

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**  
Educational Institution  
**BELARUSIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

**APPROVED**

by Rector of the Educational  
Institution «Belarusian State  
Medical University»

S.P.Rubnikovich



27.06.2023

Reg. # UD- 0911-01-01/2369/edu.

**Контрольный  
экземпляр**

**BIOMEDICAL ETHICS**

**Curriculum of the educational institution  
in the academic discipline for the specialty**

**7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine»**

The curriculum is based on the educational standard of higher education in the specialty 7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine», approved and enforced by the decree of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus on 01.09.2023 № 302/127, on the educational plan in the specialty 7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine», approved 17.05.2023, registration # 7-07-0911-01/2324/mf.

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### **RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:**

by the Department of Public Health and Healthcare of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»  
(protocol No. 10 of 26.04.2023);

by the Scientific Methodical Council of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»  
(protocol No. 6 of 27.06.2023)

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

«Biomedical Ethics» – the academic discipline of the module «Introduction to the Specialty», which contains systematized scientific knowledge about moral issues related to progress in modern medicine, biology, biotechnology and concerning protection of human dignity and rights as well as human life, health and death.

The aim of the discipline «Biomedical Ethics» is the formation of special competence for conscious humanistic approach to any living creature, life itself, health, disease, death of a person, as well as getting acquainted with ethical issues of modern technologies application in medicine, international ethical and legal documents in the field of protection of human health and wellbeing, developing communicative skills.

The objectives of the discipline «Biomedical Ethics» are to form students' scientific knowledge about the basics of legal and ethical aspects of medical activity; moral aspects of current problems of modern medicine and biomedical research; principles, essence and main problems of biomedical ethics; fundamentals and principles of communication between medical professionals and patients; methods and means of forming public opinion, aimed at health care; the introduction of new technologies to improve the communicative adequacy, skills and abilities necessary for the formation of clinical thinking in compliance with the norms of biomedical ethics,

the organization of communication in healthcare,  
the development of management solutions to improve the quality and efficiency of health organizations.

The knowledge, skills, and abilities acquired during the study of the academic discipline «Biomedical ethics» are necessary for the successful mastering of the following academic modules: «Medical care», «Communication and legal module».

Studying the educational discipline «Biomedical ethics» should ensure the formation of students' special skills.

SC-1. To apply principles and rules of Biomedical ethics, deontological principles while rendering healthcare assistance to patients, to assess conflicts in medicine.

**As a result of studying the discipline «Biomedical ethics» the student should:**

**know:**

the domestic and international laws of the Republic of Belarus in the field of healthcare, modern approaches to the development of public health in the Republic of Belarus;

main principles of Biomedical ethics;

moral principles of doctor-patient relations;

moral principles of communication between colleagues;

moral issues of abortion and assisted reproductive technologies; death and dying, euthanasia, palliative care; transplantology; biomedical research involving human subjects; and genetic technologies;

the deontological issues of providing palliative care;

deontological issues of psychiatry and narcology;

deontological issues of pediatrics and geriatrics;  
 deontological issues in dealing with patients at different stages of a diagnostic and treatment process;  
 ethical and legal norms regulating the field of doctor's professional activities;  
 basic principles of communication in healthcare.

**be able to:**

to analyze the relations between moral values, principles and rules of traditional medical ethics and biomedical ethics;

to give assessment to medical errors and conflicts in medical area;

to apply modern techniques and communicative strategies in practice and scientific research;

to determine the influence of risk factors in patients' behavior while interacting with patients;

to plan and perform effective communication;

**master:**

deontological principles of rendering medical assistance to patients;

the basic methods of planning, assessing and applying the models of communication in healthcare;

set of basic biomedical terms;

skills of independent work with teaching materials, reference books, methodological and scientific sources as well as systematic approach to analyze medical data.

