Choose one correct answer.

The principle of "do good" is implemented in transplantology regarding:

1. relatives of the donor;
2. recipient;
3. donor;
4. doctors.

*Response standard:* 2. recipient.

Task 5. Choose one correct answer.

What is the goal of the paternalistic (authoritarian) model:

1. patient happiness;
2. patient health;
3. patient well-being;
4. patient satisfaction.

*Response standard:* 2. patient's health.

Task 6. Choose one correct answer.

The main purpose of the informed consent model is:

1. patient health;
2. patient happiness;
3. patient well-being;
4. patient satisfaction.

*Response standard:* 3. patient's well-being.

Task 7. Choose one correct answer.

In which model of the “doctor-patient” relationship do the following remarks from the medical staff occur more often: “grandmother has lived, that’s enough,” “what do you want? age?!“:

1. informed consent;
2. deliberative;
3. authoritarian;
4. informational.

*Response standard:* 3. authoritarian.

Task 8. Choose several correct answers.

A medical error is the result of a doctor’s action due to:

1. negligence;
2. bad luck;
3. honest misconception;
4. atypical course of the disease.

*Response standard:* 3. honest misconception; 4. atypical course of the disease.

Task 9. Choose one correct answer. Does a doctor have the right to make mistakes?

1. Yes, because we all make mistakes;
2. no, because a mistake is fraught with punishment;
3. Yes, he who does nothing makes no mistakes;
4. no, recognition of such a right contradicts the principle of “do no harm.”

*Response standard:* 4. no, recognition of such a right contradicts the principle of “do no harm.”

Task 10. Choose several correct answers.

For serious harm caused to the patient’s health, the following is liable:

1. criminal;
2. disciplinary;
3. administrative;
4. civil law.

*Response standard:* 1. criminal; 4. civil law.

Task 11. Choose one correct answer.

In modern psychiatry the model is used:

1. authoritarian;
2. informed consent;
3. both models.

*Response standard:* 3. both models.

Task 12. Choose one correct answer.

Is the informed consent of the mentally ill person required to provide to him medical assistance:

1. Necessarily;

2. no, he's mentally ill;
3. from some mentally ill people;
4. Don't know.

*Response standard:* 3. from some mentally ill people.

Task 13. Choose one correct answer.

Allotransplantation is a transplant from:

1. a) animal - human;
2. b) person - person;
3. c) human - animal.

*Response standard:* 2. person - person.

Task 14. Choose several correct answers.

To create therapeutic cooperation, an extremely inappropriate type of attitude of the patient towards his illness is:

1. egocentric;
2. dysphoric;
3. sensitive;
4. neurotic.

*Response standard:* 2. dysphoric; 4. neurotic.

Task 15. Choose several correct answers. Xenotransplantation is a transplant from:

1. organism of one species;
2. an organism of another species;
3. human - animal;
4. animal - man.

*Response standard:* 2. an organism of another species; 3. person - animal; 4. animal - to man.

Task 16. Choose one correct answer.

The law "On Transplantation" /1992/ contains the principle of presumption:

1. consent;
2. disagreement;
3. consent sought;
4. all listed.

*Response standard:* 1. consent.

Task 17. Choose one correct answer.

The main reason for the commercialization of transplantation is:

1. thirst for profit / self-interest;
2. bad Education;
3. shortage of donor organs;
4. economic backwardness of the country.

*Response standard:* 3. shortage of donor organs.

Task 18. Choose one correct answer.

The main criterion for human death in modern medicine is:

1. respiratory arrest;
2. lack of electrophysiological activity of the brain;
3. stopping heartbeat;
4. cardiorespiratory criterion.

*Response standard:* 2. lack of electrophysiological activity of the brain.

Task 19. Choose one correct answer.

Bioethics and medical law must be in a state of:

1. independence;
2. medical law is a priority;
3. bioethics is a priority;
4. bioethics is a criterion for the correctness of law.

*Response standard:* 4. bioethics is a criterion for the correctness of law.

Task 20. Choose one correct answer. The value of human life is determined by:

1. social status;
2. age;
3. nationality;
4. human life is priceless;

*Response standard:* 4. human life is priceless.

Task 21. Choose one correct answer.

Christianity allows abortion as a necessary measure because:

1. the fetus is the body of the mother;
2. instead of “breeding poverty,” it is better to kill the fruit;
3. childbirth is impossible due to ectopic pregnancy;
4. the fetus cannot speak.

*Response standard:* 3. childbirth is impossible due to an ectopic pregnancy.

Task 22. Choose one correct answer. The inadmissibility of euthanasia is determined by:

1. violation of the “do no harm” principle;
2. possibility of diagnostic error;
3. lack of necessary equipment;
4. insufficient experience of medical staff.

*Response standard:* 1. violation of the “do no harm” principle.

Task 23. Choose one correct answer.

In accordance with domestic legislation (1992), the collection of organs and tissues from a corpse is carried out:

1. unhindered in the interests of science;
2. according to the principle of “presumption of consent”;
3. according to the principle of “presumption of disagreement”;
4. according to the principle of “do no harm”.

*Response standard:* 2. according to the principle of “presumption of consent”.

Task 24. Choose one correct answer. Genetic testing is performed:

1. for the purpose of developing science;
2. for medicinal purposes only;
3. in order to create a perfect society;
4. for the purpose of artificial selection of the population.

*Response standard:* 2. for medicinal purposes only.

Task 25. Choose several correct answers.

Compulsory treatment and hospitalization are permitted in relation to:

1. persons who have committed socially dangerous acts;
2. persons with malignant neoplasms;
3. persons whose diseases pose a danger to others;
4. forced treatment and hospitalization are unacceptable in any case.

*Response standard:* 1. persons who have committed socially dangerous acts; 3. persons whose diseases pose a danger to others.

Open type tasks: TOTAL 75 tasks.

Task 1. Russian legislation allows abortion only at the request of a woman in term up to weeks

*Response standard:* 12.

Task 2. In accordance with domestic legislation, carriers of medical secrets are, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

*Response standard:* medical staff; pharmaceutical workers; investigators.

Task 3. In domestic legislation, the Task on euthanasia is enshrined \_\_\_\_\_ position.

*Response standard:* conservative.

Task 4. Medicine refers to \_\_\_\_\_ type of knowledge.

*Response standard:* interdisciplinary.

Task 5. Medicine and ethics unite \_\_\_\_\_ as a subject of study.

*Response standard:* Human.

Task 6. The science of the nature and meaning of moral relationships and moral principles is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Response standard:* ethics.

Task 7. \_\_\_\_\_ - this is a form of behavior that means recognition of the importance of special rules of behavior in social and professional relationships.

*Response standard:* etiquette.

Task 8. In the Hippocratic model of biomedical ethics, the main principle is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Response standard:* do no harm.

Task 9. For the medical ethics of Paracelsus, the main principle is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Response standard:* do good.

Task 10. Artificial termination of life at the request of the patient is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Response standard:* euthanasia.

Task 11. Give one of the definitions of the concept of "biomedical ethics"

*Response standard:* Biomedical ethics is a form of manifestation of general ethics that studies the set of moral norms and principles that guide physicians and workers in all fields of activity aimed at meeting the needs of society and people in preserving and promoting health, as well as regulation

moral relations of man to animals, plants and the ecological environment. The above definition reflects the main philosophical features of bioethics.

Task 12. What is the history of the development of biomedical ethics in Russia?

*Response standard:* Biomedical ethics in the Russian Federation does not have such a long history of development. During the Soviet historical period, patient rights were not given such attention as in the leading industrialized democratic countries of the world. In the 60-70s of the 20th century, bioethics, as a scientific branch, had not yet been formed in our country, and could not be formed due to its biased assessment in the state ideology of the USSR.

Only in the late 80s of the 20th century, at the dawn of democratic reforms, did the first sprouts of biomedical ethics appear in our country as a branch of scientific research. The principles of biomedical ethics, recognized throughout the world, have gradually become an integral part of the professional activities of domestic medical workers and scientists. The creation of committees on biomedical ethics under the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation and the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences contributed to a more effective application of the principles of biomedical ethics in solving complex moral, ethical and legal problems when conducting medical and biological research, as well as in the field of practical medical activities.

Task 13. Name the models of relationships between the subjects who receive medical care and the subjects who provide this help.

*Response standard:* The most widely known classification of models of relationships between medical workers and patients is considered to be the classification proposed by the American philosopher R. Veatch, according to which four main models of relationships are distinguished:

- engineering;
- paternalistic;
- collegial;
- contractual (negotiable).

Task 14. Describe the engineering model of the relationship between medical workers and patients.

*Response standard:* The engineering model is a model of relationships in which medical workers, like engineers, are engaged in repairing (correcting breakdowns) of the patient's body (human mechanism) that arose under the influence of unfavorable or pathogenic factors. The medical worker treats the patient as an "impersonal mechanism" that requires certain repairs to be performed. According to A. Zilber, who calls this model of relationship technological: "...both the patient and the doctor are guided only by the readings of a set of instruments and complex treatment technology."

Task 15. What is the disadvantage of the engineering model?

*Response standard:* The engineering model practically does not take into account the individual physiological, psychological and other characteristics of the patient, and, in this regard, from the standpoint of the provisions of medical ethics, deontology, biomedical ethics, cannot be recognized as the optimal model of the relationship between medical workers and patients. The engineering model most closely corresponds to the flow (conveyor) method of providing services, in particular medical ones.



Task 16. Describe the paternalistic model of relationships between medical workers and patients.  
*Response standard:* The paternalistic model of relationships can be characterized as one in which the health care professional acts as the wise parent (priest) and the patient as the foolish child (obedient parishioner). This model of relationship implies the patient's absolute incompetence in medical matters. As noted by I.B. Nazarov, the paternalistic nature of the relationship between doctor and patient is based on "inequality in the diagnostic and treatment process of the parties, treatment, unconditional subordination of the patient's actions to the doctor's instructions."

Task 17. Describe the collegial model of relationships between medical workers and patients.  
*Response standard:* The collegial model of relationships between health professionals and patients is to recognize the patient as an equal partner in the implementation of medical interventions. Equality in this case is based on the patient's right to receive comprehensive information about the disease, its prognosis, treatment methods, possible complications, allowing a joint decision to be made based on sufficient information.

Task 18. Describe the contractual model of relationships between medical workers and patients.  
*Response standard:* The contractual model of relationships consists in the interaction of medical workers and patients, in which each subject, in the process of providing - receiving medical care, is endowed with their rights, performs certain duties and, in this regard, bears responsibility for the results of the medical interventions performed. It is this model that most protects the moral values of the autonomous individual.

Task 19. What public structures exist in healthcare to resolve ethical contradictions in medical and research practice?  
*Response standard:* Bioethical (ethical) committees are special structural units for conducting independent ethical control, mandatory for all biomedical research.

Task 20. Define the concepts of "medical ethics" and "biomedical ethics" Sample answer:  
Medical ethics, including traditional guidelines of medical deontology; acts as an integral part of biomedical ethics and regulates mainly "human relations" in medicine vertically (doctor-patient) and horizontal (doctor-doctor). Biomedical ethics is the subject of  
the moral attitude of society in  
general and professionals - doctors and biologists in particular - towards Man, his life, health, death, and which sets itself the task of making their protection a priority right of every person.

Task 21. What is the difference between biomedical ethics and traditional medical ethics?  
Sample answer: Bioethics regulates a person's attitude towards life in general, focusing him on protecting the rights of all living things, while biomedical ethics highlights the protection of human life and health, and medical ethics establishes the norms of relations in medicine between interacting subjects - the doctor and the patient.

Task 22. Name the main range of problems that are intended  
studybiomedical ethics.

*Response standard:* There appear to be three main areas of concern:

1. problems of moral principles and values in the professional activities of doctors and biologists;
2. moral conflicts in specific situations - incidents that arise in the process of biomedical research and treatment of patients;
3. ethical problems in interpersonal human relations systemvertical and horizontal connections in the field of medicine.

Task 23. Describe the first circle of bioethical problems.

*Response standard:* The first circle of problems of biomedical ethics is associated with the need to trace how they can and should manifest themselves in the activities of a medical worker.

– at the theoretical and practical levels - universal human moral values and principles, how they regulate the norms of behavior of a doctor and researcher, serving as the basis for the “strategy and tactics” of their professional choice.

Task 24. Describe the second range of bioethical problems.

*Response standard:* The second circle of problems of biomedical ethics is associated with the specifics, development and modern achievements of medicine, which manifest themselves each time in specific, unique cases and affect a certain, often unique, human destiny.

Task 25. Describe the third circle of bioethical problems.

*Response standard:* The third circle of ethical and medical problems is determining the nature of interpersonal relationships in the system of vertical and horizontal connections in the field of medicine. Invading the field of medical deontology, or rather including it within itself, biomedical ethics takes the liberty of giving recommendations on the moral regulation of human relations in the “doctor-patient” system (“vertical” relationships) and in the medical team (“horizontal” relationships).

Task 26. Name the basic principles of biomedical ethics.

*Response standard:*

The fundamental principles are:

- personal autonomy,
- informed consent,
- voluntariness,
- confidentiality,
- justice,
- integrity,
- human vulnerability.

Task 27. Expand the meaning of the principle of “personal autonomy”

*Response standard:* Personal autonomy is a principle of biomedical ethics, based on the unity of the rights of the doctor and the patient, presupposing their mutual dialogue, in which the right of choice and responsibility are not concentrated entirely in the hands of the doctor, but are distributed between him and the patient.

Task 28. Expand the meaning of the principle of “informed consent”

*Response standard:* Informed consent is a principle of biomedical ethics that requires respect for the patient’s right to know the whole truth about the state of his health, about the existing methods of treating his disease and the risks associated with each of them.

Correct information about the state of health and its prognosis gives the patient the opportunity to independently and with dignity dispose of his right to life.

Task 29. Expand the meaning of the principle of “voluntariness”

*Response standard:* Voluntariness is a principle of biomedical ethics related to patient autonomy. This is respect for the freedom of expression of the individual, which presupposes independent decision-making or consent to medical manipulations or research, subject to information and the absence of external coercion - not only physical or moral pressure, but also dependence of various kinds.

Task 30. Expand the meaning of the principle of “confidentiality”

*Response standard:* Confidentiality is a principle of biomedical ethics, manifested in mutual trust between doctor and patient. The principle of confidentiality is based on moral considerations, according to which each individual has the right to decide to whom and to what extent he can convey his thoughts, experiences, feelings, and life circumstances.

Task 31. Expand the meaning of the principle of “integrity”

*Response standard:* Integrity is what ensures a person’s identity with himself, his self-identification, and therefore should not be manipulated or destroyed. It is associated with the “life history” of an individual, which is created by the memory of the most important events of one’s own life and the interpretation of life experiences. In other words, the integrity of a person is its uniqueness, individuality and originality.

Task 32. Expand the meaning of the principle of “vulnerability”

*Response standard:* Vulnerability as a principle of bioethics should be understood in two senses: Firstly, as a characteristic of any living being (not necessarily human), each individual life, by its nature finite and fragile. The second understanding of vulnerability - in a narrower sense - refers to individual human groups and populations (the poor, the illiterate, children, prisoners, the disabled, etc.). Here this principle underlies special care, responsibility, empathy towards another, weaker and dependent person.

Task 33. Expand the meaning of the principle of “fairness”

*Response standard:* Justice - within the framework of the humanistic bioethical paradigm, a principle that involves the implementation of a social program, in accordance with which equal access of all segments and groups of the population to public goods is ensured, including the receipt of biomedical services, the availability of pharmacological agents necessary to maintain health, protection during biomedical research of the most vulnerable populations. According to the principle of fairness, the benefit to the patient must always outweigh the scientific or public interest.

Task 34. Explain the meaning of the paired words “good” and “evil” in relation to medical practice.

*Response standard:* The problem of Good and Evil in medical ethics is not limited to simple postulation: “what is good and what is bad.” It targets ambiguous decisions in specific situations. These decisions are made easier or more difficult by the fact that, as is known from general ethics, in real life there is no absolute Good and absolute Evil. Each phenomenon and action can, to one degree or another, contain both. And the doctor’s task is to be able to identify this degree and minimize Evil, creating Good as much as possible.

Task 35. Explain the meaning of the words “suffering” and “compassion” in relation to medical practice.

*Response standard:* Suffering can be defined as an emotional state of a person caused by difficulties that exceed his physical, mental and spiritual capabilities. Suffering can be associated with a person’s personal attitudes or caused by memories and anticipation of the conditions under which it arose or should arise. Compassion - the ability to suffer literally together with another, to sympathize, empathize, sympathize with him - is due to the ability, roughly speaking, to “get into the skin of another” and is, in our opinion, an integral quality of a doctor.

Task 36. What general ethical principles underlie medical genetic practice?

*Response standard:* Medical genetic practice should be based on the following general ethical principles:

- respect for the individual;
- benefit;
- non-harm;
- balance;
- justice;

Task 37. Formulate the main features of ethical problems in medical genetics.

*Response standard:* One of the significant features of the ethical problems of medical genetics is that hereditary diseases concern not only the individual suffering from them. These diseases are passed on to descendants, so the problems that arise are fundamentally of a family, tribal nature. The second feature is the dramatic gap between the success of diagnosing hereditary diseases and the ability to treat them. The third specific feature of medical genetics is that the main object of its attention is future generations, and material costs fall on the current generation.