**Total number** of hours for the study of the discipline is 108 academic hours.

Classroom hours according to the types of studies: lectures - 14 hours (including supervised student independent work – 5 hours), seminars – 45 hours, student independent work (self-study) - 49 hours.

Current assessment is carried out according to the syllabus of the specialty in the form of an examination (1 semester).

Form of higher education – full-time.



## THEMATIC PLAN

Section (topic) name	Number of class hours	
	lectures	seminars
<b>1. The history and features of Biomedical ethics</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1. Biomedical ethics, main principles and functions	2	-
1.2. Theoretical grounds of the Biomedical ethics. The history of the professional doctor's ethics	-	3
1.3. Principles and rules of Biomedical ethics	-	3
<b>2. «Open» issues of Biomedical ethics</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1. Ethical and legal issues of abortion, death and dying	2	6
2.2. Ethical and legal issues of assisted reproductive technologies	2	3
2.3. Ethical and legal issues of organ and tissue transplantation, biomedical research, genetic engineering technologies	2	9
<b>3. Medical deontology</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1. Modern medical deontology	2	3
3.2. Deontological problems of psychiatry and narcology, providing special care to patients with diseases that pose threat to public health, to patients with HIV	2	6
3.3. Deontology in dealing with patients at different stages of diagnostic and treatment process. Deontology in pediatrics and geriatrics	-	3
<b>4. Communication in healthcare</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1. Basic concept of communication in healthcare. Communicative barriers	2	3
4.2. Communication strategies in healthcare. Medical interview	-	3
4.3. Ethical aspects of computer technologies usage in healthcare	-	3
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>45</b>

## CONTENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

### 1. The history and features of Biomedical ethics

#### 1.1. Biomedical ethics, main principles and functions

The notion of ethics and morality. Biomedical ethics, basic terms. Moral norms. Ideals, principles and values. Morality. Bioethics as a complex knowledge of the XX century. Main issues of biomedical ethics. Legal grounds of Biomedical ethics, domestic and international legislation.

#### 1.2. Theoretical grounds of the Biomedical ethics. The history of the professional doctor's ethics

Ethics as a philosophic study of morality. The essence and specific features of morality. The structure of modern ethics. Professional ethics as a set of moral principles and norms governing the specialist's behavior on the basis of universal moral values considering the peculiar features of a definite profession. Medical ethics as a type of professional ethics.

History of medical ethics development. The Hippocratic Oath. The World Medical Association (WMA). The physician's pledge (The WMA Declaration of Geneva 1947). The WMA International Code of Medical Ethics (1948). Medical ethics in the Republic of Belarus. The Belarusian physician's oath.

Social and cultural backgrounds of Bioethics. Ethical ground of Bioethics. Ethics of «reverence for life» by A. Schweitzer. The notion of «Bioethics» according to V.R.Potter in this «Bioethics: bridge to the future». Global ethics by V.R.Potter. Main directions, aims and tasks of Bioethics.

Bioethics and biomedical ethics as a new field of applied ethics and as an integrative approach in ethics. Specific features of biomedical ethics (interdisciplinary, public, contextual, normative, institutional aspects). The scope of Biomedical ethics: basic, «open», deontological, institutional issues. The backgrounds of Biomedical ethics as a separate discipline.

High moral values in medicine. The notions of good and evil and its application in medical practice. The problem of moral choices in medical practice. Moral duties of a doctor.

#### 1.3. Principles and rules of Biomedical ethics

The recognition of an unconditional value of human life as a main principle of Biomedical ethics.

Principles of Biomedical ethics in the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (2005). «Classic» principles of Biomedical ethics proposed by T.Beauchamp and J.Childress: respect for autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence and justice.

The principle of respect for autonomy. The value of every human. Autonomy as a freedom to decide, conditions of autonomy. Respect for patient's autonomy: getting informed consent for any medical intervention, right to refuse medical treatment, right to choose among the possible treatment options and to maintain control over their performance. Special requirements for possible restrictions of autonomy.