Task 38. Define the concept of “medical genetic counseling.” Sample answer: Medical genetic counseling is a process, in which patients or their relatives at risk of a hereditary or suspected hereditary disease receive information about the consequences of this disease, the likelihood of its development and heredity, as well as ways to prevent and treat it.

Task 39. Expand the ethical dilemmas of eugenics.

*Response standard:* The term “eugenics” was proposed in 1883 by F. Galton. In his opinion, eugenics should develop methods of social control that "can correct or improve the racial qualities of future generations, both physical and intellectual." There are two types of eugenics: negative and positive. The first is designed to develop methods that can stop inheritance "subnormal" genes. The second should provide a variety of favorable opportunities and advantages for the reproduction of the most physically and intellectually gifted individuals.

Task 40. What is the content of the principle of “do good” in medical genetics?

*Response standard:* The principle of “do good” has changed in medical genetics for 100 years depending on the moral principles of society and progress

genetic knowledge. The application of this principle in practice faces a contradiction between the good of a particular person and the good of a group of people or society as a whole. On this basis, eugenic programs arose for the forced sterilization of patients with mental and physical disabilities in the USA, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and other countries

Task 41. What is the content of the “do no harm” principle in medical genetics?

*Response standard:* The principle of “do no harm” prohibits research and therapeutic activities that pose an unreasonable risk of adverse consequences to the patient. However, at the stage of clinical trials, the moral responsibility of the doctor occupies a greater place than the legal one. Physicians and biologists encountered the principle of “do no harm” when conducting clinical trials of gene therapy methods. A solution was found in the creation of bioethical committees in institutions where such research or trials are carried out.

Task 42. What is the content of the principle of “personal autonomy” in medical genetics?

*Response standard:* The principle of personal autonomy is the recognition of the freedom and dignity of patients or experimental participants. They should be respected as the owners of their lives and health. No intervention can be carried out without their consent. A striking example of a violation of the principle of personal autonomy is medical experiments in Nazi Germany on prisoners of war.

Task 43. What is the content of the principle of “fairness” in medical genetics? Sample answer: The principle of justice takes into account the equal availability of medical genetic care resources through the public health care system, on the one hand, and the moral justification of the inequality in the level of medical genetic care in the private healthcare sector, determined by market relations, on the other.

Task 44. What is the essence of the rule of truthfulness in genetics?

*Response standard:* The moral duty of a doctor and scientist is to tell the truth to patients or participants in an experiment. Without this, they cannot make the right decision themselves. Genetic testing involves not only one person, but also members of his family, which creates ethically difficult situations for a geneticist.

Task 45. What is the essence of the confidentiality rule in genetics?

*Response standard:* The confidentiality rule requires the full consent of patients to share information obtained during genetic testing. The most difficult cases of compliance with the confidentiality rule are created by the study of pedigree.

Task 46. What is the essence of the rule of informed consent in genetics?

*Response standard:* Rule of informed consent. It has largely already become part of the legal and legal norms governing medical tests and interventions. Any genetic examination must be carried out with the consent of the patient or his legal representatives on the basis of sufficient information expressed in a form understandable to the patient.

Task 47. List the main assisted reproductive technologies.

*Response standard:* Assisted reproductive technologies (ART) are methods of overcoming infertility in which some or all stages of conception and early development of embryos are carried out outside the woman’s body. Assisted reproductive technologies include:

- in vitro fertilization
- injection of sperm into the cytoplasm of the oocyte, dissection of the membrane of the embryo
- sperm donation
- oocyte donation
- embryo donation
- transfer of gametes and embryos into the fallopian tube
- surrogacy
- cryopreservation of gametes, embryos, ovarian tissue
- artificial insemination

Task 48. Name the countries whose legislation prohibits research on embryos.

*Response standard:* This category includes Switzerland, Norway, Türkiye. In Switzerland, both therapeutic and non-therapeutic research on embryos and fetuses is prohibited. In Norway, the Act on Artificial Fertilization in Humans was adopted in 1987. prohibited any research on in vitro embryos and non-therapeutic research on any embryos. In Turkey, research can only be carried out on living embryos. In the USA, the Federal government stopped funding such research in the 1970s. 20th century In Ireland, any research on embryos is prohibited unless there is a direct benefit to their development. In Estonia, therapeutic research on embryos is prohibited, but non-therapeutic research is possible on in vitro embryos.

Task 49. Name the countries whose legislation regulates research on embryos.

Correct answer: In Australia, Sweden, Great Britain, Spain, research on embryos up to the 14th day of development is allowed, provided that they pursue therapeutic and diagnostic purposes.

Task 50. What is the essence of the negative attitude of the Russian Orthodox Church to practice "surrogacy"?

*Response standard:* Orthodox view of the problem. The Fundamentals of the Social Concept says: "Surrogacy", i.e. the carrying of a fertilized egg by a woman who, after giving birth, returns the child to the "customers" is unnatural and morally unacceptable, even in cases when it is carried out on a non-commercial basis. This technique involves the destruction of the deep emotional and spiritual closeness established between mother and baby already during pregnancy.

Task 51. By what criteria is the death of a person currently certified in Russia?

*Response standard:* A new criterion for death, which was developed at Harvard in 1968. This criterion is based on the irreversible cessation of brain activity, and not the heart and lungs as was previously the case. The need to develop a new criterion for death was determined, on the one hand, to make it possible to stop pointless treatment, and on the other hand, as a medical, legal and moral basis for the collection of organs for transplantation. Russia has adopted the criteria for brain death proposed by the WHO, according to which the death of a person is associated with irreversible damage to the brain, as a substrate of personality that determines his social essence and bodily functioning.

Task 52. Name the main arguments of abortion supporters.

*Response standard:* Extreme pro-abortion advocates argue for a woman's right to make a free, responsible choice about whether to carry or abort a conceived fetus. Reproductive choice in this case means the manifestation of the moral autonomy of the individual in matters of childbearing. A woman should have the right to decide for herself when and how many children to have. Particular attention must be paid to the fact that the liberal justification of abortion is based on two principles. The first is a woman's right to control her body. The second is the denial of the personal status of the fetus.

Task 53. What is the essence of the argumentation of opponents of abortion.

*Response standard:* The essence of the argument of opponents of abortion comes down to the fact that abortion is essentially murder, since from the moment of fertilization the egg is identified with a human being who has such a human right as the right to life. future life entrusted to the mother for gestation, birth, care and love.

Task 54. Name 4 types of methods of artificial reproduction.

*Response standard:* 4 types of artificial reproduction methods are: artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization, surrogacy and cloning. The first three methods are widely known. They are used in practice for human reproduction. The cloning method is prohibited in countries that are members of the Council of Europe and causes heated discussions about the appropriateness and ethics of its use.

Task 55. What is meant by the term "euthanasia"?

*Response standard:* The term euthanasia is understood as accelerating the death of a seriously and terminally ill person, carried out at his will or at the will of his relatives authorized by him.

Task 56. Describe the main types of euthanasia.

*Response standard:* There are several types of euthanasia, primarily: active and passive. Active euthanasia is when a doctor administers a lethal dose of a drug. With passive euthanasia, medical care is stopped in order to hasten the onset of natural death. In addition, a gradation of "voluntary" "involuntary" and unintentional (involuntary)" euthanasia. Voluntary euthanasia is carried out at the request of a competent patient. Involuntary is carried out with an incompetent patient based on the decision of relatives, guardians, etc. Unintentional euthanasia is carried out without the consent of a competent person. In this case, competence refers to the patient's ability to make decisions.

Task 57. Name the main arguments of opponents of euthanasia.

*Response standard:* Opponents of active euthanasia believe that:

- 1) Active euthanasia is an attack on the eternal value of human life.
- 2) Possibility of diagnostic and prognostic error by the doctor.
- 3) The possibility of the emergence of new medications and treatments.
- 4) Availability of effective painkillers.
- 5) Risk of abuse by staff.

Task 58. Give the arguments of those who advocate euthanasia.

*Response standard:* Those who advocate euthanasia usually justify their position with the following arguments:

1) A person should be given the right to determine the boundaries of his existence; 2) A person must be protected from cruel and inhumane treatment. 3) A person has the right to be an altruist. 4) “Economic” argument. The treatment and maintenance of the doomed takes away a lot of funds from society, which could be used more rationally by legalizing euthanasia.

Task 59. What is palliative care?

*Response standard:* If a person’s life cannot be saved, then the struggle to save it is replaced by palliative care (pain relief, care, socio-psychological support), with the goal of ensuring a dignified dying. The immediate task of such assistance is to protect the patient from psychophysical suffering.

Task 60. What is the moral evil of organ trafficking?

*Response standard:* First of all, it consists in the fact that the human body turns into a commodity-thing, equated through the mechanism of purchase and sale with other things. Thus, his special social status is destroyed. Through the bodily integrity of a person, one way or another, in many different forms, his personal potentials and aspirations are realized. Therefore, manipulations with the body are nothing more than forms of influence on the individual.

Task 61. Name the moral issues and problems of organ transplantation of a deceased person.

*Response standard:* The use of a human corpse as a source of organ transplantation raises a whole range of moral questions and concerns. Among them, it is advisable to highlight the following problems: 1. The reliability of diagnosing brain death, the legitimacy of identifying the concepts of “biological death” and “brain death”; 2. The problem of the moral and ethical status of a deceased person. Is it possible to talk about preserving a person’s right to his body after death; 3. Moral problems of the organ collection procedure for transplantation: routine collection, “presumption of consent”, “presumption of disagreement”.

Task 62. Define the concept of “xenotransplantation”.

*Response standard:* Xenotransplantations are the transplantation of organs and tissues from animals to humans.

Task 63. Define the concept of “health”.

*Response standard:* Health is not only a physical and mental value for each of us, an invaluable wealth of a person, but it is a high moral and ethical value, it is a condition for happiness and happiness in itself. It, as the professor of hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine of Moscow University wrote, F.F. Erisman, is one of the main conditions for a happy existence both for each person individually and for the whole people.

Task 64. How does the ecological environment affect humans?

*Response standard:* From a medical and biological point of view, the environmental factors of the urban environment have the greatest influence on the following trends:

- 1) acceleration process;
- 2) jet lag;
- 3) allergization of the population;
- 4) increase in cancer morbidity and mortality;
- 5) increase in the proportion of overweight people;
- 6) lag of physiological age from calendar age;



7) “rejuvenation” of many forms of pathology.

Task 65. Define the concept of “genetic engineering”.

*Response standard:* Genetic engineering – methods of molecular biology and genetics associated with the targeted construction of new gene combinations that do not exist in nature. It arose in the early 70s. 20th century It is based on extracting a gene (encoding the desired product) or a group of genes from the cells of an organism, combining them with special DNA molecules that can penetrate the cells of another organism (mainly microorganisms) and multiply in them. With the help of genetic engineering, a number of biologically active compounds have been obtained - insulin, interferon, etc.

Task 66. Expand the content of the concept of “deontology”.

*Response standard:* Deontology (Greek deontos - due, necessary and logos - teaching) - a section of ethics about moral duty, personal responsibilities and human behavior. In medicine, it is considered as the professional ethics of medical workers - their moral duty towards patients, in the performance of their professional duties and the manifestation of personal responsibility of all healthcare workers.

Task 67. Describe the concept of “eugenics”.

*Response standard:* Eugenics (Greek eugenes - purebred) - “improvement” of human nature and the genetic qualities of human individuals and populations through the special selection of married couples with optimal hereditary qualities. There are “negative” and “positive” eugenics. Negative eugenics should stop the inheritance of “subnormal” genes. Positive eugenics aims to provide reproductive advantages to the most physically and intellectually gifted.

Task 68. Explain the meaning of the term “cloning”.

*Response standard:* Cloning is the natural appearance or production of several genetically identical organisms through asexual (including vegetative) reproduction. The term “cloning” in the same sense is often used in relation to the cells of multicellular organisms. Cloning is also called obtaining several identical copies of hereditary molecules (molecular cloning). Finally, cloning is also often referred to as biotechnological methods used to artificially produce clones of organisms, cells or molecules.

Task 69. Define the concept of “hospice”.

*Response standard:* Hospice is a social and medical institution that provides palliative care and socio-psychological support to hopelessly ill patients and members of their families. But a hospice is not only a specialized institution where dying people have real opportunities to face death in favorable conditions and with dignity, but also a philosophy of attitude towards life and death. This is a kind of “house of mercy”.

Task 70. Explain the essence of the term “value”.

*Response standard:* Value is a philosophical and ethical concept in which the foundations for human life are most clearly defined. This is the ultimate, unconditional basis of creative human life. Philosophical

The ethical teaching that studies and comprehends the problems of values is now axiology (axio - value and logos - word, doctrine).

Task 71. To whom does Hippocrates formulate obligations in the oath?

*Response standard:* Hippocratic ethics is a system of moral commandments, requirements, prohibitions that regulate the practice of healing and determine the doctor's attitude to the patient, to other doctors, to his profession as a whole, as well as the doctor's attitude to society. Its main principle is the principle "first of all, do no harm" (primum non nocere). She had a huge influence on the moral consciousness of physicians in Ancient Greece and Rome.

Task 72. What legal models of regulation exist

procedure obtaining consent to remove organs from deceased people?

*Response standard:* Currently, there are two main legal models for regulating the procedure for obtaining consent for the removal of organs from deceased people:

"presumption of agreement" and "presumption of disagreement".

Task 73. Explain the essence of the model for regulating the procedure for obtaining consent for organ removal "requested consent".

*Response standard:* "Requested consent" means that before his death, the deceased clearly stated his consent to the removal of the organ, or a member of his family clearly expresses consent to the removal in the case where the deceased did not leave such a statement. Doctrine "consent sought" presupposes some documented evidence of consent.

Task 74. Explain the essence of the model for regulating the procedure for obtaining consent for organ removal - the presumption of consent.

*Response standard:* Based on WHO recommendations, the Law of the Russian Federation "On Transplantation of Human Organs and (or) Tissues" introduces a presumption of consent (unsolicited consent), according to which the collection and use of organs from a corpse is carried out if the deceased did not express any objections to this during his lifetime, and if there are no objections his relatives say. The absence of a refusal is interpreted as consent, i.e. Every person can almost automatically turn into a donor after death, if he has not expressed his negative attitude towards this.

Task 75. What criteria do domestic transplant specialists use when distributing organs for transplantation?

*Response standard:* In Russia, when distributing organs for transplantation, they are guided by three fairly well-founded criteria: the degree of compatibility of the donor-recipient pair, the emergency of the situation and the length of time on the "waiting list". Although all three criteria are objective, you should always remember the doubts that medical experience and intuition create. Therefore, choosing a recipient is always an ethical act for members of the transplant team and, above all, for its leader.

OPK-1

Closed-type tasks: TOTAL 25 tasks.

Task 1. Which definition more fully reflects the essence and content of bioethics?

- A. Bioethics - medicine in the context of moral standards and human rights.
- B. Bioethics - moral and ethical attitude towards all life on earth
- B. Bioethics is a set of principles and methods of human relationships.
- D. Bioethics is an integral field of knowledge, including science and social practice, the value orientations of culture in relation to human life and death, in which the interests of medicine, philosophy, biology, theology, and legal sciences intersect

*Sample answer: B*

Task 2. What underlies medical ethics?

- A. the traditional idea of the particularly humane purpose of a doctor's work; B. modern idea of the rights and responsibilities of a doctor;
- B. the duty of a doctor, enshrined in the Federal Law of 2011;

*Response standard: A*

Task 3. What is the name of the bioethics principle of non-disclosure of patient information?

- A. conceptualism;
- B. disagreement;
- B. justice;
- D. confidentiality.

*Sample answer: G*

Task 4. Altruism is a moral principle, what is it based on? Choose one correct answer.

- A. suppression of selfishness and selfless service to one's neighbor; B. suppression of the love of money and gluttony for the sake of salvation;
- B. receiving pleasure in earthly life; G. non-covetousness.

*Sample answer: A*

Task 5. How is the value of human life determined in traditional Christian anthropology?

- A. age (number of years lived) B. social status
- B. mental and physical fitness D. racial and national identity D. financial viability
- E. uniqueness and originality of personality

*Sample answer: E. uniqueness and originality of personality*

Task 6. Choose the most accurate definition of justice:

- A. justice is primarily the principle of distribution of material wealth and money
- B. justice is equality
- C. justice is righteousness, fulfillment of the law and the response of good to evil D. + justice is a principle that regulates relations between people D. justice is situational benefit, action, result

*Sample answer: 4. Justice is a principle governing relations between people*

Task 7. In what form is the idea of justice implemented in medicine?

- A. doctors' mercy

- B. free assistance to a sick person
- B. high wages for medical workers
- D. an equally high level of medical care for all people
- D. all of the above

*Sample answer: D*

Task 8. How is the value of human life determined in biomedical ethics? Choose one correct answer:

- A. age (number of years lived)
- B. mental and physical fitness
- C. racial and national identity
- D. financial viability
- D. uniqueness and originality of personality

*Sample answer: D. uniqueness and originality of personality*

Task 9. For the modern model of professional morality - bioethics - what is the basic principle?