Principle of non-maleficence. Types of harm. Responsibility for taking no actions at all and for wrong actions in particular.



Principle of beneficence. The definition of «good» from the point of view of a doctor and of a patient.

The criteria of justice. Justice in terms of limited medical resources.

Basic rules of Biomedical ethics: truthfulness, confidentiality and informed consent.

The rule of truthfulness. Truthfulness and trust as a guarantee of effective treatment. Truthfulness and the terminally ill patients. Placebo effect. The right of a patient to get truthful information.

The rule of confidentiality. The confidential information (diagnosis, state of health, prognosis, non-medical personal data of a patient and their relatives). Situations of legitimate breaches of confidentiality by a doctor. Confidentiality and the protection of socio-economic statuses of a patient.

The rule of informed consent. Providing information about aims of medical intervention, its duration, consequences, risks, optional treatment and its efficacy. Information about patient's rights and ways to protect them. Parts of informed consent: competence; understanding of information; free will. The notion of legally competent and incompetent patient. Free will in decision taking and its violation (coercion, manipulation, persuasion).

Law of the Republic of Belarus «On Healthcare»: rights and duties of patients; the supply of information about patient's health, consent to be medically assisted.

Committees on medical ethics and deontology in the Republic of Belarus: main functions and scope of work. Law of the Republic of Belarus «On Healthcare»: activities of the committees on medical ethics and deontology.

## **2. «Open issues» of Biomedical ethics**

### **2.1. Ethical and legal issues of abortion, death and dying**

Right to life, ethical and legal views. Abortion. Medical and social grounds for abortion. The WMA Declaration on medical abortions.

Death, the clinical and biological death criteria. Resuscitation. Euthanasia. Medical cruelty. Ageism. Deontology of ending life issues.

Philosophic, natural, religious, legal, bioethical principles to determine the beginning of life. Autonomy of a pregnant woman and the right of an embryo to life. The undefined status of an embryo.

Ethical issues of abortion. Historical views on abortion. Main moral concepts about abortion; conservative; moderate; liberal. Medical and social grounds for abortions.

Law of the Republic of Belarus «On Healthcare»: artificial termination of pregnancy.

Ethical issues of prenatal testing. The issue of reasonable risk while choosing a testing method. Reasonable choice in terms of uncertain diagnosis. Ethical issues of control over reproduction. Moral issues of contraception. Compulsory and voluntary sterilization.

The ethical and philosophic views on death. Medicalization of death. Death and dying in times of technological advances in medicine. The criteria of death determination. Clinical and biological death. Brain death: medical and moral

concerns. Ethics of resuscitation. Life-sustaining treatment and refusal of it. Ethical concerns of ending of life issues.

The definition of euthanasia. Historical views on euthanasia. Forms of euthanasia: active, passive, voluntary, nonvoluntary. Physician assisted suicide. Liberal and conservative concepts towards the morality of euthanasia. Euthanasia of newborns with heavy impairments.

The notion of palliative care in medicine. History and principles of hospice movement. Ethics of palliative care. Ethics of chronic pain management. The quality of life of a dying patient. Support of dying patient's family members. Stages of grief by E.Kubler-Ross.

## **2.2. Ethical and legal issues of assisted reproductive technologies**

The value of life, its biological, legal and ethical aspects. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Constitution of the Republic of Belarus. The undefined status of embryo. Infertility as medical and social concern. Types of assisted reproductive technologies. Artificial insemination. Ethical concerns of artificial insemination. Moral concerns of reproductive cells donation. In-vitro fertilization. The issues of «unclaimed» embryos, the reduction of embryos, using embryos for scientific research. Surrogacy. Ethical concerns of surrogacy. Commercialization of maternity, the risk of psychological trauma to a surrogate mother and a child. The law of the Republic of Belarus «On Assisted Reproductive Technologies».

## **2.3. Ethical and legal issues of organ and tissue transplantation, biomedical research, genetic engineering technologies**

Organ and tissue transplantation. International regulation of organ and tissue transplantation. The Global database on donation and transplantation. Legal concepts of organ acquisition.

Ethical concerns of biomedical research involving human beings, international documents in this field.

The notion and scope of genetic engineering, levels of risks. Legal norms governing the field of genetic engineering technologies.

The notion of transplantation. History of transplantation and its modern advances. Moral concerns of transplantology. Ethical aspects of living donation. Donation as an altruistic, conscious and voluntary act. Ethical aspects of cadaveric donation (presumed consent and explicit consent). The issue of just organ allocation, the criteria of allocation. Moral concerns of fetal tissue transplantation. Moral concerns of different types of transplantation. The issue of making and using of artificial organs.

The Law of the Republic of Belarus «On human organs and tissue transplantation». The WHO Guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation. Observation of biomedical ethics principles while dealing with cadaveric bodies and anatomical specimens. «The anatomical gift». The Law of the Republic of Belarus «On healthcare»: anatomical gift. Unacceptability of depersonalization of dead people.

Main directions in the field of biosafety. The activities and functions of the National coordination center on biosafety. Legal grounds and international documents in the field of biosecurity. Convention on Biological Diversity. The



Cartagena protocol on Biosafety. The history of legal regulations in the field of genetic engineering in the Republic of Belarus. Law of the Republic of Belarus «On safety of genetic engineering activities».

Legal regulations of biomedical research involving human subjects. Nuremberg Code. The Declaration of Helsinki. The CE Convention «On Human Rights and Biomedicine», the UNESCO Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. The Council of Europe Recommendations on research on biological materials of human origin. Main ethical principles of biomedical research involving human subjects. Autonomy and informed consent of participants, their right to refuse to participate in research. Ethical issues of biomedical research involving vulnerable groups of population.

Law of the Republic of Belarus «On healthcare»: the maintenance of the clinical research of drugs, medical products.

Moral issues of genetics. Ethical concerns of eugenics. Moral concerns of genetic information. Genetic consulting, testing and screening. Free consent to receive and confidentiality of genetic information, the access to a medical-genetic assistance, the prohibition of discrimination and stigmatization on genetic basis. Directiveness and non-directiveness of genetic counseling. Genetic diagnosis. The notion of gene therapy, concerns and perspectives. Documents regulating the field of genetic engineering

Stem cells: types, sources, ethical aspects of its usage.

The issue of cloning. Reproductive and therapeutic cloning. Moral concerns of human cloning.

### **3. Medical deontology**

#### **3.1. Modern medical deontology**

Medical deontology, the definitions. The doctor-patient models of communication. Rights and duties of a patient. Rights and duties of a doctor. Domestic and international legislation. The WMA Declaration of Geneva 1947 (modern physician's pledge). International Code of Medical Ethics. Law of the Republic of Belarus «On Healthcare». Models of medical ethics.

The notion of modern deontology and its issues. Main terms of medical deontology: professional duty and responsibility of a doctor. Honor and dignity as moral characteristics of a person. Professional honor of a doctor and its social character.

Main models of doctor-patient communication. Classification proposed by R. Veatch. Medical and ethical aspects of doctor-patient communication at different stages of a diagnostic and treatment process. Word as a healing tool of a doctor.

Interaction between medical workers: doctor-doctor, doctor-nurse, etc. The favorable atmosphere in medical groups. Corporate interests, democracy and subordination issues. Partnership, personal responsibility, care about professional credibility, professional image as a moral duty of a doctor. Solidarity and mentorship in medicine. Collegiality as a form of communication.

Medical errors and iatrogenic diseases in medical practice. Causes and types of medical errors: diagnostic, tactical, technical, organizational, medicinal, behavioral, errors in documentation. Causes and types of iatrogenic diseases.