- 1) principle of duty
- 2) "do no harm" principle
- 3) principle of priority of science
- 4) principle of priority of rights and respect for the dignity of the patient
- 5) principle of non-interference

*Sample answer: 4) the principle of priority of rights and respect for the dignity of the patient*

Task 10. The concept of "informed consent" includes:

- A. information about the purpose of the proposed intervention
- B. information about the nature of the proposed intervention
- C. information about possible negative consequences
- D. information about the risk associated with the intervention
- D. information about the undoubted priority of the benefit of the intervention compared to the possible risk

*Select several correct answers Sample answer: 1,2,3,4*

Task 11. The main content of ethical utilitarianism comes from the idea that:

- 1) a happy person can be moral
- 2) the basis of morality and ethics is the benefit of man
- 3) morality is based on nobility
- 4) morality is maintained in society by educational institutions.

*Choose one correct answer.*

*Sample answer: 2. The basis of morality and ethics is the benefit of man;*

Task 12. In which document did the provision on ethical committees first appear?

- 1) WMA Declaration of Helsinki
- 2) Nuremberg Code
- 3) Declarations on patient rights in Europe
- 4) Declarations on patient rights in Europe
- 5) Constitution of the Russian Federation Convention on the protection of human rights and dignity in connection with the use of achievements of biology and medicine

*Sample answer: 4. Declarations on ensuring patients' rights in Europe*

Task 13. Which of the following provisions first appeared in the “Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity in Connection with the Use of Achievements of Biology and Medicine”?

- A. about voluntary consent
- B. about clinical research
- C. about ethical committees
- D. about medical experiments
- D. about biological research

*Sample answer:* A. about voluntary consent

Task 14. What is the difference between freedom and arbitrariness? Choose one correct answer.

- A. awareness of responsibility for the committed act
- B. justification of a person’s sinfulness
- B. recognition of a person’s ability to do whatever he wants
- D. the inability of a person to subordinate the will to the requirements of the moral law
- D. indifference to a person’s ability for moral improvement

*Sample answer:* 1. awareness of responsibility for the committed act

Task 15. The concept of “mercy” includes everything except: A.

- feelings and abilities of compassion
- B. willingness to provide help to those who need it
- C. leniency
- D. willingness to fulfill any person’s request
- D. willingness to make material sacrifices

*Sample answer:* B. condescension

Task 16. Name the international document that first defined the basic requirements for experiments involving humans?

- 1) Nuremberg Code
- 2) WMA Lisbon Declaration
- 3) WMA Declaration of Helsinki
- 4) Hippocratic Oath
- 5) Faculty Promise

*Sample answer:* 1. Nuremberg Code

Task 17. On what basis can intervention in the sphere of human health be carried out?

- 1) based on the free, conscious and informed consent of the patient.
- 2) based on medical indications.
- 3) based on the rarity of the disease pattern and its educational value.
- 4) based on the request of relatives.
- 5) based on financial gain.

*Sample answer:* 1) on the basis of the free, conscious and informed consent of the patient.

Task 18. To create therapeutic cooperation, an extremely inappropriate type of patient’s attitude towards his illness is:

- A. egocentric;
- B. dysphoric;
- V. sensitive;
- G. neurotic.

*Choose several correct answers. Sample answer: B, G*

Task 19. Reproductive rights are:

- A. a woman's right to control her body (conception, induced abortion, sterilization);
- B. the right of a woman to give birth to the number of children that corresponds to her representations;
- B. the state-protected right to have and maintain reproductive health; D. the right to choose means of regulating fertility.

*Sample answer: B. + the right to have and maintain reproductive health protected by the state;*

Task 20. What philosophical and ethical problem underlies the dispute between supporters and opponents of abortion?

- 1) human embryo status;
- 2) health complications in women and children born after abortion;
- 3) abortion is a means of birth control;
- 4) a woman's right to control her own body.

*Sample answer: 1. status of the human embryo;*

Task 21. In what cases is it prohibited to use assisted reproductive technologies? Choose one correct answer.

- A. for the purpose of choosing the sex of the unborn child.
- B. to prevent the inheritance of a serious sex-linked disease. V. for abnormal development of the genital organs.
- G. for male infertility. D. for female infertility.

*Sample answer: A. for the purpose of choosing the gender of the unborn child*

Task 22. In accordance with domestic legislation, bearers of medical secrets are:

- A. medical staff;
- B. relatives of the patient; V. pharm. workers;
- D. investigators

*Choose several correct answers. Sample answer: A, B, D*

Task 23. For which persons is forced hospitalization and treatment allowed? Choose several correct answers.

- A. persons who have committed socially dangerous acts;
- B. persons with malignant neoplasms;
- B. persons whose diseases pose a danger to others;
- D. forced treatment and hospitalization are unacceptable in any case.

*Sample answer: A, B*

Task 24. In what case does a doctor's code of ethics allow for the possibility of concealing medical information from a patient?

- A. The information may be harmful to the patient. B. Incurability of the disease.
- B. Threat to life.

D. Severe prognosis for the course of the disease. D. Impossibility of clarifying the diagnosis.

*Sample answer:* A. The information may be harmful to the patient.

Task 25. Name the simplest and most universal method of distribution of medical resources?

- A. distribution according to needs. B. distribution according to capabilities.
- B. distribution by lottery (random method). D. distribution by priority.

Open type tasks: TOTAL 75 tasks.

Task 1. Russian legislation allows abortion only at the request of a woman in term up to weeks

*Response standard:* 12.

Task 2. In accordance with domestic legislation, carriers of medical secrets are, \_\_\_\_\_.

*Response standard:* medical staff; pharmaceutical workers; investigators.

Task 3. In domestic legislation, the Task on euthanasia is enshrined in \_\_\_\_\_ position.

*Response standard:* conservative.

Task 4. Medicine refers to \_\_\_\_\_ type of knowledge.

*Response standard:* interdisciplinary.

Task 5. Medicine and ethics unite \_\_\_\_\_ as a subject of study.

*Response standard:* Human.

Task 6. The science of the nature and meaning of moral relationships and moral principles is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Response standard:* ethics.

Task 7. \_\_\_\_\_ - this is a form of behavior that means recognition of the importance of special rules of behavior in social and professional relationships.

*Response standard:* etiquette.

Task 8. In the Hippocratic model of biomedical ethics, the main principle is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Response standard:* do no harm.

Task 9. For the medical ethics of Paracelsus, the main principle is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Response standard:* do good.

Task 10. Artificial termination of life at the request of the patient is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Response standard:* euthanasia.

Task 11. Give one of the definitions of the concept of "biomedical ethics"

*Response standard:* Biomedical ethics is a form of manifestation of general ethics that studies a set of moral standards and principles that guide doctors,

workers in all spheres of activity aimed at meeting the needs of society and people in preserving and promoting health, as well as regulating moral relations of humans to animals, plants and the ecological environment. The above definition reflects the main philosophical features of bioethics.

Task 12. What is the history of the development of biomedical ethics in Russia?

*Response standard:* Biomedical ethics in the Russian Federation does not have such a long history of development. During the Soviet historical period, patient rights were not given such attention as in the leading industrialized democratic countries of the world. In the 60-70s of the 20th century, bioethics, as a scientific branch, had not yet been formed in our country, and could not be formed due to its biased assessment in the state ideology of the USSR.

Only in the late 80s of the 20th century, at the dawn of democratic reforms, did the first sprouts of biomedical ethics appear in our country as a branch of scientific research. The principles of biomedical ethics, recognized throughout the world, have gradually become an integral part of the professional activities of domestic medical workers and scientists. The creation of committees on biomedical ethics under the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation and the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences contributed to a more effective application of the principles of biomedical ethics in solving complex moral, ethical and legal problems when conducting medical and biological research, as well as in the field of practical medical activities.

Task 13. Name the models of relationships between the subjects who receive medical care and the subjects who provide this help.

*Response standard:* The most widely known classification of models of relationships between medical workers and patients is considered to be the classification proposed by the American philosopher R. Veatch, according to which four main models of relationships are distinguished:

- engineering;
- paternalistic;
- collegial;
- contractual (negotiable).

Task 14. Describe the engineering model of the relationship between medical workers and patients.

*Response standard:* The engineering model is a model of relationships in which medical workers, like engineers, are engaged in repairing (correcting breakdowns) of the patient's body (human mechanism) that arose under the influence of unfavorable or pathogenic factors. The medical worker treats the patient as an "impersonal mechanism" that requires certain repairs to be performed. According to A. Zilber, who calls this model of relationship technological: "...both the patient and the doctor are guided only by the readings of a set of instruments and complex treatment technology."