### **3.2. Deontological problems of psychiatry and narcology, providing special care to patients with diseases that pose threat to public health, to patients with human immunodeficiency virus**

Stigma, definition, theory of social stigma by E. Goffman. Mental health. Ethical concerns of rendering medical care to patients with psychiatric and narcological problems. Legal acts governing the psychiatric assistance to patients. The Declaration of Hawaii. The list of diseases posing threat to public health. International efforts to prevent the spreading of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Ethical concerns of rendering medical assistance to patients with diseases posing threat to a public health.

Deontology of psychiatry. History of psychiatry as a science. Paternalism in the history of psychiatry. Antipsychiatry movement (60-70ies XX cent.). The definition of normality and pathology in psychiatry. Vulnerability, incompetency, stigma related to a diagnose, social isolation of a patient.

Ethical and legal rules in psychiatry: humanism and respect for human dignity of patients with mental disorders, unacceptability of discrimination, the protection of rights of the mentally ill.

Compulsory hospitalization and informed consent of the mentally ill. The importance of confidentiality in psychiatry (group therapy, out of work talks about patients, etc.). Legalization of breaches of confidentiality to third parties (for research, insurance or a family therapy). Forensic psychiatric examination. Ethical issues of modern psychiatry. The Declaration of Hawaii (1983). Legal grounds for psychiatric assistance in the Republic of Belarus.

Law of the Republic of Belarus «On Healthcare»: medical assistance to patients with alcohol addiction, drug addiction and toxic addiction. Law of the Republic of Belarus «On psychiatric assistance».

Ethical issues of narcology. Ethics of communication and treatment of patients with deviant behavior (drug addicts, alcohol addicts, etc.). Application of principles and rules of biomedical ethics in narcology.

The list of diseases posing threat to public health. Ethical concerns of rendering medical assistance to patients with diseases posing threat to a public health, HIV. Prohibition of discrimination and stigmatization of HIV positive people, people suffering from AIDS. Voluntary and anonymous testing of people which possibly have diseases posing threat to public health, HIV. Legal and social guarantees to HIV positive people, people suffering from AIDS. Professional risk of medical workers.

Law of the Republic of Belarus «On Healthcare»: specific traits of rendering medical assistance to patients having diseases posing threat to public health, HIV; notification of patients about sexually transmitted diseases and/or their HIV positive status. Law of the Republic of Belarus «On prevention of spreading socially dangerous diseases, HIV».

### **3.3. Deontology in dealing with patients at different stages of diagnostic and treatment process. Deontology in pediatrics and geriatrics**

Ethical and deontological concerns of doctor-patient relations as different stages of diagnostic and treatment process. The patient's perception of disease. Principles of therapeutic doctor-patient relations (triad of Carl Rodgers).



Ethical and deontological principles in oncology. Communication with patients, their relatives and colleagues in hospices, palliative care units of hospitals and oncology centers, out of medical establishments. Psychologic assistance to family members. Deontology of communication with relatives of terminally ill patients. Causes for refusal of treatment.

Deontology in pediatrics. Deontological issues of diagnostic testing.

Specific features of interaction with elderly patients. «Syndrome of burnout» of medical workers.

#### **4. Communication in healthcare**

##### **4.1. Basic concept of communication in healthcare. Communicative barriers**

The definition of «communication». Main principles and goals of communication in healthcare. Communicative process. Non-verbal communication in doctor-patient interaction. Methods for effective communication. The art of hidden impact. Forms of communication of medical workers. Forms of communication depending on the channels of communication (formal and unformal communication). Forms and types of unformal communication.

Causes of communicative barriers during interaction of a doctor with patients, their relatives and doctor's colleagues in different situations. Communicative barriers: phonetic, semantic, stylistic, logical, socio-cultural, physiological, psychological. Lack of knowledge, motivation and responsibility of population for their own health.