Task 15. What is the disadvantage of the engineering model?

*Response standard:* The engineering model practically does not take into account the individual physiological, psychological and other characteristics of the patient, and, in this regard, from the standpoint of the provisions of medical ethics, deontology, biomedical ethics, cannot be recognized as the optimal model of the relationship between medical workers and patients. The engineering model most closely corresponds to the flow (conveyor) method of providing services, in particular medical ones.



Task 16. Describe the paternalistic model of relationships between medical workers and patients.  
*Response standard:* The paternalistic model of relationships can be characterized as one in which the health care professional acts as the wise parent (priest) and the patient as the foolish child (obedient parishioner). This model of relationship implies the patient's absolute incompetence in medical matters. As noted by I.B. Nazarov, the paternalistic nature of the relationship between doctor and patient is based on "inequality in the diagnostic and treatment process of the parties, treatment, unconditional subordination of the patient's actions to the doctor's instructions."

Task 17. Describe the collegial model of relationships between medical workers and patients.  
*Response standard:* The collegial model of relationships between health professionals and patients is to recognize the patient as an equal partner in the implementation of medical interventions. Equality in this case is based on the patient's right to receive comprehensive information about the disease, its prognosis, treatment methods, possible complications, allowing a joint decision to be made based on sufficient information.

Task 18. Describe the contractual model of relationships between medical workers and patients.  
*Response standard:* The contractual model of relationships consists in the interaction of medical workers and patients, in which each subject, in the process of providing - receiving medical care, is endowed with their rights, performs certain duties and, in this regard, bears responsibility for the results of the medical interventions performed. It is this model that most protects the moral values of the autonomous individual.

Task 19. What public structures exist in healthcare to resolve ethical contradictions in medical and research practice?  
*Response standard:* Bioethical (ethical) committees are special structural units for conducting independent ethical control, mandatory for all biomedical research.

Task 20. Define the concepts of "medical ethics" and "biomedical ethics" Sample answer:  
Medical ethics, including traditional guidelines of medical deontology; acts as an integral part of biomedical ethics and regulates mainly "human relations" in medicine vertically (doctor-patient) and horizontal (doctor-doctor). Biomedical ethics is the subject of  
the moral attitude of society in  
general and professionals - doctors and biologists in particular - towards Man, his life, health, death, and which sets itself the task of making their protection a priority right of every person.

Task 21. What is the difference between biomedical ethics and traditional medical ethics?  
Sample answer: Bioethics regulates a person's attitude towards life in general, focusing him on protecting the rights of all living things, while biomedical ethics highlights the protection of human life and health, and medical ethics establishes the norms of relations in medicine between interacting subjects - the doctor and the patient.

Task 22. Name the main range of problems that are intended  
studybiomedical ethics.

*Response standard:* There appear to be three main areas of concern:

1. problems of moral principles and values in the professional activities of doctors and biologists;
2. moral conflicts in specific situations - incidents that arise in the process of biomedical research and treatment of patients;
3. ethical problems in interpersonal human relations systemvertical and horizontal connections in the field of medicine.

Task 23. Describe the first circle of bioethical problems.

*Response standard:* The first circle of problems of biomedical ethics is associated with the need to trace how they can and should manifest themselves in the activities of a medical worker.

– at the theoretical and practical levels - universal human moral values and principles, how they regulate the norms of behavior of a doctor and researcher, serving as the basis for the “strategy and tactics” of their professional choice.

Task 24. Describe the second range of bioethical problems.

*Response standard:* The second circle of problems of biomedical ethics is associated with the specifics, development and modern achievements of medicine, which manifest themselves each time in specific, unique cases and affect a certain, often unique, human destiny.

Task 25. Describe the third circle of bioethical problems.

*Response standard:* The third circle of ethical and medical problems is determining the nature of interpersonal relationships in the system of vertical and horizontal connections in the field of medicine. Invading the field of medical deontology, or rather including it within itself, biomedical ethics takes the liberty of giving recommendations on the moral regulation of human relations in the “doctor-patient” system (“vertical” relationships) and in the medical team (“horizontal” relationships) ).

Task 26. Name the basic principles of biomedical ethics.

*Response standard:*

The fundamental principles are:

- personal autonomy,
- informed consent,
- voluntariness,
- confidentiality,
- justice,
- integrity,
- human vulnerability.

Task 27. Expand the meaning of the principle of “personal autonomy”

*Response standard:* Personal autonomy is a principle of biomedical ethics, based on the unity of the rights of the doctor and the patient, presupposing their mutual dialogue, in which the right of choice and responsibility are not concentrated entirely in the hands of the doctor, but are distributed between him and the patient.

Task 28. Expand the meaning of the principle of “informed consent”

*Response standard:* Informed consent is a principle of biomedical ethics that requires respect for the patient’s right to know the whole truth about the state of his health, about the existing methods of treating his disease and the risks associated with each of them.

Correct information about the state of health and its prognosis gives the patient the opportunity to independently and with dignity dispose of his right to life.

Task 29. Expand the meaning of the principle of “voluntariness”

*Response standard:* Voluntariness is a principle of biomedical ethics related to patient autonomy. This is respect for the freedom of expression of the individual, which presupposes independent decision-making or consent to medical manipulations or research, subject to information and the absence of external coercion - not only physical or moral pressure, but also dependence of various kinds.

Task 30. Expand the meaning of the principle of “confidentiality”

*Response standard:* Confidentiality is a principle of biomedical ethics, manifested in mutual trust between doctor and patient. The principle of confidentiality is based on moral considerations, according to which each individual has the right to decide to whom and to what extent he can convey his thoughts, experiences, feelings, and life circumstances.

Task 31. Expand the meaning of the principle of “integrity”

*Response standard:* Integrity is what ensures a person’s identity with himself, his self-identification, and therefore should not be manipulated or destroyed. It is associated with the “life history” of an individual, which is created by the memory of the most important events of one’s own life and the interpretation of life experiences. In other words, the integrity of a person is its uniqueness, individuality and originality.

Task 32. Expand the meaning of the principle of “vulnerability”

*Response standard:* Vulnerability as a principle of bioethics should be understood in two senses: Firstly, as a characteristic of any living being (not necessarily human), each individual life, by its nature finite and fragile. The second understanding of vulnerability - in a narrower sense - refers to individual human groups and populations (the poor, the illiterate, children, prisoners, the disabled, etc.). Here this principle underlies special care, responsibility, empathy towards another, weaker and dependent person.

Task 33. Expand the meaning of the principle of “fairness”

*Response standard:* Justice - within the framework of the humanistic bioethical paradigm, a principle that involves the implementation of a social program, in accordance with which equal access of all segments and groups of the population to public goods is ensured, including the receipt of biomedical services, the availability of pharmacological agents necessary to maintain health, protection during biomedical research of the most vulnerable populations. According to the principle of fairness, the benefit to the patient must always outweigh the scientific or public interest.

Task 34. Explain the meaning of the paired words “good” and “evil” in relation to medical practice.

*Response standard:* The problem of Good and Evil in medical ethics is not limited to simple postulation: “what is good and what is bad.” It targets ambiguous decisions in specific situations. These decisions are made easier or more difficult by the fact that, as is known from general ethics, in real life there is no absolute Good and absolute Evil. Each phenomenon and action can, to one degree or another, contain both. And the doctor’s task is to be able to identify this degree and minimize Evil, creating Good as much as possible.

Task 35. Explain the meaning of the words “suffering” and “compassion” in relation to medical practice.

*Response standard:* Suffering can be defined as an emotional state of a person caused by difficulties that exceed his physical, mental and spiritual capabilities. Suffering can be associated with a person’s personal attitudes or caused by memories and anticipation of the conditions under which it arose or should arise. Compassion - the ability to suffer literally together with another, to sympathize, empathize, sympathize with him - is due to the ability, roughly speaking, to “get into the skin of another” and is, in our opinion, an integral quality of a doctor.

Task 36. What general ethical principles underlie medical genetic practice?

*Response standard:* Medical genetic practice should be based on the following general ethical principles:

- respect for the individual;
- benefit;
- non-harm;
- balance;
- justice;

Task 37. Formulate the main features of ethical problems in medical genetics.

*Response standard:* One of the significant features of the ethical problems of medical genetics is that hereditary diseases concern not only the individual suffering from them. These diseases are passed on to descendants, so the problems that arise are fundamentally of a family, tribal nature. The second feature is the dramatic gap between the success of diagnosing hereditary diseases and the ability to treat them. The third specific feature of medical genetics is that the main object of its attention is future generations, and material costs fall on the current generation.

Task 38. Define the concept of “medical genetic counseling.” Sample answer: Medical genetic counseling is a process, in which patients or their relatives at risk of a hereditary or suspected hereditary disease receive information about the consequences of this disease, the likelihood of its development and heredity, as well as ways to prevent and treat it.

Task 39. Expand the ethical dilemmas of eugenics.

*Response standard:* The term “eugenics” was proposed in 1883 by F. Galton. In his opinion, eugenics should develop methods of social control that "can correct or improve the racial qualities of future generations, both physical and intellectual." There are two types of eugenics: negative and positive. The first is designed to develop methods that can stop inheritance "subnormal" genes. The second should provide a variety of favorable opportunities and advantages for the reproduction of the most physically and intellectually gifted individuals.

Task 40. What is the content of the principle of “do good” in medical genetics?

*Response standard:* The principle of “do good” has changed in medical genetics for 100 years depending on the moral principles of society and progress

genetic knowledge. The application of this principle in practice faces a contradiction between the good of a particular person and the good of a group of people or society as a whole. On this basis, eugenic programs arose for the forced sterilization of patients with mental and physical disabilities in the USA, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and other countries

Task 41. What is the content of the “do no harm” principle in medical genetics?

*Response standard:* The principle of “do no harm” prohibits research and therapeutic activities that pose an unreasonable risk of adverse consequences to the patient. However, at the stage of clinical trials, the moral responsibility of the doctor occupies a greater place than the legal one. Physicians and biologists encountered the principle of “do no harm” when conducting clinical trials of gene therapy methods. A solution was found in the creation of bioethical committees in institutions where such research or trials are carried out.

Task 42. What is the content of the principle of “personal autonomy” in medical genetics?

*Response standard:* The principle of personal autonomy is the recognition of the freedom and dignity of patients or experimental participants. They should be respected as the owners of their lives and health. No intervention can be carried out without their consent. A striking example of a violation of the principle of personal autonomy is medical experiments in Nazi Germany on prisoners of war.

Task 43. What is the content of the principle of “fairness” in medical genetics? Sample answer: The principle of justice takes into account the equal availability of medical genetic care resources through the public health care system, on the one hand, and the moral justification of the inequality in the level of medical genetic care in the private healthcare sector, determined by market relations, on the other.

Task 44. What is the essence of the rule of truthfulness in genetics?

*Response standard:* The moral duty of a doctor and scientist is to tell the truth to patients or participants in an experiment. Without this, they cannot make the right decision themselves. Genetic testing involves not only one person, but also members of his family, which creates ethically difficult situations for a geneticist.

Task 45. What is the essence of the confidentiality rule in genetics?

*Response standard:* The confidentiality rule requires the full consent of patients to share information obtained during genetic testing. The most difficult cases of compliance with the confidentiality rule are created by the study of pedigree.

Task 46. What is the essence of the rule of informed consent in genetics?

*Response standard:* Rule of informed consent. It has largely already become part of the legal and legal norms governing medical tests and interventions. Any genetic examination must be carried out with the consent of the patient or his legal representatives on the basis of sufficient information expressed in a form understandable to the patient.

Task 47. List the main assisted reproductive technologies.

*Response standard:* Assisted reproductive technologies (ART) are methods of overcoming infertility in which some or all stages of conception and early development of embryos are carried out outside the woman’s body. Assisted reproductive technologies include:

- in vitro fertilization
- injection of sperm into the cytoplasm of the oocyte, dissection of the membrane of the embryo
- sperm donation
- oocyte donation
- embryo donation
- transfer of gametes and embryos into the fallopian tube
- surrogacy
- cryopreservation of gametes, embryos, ovarian tissue
- artificial insemination

Task 48. Name the countries whose legislation prohibits research on embryos.

*Response standard:* This category includes Switzerland, Norway, Türkiye. In Switzerland, both therapeutic and non-therapeutic research on embryos and fetuses is prohibited. In Norway, the Act on Artificial Fertilization in Humans was adopted in 1987. prohibited any research on in vitro embryos and non-therapeutic research on any embryos. In Turkey, research can only be carried out on living embryos. In the USA, the Federal government stopped funding such research in the 1970s. 20th century In Ireland, any research on embryos is prohibited unless there is a direct benefit to their development. In Estonia, therapeutic research on embryos is prohibited, but non-therapeutic research is possible on in vitro embryos.

Task 49. Name the countries whose legislation regulates research on embryos.

Correct answer: In Australia, Sweden, Great Britain, Spain, research on embryos up to the 14th day of development is allowed, provided that they pursue therapeutic and diagnostic purposes.

Task 50. What is the essence of the negative attitude of the Russian Orthodox Church to practice "surrogacy"?

*Response standard:* Orthodox view of the problem. The Fundamentals of the Social Concept says: "Surrogacy", i.e. the carrying of a fertilized egg by a woman who, after giving birth, returns the child to the "customers" is unnatural and morally unacceptable, even in cases when it is carried out on a non-commercial basis. This technique involves the destruction of the deep emotional and spiritual closeness established between mother and baby already during pregnancy.

Task 51. By what criteria is the death of a person currently certified in Russia?

*Response standard:* A new criterion for death, which was developed at Harvard in 1968. This criterion is based on the irreversible cessation of brain activity, and not the heart and lungs as was previously the case. The need to develop a new criterion for death was determined, on the one hand, to make it possible to stop pointless treatment, and on the other hand, as a medical, legal and moral basis for the collection of organs for transplantation. Russia has adopted the criteria for brain death proposed by the WHO, according to which the death of a person is associated with irreversible damage to the brain, as a substrate of personality that determines his social essence and bodily functioning.

Task 52. Name the main arguments of abortion supporters.

*Response standard:* Extreme pro-abortion advocates argue for a woman's right to make a free, responsible choice about whether to carry or abort a conceived fetus. Reproductive choice in this case means the manifestation of the moral autonomy of the individual in matters of childbearing. A woman should have the right to decide for herself when and how many children to have. Particular attention must be paid to the fact that the liberal justification of abortion is based on two principles. The first is a woman's right to control her body. The second is the denial of the personal status of the fetus.

Task 53. What is the essence of the argumentation of opponents of abortion.

*Response standard:* The essence of the argument of opponents of abortion comes down to the fact that abortion is essentially murder, since from the moment of fertilization the egg is identified with a human being who has such a human right as the right to life. future life entrusted to the mother for gestation, birth, care and love.

Task 54. Name 4 types of methods of artificial reproduction.

*Response standard:* 4 types of artificial reproduction methods are: artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization, surrogacy and cloning. The first three methods are widely known. They are used in practice for human reproduction. The cloning method is prohibited in countries that are members of the Council of Europe and causes heated discussions about the appropriateness and ethics of its use.

Task 55. What is meant by the term "euthanasia"?

*Response standard:* The term euthanasia is understood as accelerating the death of a seriously and terminally ill person, carried out at his will or at the will of his relatives authorized by him.

Task 56. Describe the main types of euthanasia.

*Response standard:* There are several types of euthanasia, primarily: active and passive. Active euthanasia is when a doctor administers a lethal dose of a drug. With passive euthanasia, medical care is stopped in order to hasten the onset of natural death. In addition, a gradation of "voluntary" "involuntary" and unintentional (involuntary)" euthanasia. Voluntary euthanasia is carried out at the request of a competent patient. Involuntary is carried out with an incompetent patient based on the decision of relatives, guardians, etc. Unintentional euthanasia is carried out without the consent of a competent person. In this case, competence refers to the patient's ability to make decisions.

Task 57. Name the main arguments of opponents of euthanasia.

*Response standard:* Opponents of active euthanasia believe that:

- 1) Active euthanasia is an attack on the eternal value of human life.
- 2) Possibility of diagnostic and prognostic error by the doctor.
- 3) The possibility of the emergence of new medications and treatments.
- 4) Availability of effective painkillers.
- 5) Risk of abuse by staff.

Task 58. Give the arguments of those who advocate euthanasia.

*Response standard:* Those who advocate euthanasia usually justify their position with the following arguments:

1) A person should be given the right to determine the boundaries of his existence; 2) A person must be protected from cruel and inhumane treatment. 3) A person has the right to be an altruist. 4) “Economic” argument. The treatment and maintenance of the doomed takes away a lot of funds from society, which could be used more rationally by legalizing euthanasia.

Task 59. What is palliative care?

*Response standard:* If a person’s life cannot be saved, then the struggle to save it is replaced by palliative care (pain relief, care, socio-psychological support), with the goal of ensuring a dignified dying. The immediate task of such assistance is to protect the patient from psychophysical suffering.

Task 60. What is the moral evil of organ trafficking?

*Response standard:* First of all, it consists in the fact that the human body turns into a commodity-thing, equated through the mechanism of purchase and sale with other things. Thus, his special social status is destroyed. Through the bodily integrity of a person, one way or another, in many different forms, his personal potentials and aspirations are realized. Therefore, manipulations with the body are nothing more than forms of influence on the individual.