##### **4.2. Communication strategies in healthcare. Medical interview**

Principles of effective communication in healthcare (neutral, competent, ethical, truthful, equal). Medical interview and basic communicative skills for its performance. The formation and development of communicative skills necessary for effective communication of a doctor with patients, their relatives and doctor's colleagues in various situations. Common principles of effective communication.

Main psychological determinants of a doctor's communicative competency building. Methods to persuade patients to follow the regime of treatment and to adjust to it. Causes for a patient's incompiancy. Main principles of educational work with patients.

Medical counselling. Conditions for successful counselling. Basic communication skills for doctor-patient interaction: adequate material provision, greeting of patients, active listening, empathy, respect, interest, support, language, cooperation, skills to gather information.

##### **4.3. Ethical aspects of computer technologies usage in healthcare**

Medical information as a channel of communication while performing main tasks of healthcare. Practical methods of adaptation of texts and messages. Publications and public speeches in mass-media. Press-conference, press-release, articles, interview, and comments related to public health.

Electronic mass-media – television, radio; public press – newspapers, journals, professional press, agencies press, amateurs' press; internet and email; internet media (social media); advertisement.

Organization of and participation in World Health days. Hotlines operation, round-tables, press-conferences, seminars, scientific publications, additional classes, lectures, trainings performed in educational establishments.

Telemedicine – the scope of activity. Informatization of a healthcare system. Medical counselling via email. The code of e-health. Ethical principles of e-health. The application of biomedical principles in e-health. Artificial intelligence in medicine. Robotics capabilities in medicine. Ethical concerns of artificial intelligence and robotics' usage in medicine.



## EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE CURRICULAR CHART

Section, topic #	Section (topic) name	number of hours				Form of control
		lectures	supervised student work	seminars	Self-studies	
<b>1.</b>	<b>The history and features of Biomedical ethics</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	
1.1	Biomedical ethics, main principles and functions	2	1	-	1	Discussion
1.2	Theoretical grounds of the Biomedical ethics. The history of the professional doctor's ethics	-	-	3	3	Discussion, reports, debates on in-class case studying, e-tests
1.3	Principles and rules of Biomedical ethics	-	-	3	3	Discussion, reports, accounts of classroom practical exercises with oral defense, e-tests
<b>2.</b>	<b>«Open» issues of Biomedical ethics</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	
2.1	<i>Ethical and legal issues of abortion, death and dying</i>	2	1	-	10	
	Ethical and legal issues of abortion, death and dying	2	0,5	-	2	Discussion
	Ethical and legal issues of abortion	-	-	3	2	Discussion, reports, debates on in-class case studying, e-tests
	Ethical and legal issues of death and dying	-	-	3	3	Discussion, reports, debates on in-class case studying, e-tests
2.2	Ethical and legal issues of assisted reproductive technologies	2	0,5	3	3	
2.3	<i>Ethical and legal issues of organ and tissue transplantation, biomedical research, genetic engineering</i>	2	1	9	9	
	Ethical and legal issues of organ and tissue transplantation, biomedical research, genetic engineering	2	1	-	1	Discussion
	Ethical and legal issues of organ and tissue transplantation	-	-	3	3	Discussion, reports, debates on in-class case studying, e-tests

	Ethical issues of biomedical research	-	-	3	3	Discussion, reports, accounts of classroom practical exercises with oral defense, e-tests
	Ethical issues of genetic engineering technologies and human cloning	-	-	3	3	Discussion, reports, debates on in-class case studying, e-tests. Colloquium
<b>3.</b>	<b>Medical deontology</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	
3.1	Modern medical deontology	2	0,5	3	2	Discussion, reports, accounts of classroom practical exercises with oral defense, e-tests
3.2	<i>Deontological problems of psychiatry and narcology, providing special care to patients with diseases that pose threat to public health, to patients with human immunodeficiency virus</i>	2	0,5	6	6	
	Deontological problems of psychiatry and narcology, providing special care to patients with diseases that pose threat to public health, to patients with human immunodeficiency virus	2	0,5	-	1	Discussion, reports, accounts of classroom practical exercises with oral defense, e-tests
	Deontological problems of psychiatry and narcology	-	-	3	2	Discussion, reports, accounts of classroom practical exercises with oral defense, e-tests
	Deontological problems of providing special care to patients with diseases that pose threat to public health, to patients with HIV	-	-	3	3	Discussion, reports, debates on in-class case studying, e-tests
3.3	Deontology in dealing with patients at different stages of diagnostic and treatment process. Deontology in pediatrics and geriatrics	-	-	3	3	Discussion, reports, game activities, e-tests.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Communication in healthcare</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	
4.1	Basic concept of communication in healthcare. Communicative barriers	2	1	3	4	Discussion, reports, game activities, e-tests
4.2	Communication strategies in healthcare. Medical interview	-	-	3	3	Discussion, reports, game activities, e-tests
4.3	Ethical aspects of computer technologies usage in healthcare	-	-	3	4	Discussion, reports, game activities, e-tests. Credit
	<b>Total hours</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	



## INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT

### LITERATURE

#### **Basic:**

1. Bases of Bioethics and Biosafety: study guide for stud. of institutions of higher education of Ministry of Health of Ukraine. / V.M. Bobyrov, O.M. Vazhnicha, T.O. Devyatkina. - 2nd ed., stereotype - Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha, 2019. - 248 p.: il.

2. Biomedical ethics and communications in health service: study guide/ Clushanko V.S., Kulik C.P., Gerberg A.A., Myasoedov A.M., Mihnevich E.V., Orehova L.I., Tserkovskiy A.L. - Vitebsk: VSMU, 2018. - 233 p.

#### **Additional:**

3. Глушанко, В. С. Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение = Public Health and Health Service : пособие : для студентов учреждений высш. образования, обучающихся по специальности 1-79 01 01 «Лечебное дело», 1-79 01 07 «Стоматология» / В. С. Глушанко, Е. В. Михневич, Л. И. Орехова. – Витебск : ВГМУ, 2020. – 188 с.

#### **International ethical and legal documents:**

4. Declaration of Venice on terminal illness (WMA, 1983).
5. Declaration of Geneva (Modern physician's pledge) (WMA, 1948).
6. International code of medical ethics (WMA, 1949).
7. Declaration of Helsinki (WMA, 1964).
8. Declaration of Hawaii (WPA, 1983).
9. Universal declaration on bioethics and human rights (UNESCO, 2005).
10. Statement of animal use in biomedical research (WMA, 1989).
11. Declaration of human organ transplantation (WMA, 1987).
12. Convention for the protection of human rights and dignity of the human being with regard to the application of biology and medicine: Convention on human rights and biomedicine (Council of Europe, ETS No.164, 1997).

### **METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF SUPERVISED STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE**

#### **Main forms of independent student work:**

preparation of reports, essays, presentations;  
 presentation of reports;  
 studying topics and problems that have not been discussed at the lectures;  
 computer testing;  
 preparation of didactic materials;  
 participation in active forms of education.

**Control of supervised independent student work is carried out in the form of:**

test paper;  
 final class, colloquium in the form of written work, testing;  
 discussion of reports, essays;  
 protection of study assignments;

assessment of an oral reply to a question, presentation, report or problem solving;

checking up abstracts, written reports, accounts, prescriptions;  
individual interview.

#### **LIST OF AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS**

The following forms are used for competences assessment:

##### **Oral form:**

discussion;  
colloquiums;  
debates on in-class case studying;  
game activities.

##### **Written form:**

reports.

##### **Oral-written form:**

accounts of classroom practical exercises with oral defense;  
credit.

##### **Technical form:**

electronic tests.