Task 61. Name the moral issues and problems of organ transplantation of a deceased person.

*Response standard:* The use of a human corpse as a source of organ transplantation raises a whole range of moral questions and concerns. Among them, it is advisable to highlight the following problems: 1. The reliability of diagnosing brain death, the legitimacy of identifying the concepts of “biological death” and “brain death”; 2. The problem of the moral and ethical status of a deceased person. Is it possible to talk about preserving a person’s right to his body after death; 3. Moral problems of the organ collection procedure for transplantation: routine collection, “presumption of consent”, “presumption of disagreement”.

Task 62. Define the concept of “xenotransplantation”.

*Response standard:* Xenotransplantations are the transplantation of organs and tissues from animals to humans.

Task 63. Define the concept of “health”.

*Response standard:* Health is not only a physical and mental value for each of us, an invaluable wealth of a person, but it is a high moral and ethical value, it is a condition for happiness and happiness in itself. It, as the professor of hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine of Moscow University wrote, F.F. Erisman, is one of the main conditions for a happy existence both for each person individually and for the whole people.

Task 64. How does the ecological environment affect humans?

*Response standard:* From a medical and biological point of view, the environmental factors of the urban environment have the greatest influence on the following trends:

- 1) acceleration process;
- 2) jet lag;
- 3) allergization of the population;
- 4) increase in cancer morbidity and mortality;
- 5) increase in the proportion of overweight people;
- 6) lag of physiological age from calendar age;



7) “rejuvenation” of many forms of pathology.

Task 65. Define the concept of “genetic engineering”.

*Response standard:* Genetic engineering – methods of molecular biology and genetics associated with the targeted construction of new gene combinations that do not exist in nature. It arose in the early 70s. 20th century It is based on extracting a gene (encoding the desired product) or a group of genes from the cells of an organism, combining them with special DNA molecules that can penetrate the cells of another organism (mainly microorganisms) and multiply in them. With the help of genetic engineering, a number of biologically active compounds have been obtained - insulin, interferon, etc.

Task 66. Expand the content of the concept of “deontology”.

*Response standard:* Deontology (Greek deontos - due, necessary and logos - teaching) - a section of ethics about moral duty, personal responsibilities and human behavior. In medicine, it is considered as the professional ethics of medical workers - their moral duty towards patients, in the performance of their professional duties and the manifestation of personal responsibility of all healthcare workers.

Task 67. Describe the concept of “eugenics”.

*Response standard:* Eugenics (Greek eugenes - purebred) - “improvement” of human nature and the genetic qualities of human individuals and populations through the special selection of married couples with optimal hereditary qualities. There are “negative” and “positive” eugenics. Negative eugenics should stop the inheritance of “subnormal” genes. Positive eugenics aims to provide reproductive advantages to the most physically and intellectually gifted.

Task 68. Explain the meaning of the term “cloning”.

*Response standard:* Cloning is the natural appearance or production of several genetically identical organisms through asexual (including vegetative) reproduction. The term “cloning” in the same sense is often used in relation to the cells of multicellular organisms. Cloning is also called obtaining several identical copies of hereditary molecules (molecular cloning). Finally, cloning is also often referred to as biotechnological methods used to artificially produce clones of organisms, cells or molecules.

Task 69. Define the concept of “hospice”.

*Response standard:* Hospice is a social and medical institution that provides palliative care and socio-psychological support to hopelessly ill patients and members of their families. But a hospice is not only a specialized institution where dying people have real opportunities to face death in favorable conditions and with dignity, but also a philosophy of attitude towards life and death. This is a kind of “house of mercy”.

Task 70. Explain the essence of the term “value”.

*Response standard:* Value is a philosophical and ethical concept in which the foundations for human life are most clearly defined. This is the ultimate, unconditional basis of creative human life. Philosophical

The ethical teaching that studies and comprehends the problems of values is now axiology (axio - value and logos - word, doctrine).

Task 71. To whom does Hippocrates formulate obligations in the oath?

*Response standard:* Hippocratic ethics is a system of moral commandments, requirements, prohibitions that regulate the practice of healing and determine the doctor's attitude to the patient, to other doctors, to his profession as a whole, as well as the doctor's attitude to society. Its main principle is the principle "first of all, do no harm" (primum non nocere). She had a huge influence on the moral consciousness of physicians in Ancient Greece and Rome.

Task 72. What legal models of regulation exist

procedure obtaining consent to remove organs from deceased people?

*Response standard:* Currently, there are two main legal models for regulating the procedure for obtaining consent for the removal of organs from deceased people:

"presumption of agreement" and "presumption of disagreement".

Task 73. Explain the essence of the model for regulating the procedure for obtaining consent for organ removal "requested consent".

*Response standard:* "Requested consent" means that before his death, the deceased clearly stated his consent to the removal of the organ, or a member of his family clearly expresses consent to the removal in the case where the deceased did not leave such a statement. Doctrine "consent sought" presupposes some documented evidence of consent.

Task 74. Explain the essence of the model for regulating the procedure for obtaining consent for organ removal - the presumption of consent.

*Response standard:* Based on WHO recommendations, the Law of the Russian Federation "On Transplantation of Human Organs and (or) Tissues" introduces a presumption of consent (unsolicited consent), according to which the collection and use of organs from a corpse is carried out if the deceased did not express any objections to this during his lifetime, and if there are no objections his relatives say. The absence of a refusal is interpreted as consent, i.e. Every person can almost automatically turn into a donor after death, if he has not expressed his negative attitude towards this.

Task 75. What criteria do domestic transplant specialists use when distributing organs for transplantation?

*Response standard:* In Russia, when distributing organs for transplantation, they are guided by three fairly well-founded criteria: the degree of compatibility of the donor-recipient pair, the emergency of the situation and the length of time on the "waiting list". Although all three criteria are objective, you should always remember the doubts that medical experience and intuition create. Therefore, choosing a recipient is always an ethical act for members of the transplant team and, above all, for its leader.

### **CRITERIA for assessing competencies and rating scales**

<b>Grade</b> "unsatisfactory"(not accepted) or absence <b>competence development</b>	<b>Grade</b> "satisfactorily"(passed) or satisfactory <b>(threshold)</b> <b>level of competence development</b>	<b>Rating "good" (passed)</b> <b>or sufficient level</b> <b>mastering competence</b>	<b>"Excellent" grade (passed) or highlevel of competence development</b>
failure to self-learner demonstrate knowledge when solving tasks, lack independence in the use of skills. Lack of confirmation of completed competence indicates negative results of mastering educational disciplines	student demonstrates independence in applying knowledge, skills and abilities to solve educational tasks in full in accordance with the model given by the teacher, for tasks the solution of which was shown by the teacher, it should be considered that the competence is formed on satisfactory level.	student demonstrates independent application of knowledge, skills and abilities when solving tasks, similar samples, which confirms Availability formed competence at a higher level. The presence of such competence in sufficient level indicates stable fixed practical skill	student demonstrates the ability to be completely independent in choosing a method solutions non-standard tasks within the discipline using knowledge, skills and skills acquired both in the course of mastering of this discipline, and adjacent disciplines should count competence formed at a high level.

***Criteria for assessing test control:***

percentage of correct answers	Marks
91-100	Great
81-90	Fine
70-80	satisfactorily
Less than 70	unsatisfactory

When grading tasks with multiple correct answers, one error is allowed.

***Interview assessment criteria:***

<b>Mark</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>		
	<b>strength of knowledge</b>	<b>ability to explain (present) the essence of phenomena, processes, draw conclusions</b>	<b>logic and consistency answer</b>
Great	strength of knowledge, knowledge main processes	high skill explain the essence	high logic and subsequence
	the subject area being	phenomena, processes,	answer

	studied, the answer is distinguished by the depth and completeness of the topic; knowledge of terminological apparatus; logic and response sequence	events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples	
Fine	strong knowledge of the basic processes of the subject area being studied, distinguished by the depth and completeness of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; fluency in monologue speech, but is allowed one or two inaccuracies in the answer	the ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed	logic and consistency of the answer
satisfactory	satisfactory knowledge of the processes of the subject area being studied, answer, characterized by insufficient depth and completeness of the topic; knowledge of the basic issues of theory. Several are allowed errors in the content of the answer	satisfactory ability to give reasoned answers and give examples; satisfactorily developed skills in analyzing phenomena and processes. Several are allowed errors in the content of the answer	satisfactory logic and consistency of the answer
unsatisfactory	poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow coverage of the topic; poor knowledge of basic theoretical issues, poor skills in analyzing phenomena and processes. Serious errors in response content	inability to give reasoned answers	lack of logic and consistency in the answer