#### **LIST OF AVAILABLE TEACHING METHODS**

Traditional method (lectures, seminars);

Active (interactive) methods:

- Problem-Based Learning (PBL);
- Team-Based Learning (TBL);
- Case-Based Learning (CBL);
- Research-Based Learning (RBL).

#### **LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS**

1. Analysis, reasoned presentation of materials of texts on biomedical ethics.
2. Acceptance of ethically balanced decisions (on the example of situational tasks).
3. Analysis and ethical and legal regulation of medical errors and conflict situations in medicine (on the example of situational tasks).
4. Organization of the communication process in healthcare.
5. Communication with patients at various stages of the treatment and diagnostic process.
6. Conducting a medical interview.
7. Organization and ethical and legal support of biomedical research with human participation (on the example of situational tasks).

#### **LIST OF EQUIPMENT USED**

Multimedia complex (laptop, projector, screen).

Standard workplace with a personal computer.



**LIST OF LECTURES**

1. Biomedical ethics, main principles and functions.
2. Ethical and legal issues of abortion, death and dying.
3. Ethical and legal issues of assisted reproductive technologies.
4. Ethical and legal aspects of organ and tissue transplantation, biomedical research, the use of genetic engineering technologies.
5. Modern deontology.
6. Deontological problems of psychiatry and narcology, providing medical care to patients with diseases that pose a threat to public health, the human immunodeficiency virus.
7. Communication in healthcare, basic concepts. Communication barriers.

**LIST OF SEMINARS**

1. Theoretical grounds of the Biomedical ethics. The history of the professional doctor's ethics.
2. Principles and rules of Biomedical ethics.
3. Ethical and legal issues of abortion.
4. Ethical and legal issues of assisted reproductive technologies.
5. Ethical and legal issues of death and dying.
6. Ethical and legal issues of organ and tissue transplantation.
7. Ethical issues of biomedical research.
8. Ethical issues of genetic engineering and human cloning.
9. Modern deontology.
10. Deontological problems of psychiatry and narcology.
11. Deontological problems of providing special care to patients with diseases that pose threat to public health, to patients with HIV.
12. Deontology in dealing with patients at different stages of diagnostic and treatment process. Deontology in pediatrics and geriatrics.
13. Basic concept of communication in healthcare. Communicative barriers.
14. Communication strategies in healthcare. Medical interview.
15. Ethical aspects of computer technologies usage in healthcare.

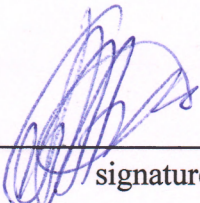
**PROTOCOL OF THE CURRICULUM APPROVAL  
BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS<sup>1</sup>**

Title of the discipline requiring approval	Department	Amendments to the curriculum of the academic discipline	Decision of the department, which designed the curriculum (date, protocol No.)
First aid	Department of Outpatient Therapy	No amendments	Protocol # 10 of 26.04.2023
1			
Psychology of professional communication conflictology	Department of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology	No amendments	Protocol # 10 of 26.04.2023



## COMPILERS:

Head of the Department of Public Health and Healthcare of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University», Candidate of Medical Sciences, Assistant Professor

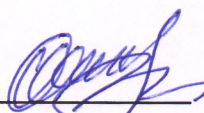


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signature

T.P.Pavlovich

Senior teacher of the Department of Public Health and Healthcare of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»

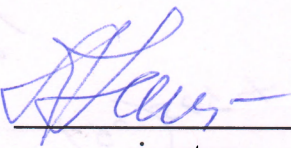


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O.V.Shvabovskaya

Assistant of the department of Public Health and Healthcare of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»



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L.A.Naumova

Curriculum content, composition and accompanying documents comply with established requirements.

Dean of the Medical Faculty for International Students of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University»

26. 06. 2023

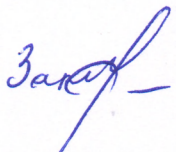


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Oleg S. Ishutin

Methodologist of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University»

26. 06. 2023



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S.V.Zaturanova