

DANYLO HALYTSKY LVIV NATIONAL  
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY  
Department of Ukrainian Studies



APPROVE

First vice-rector on scientific and pedagogical work  
Assistant Prof. I.I. Soloninko

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**WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE**  
**«Bioethics» for foreign students**  
**Main part training of specialists of higher education**  
**of Master Level branch of knowledge 22 «Healthcare»**  
**specialty 221 «Dentistry»**

Discussed and adopted  
At the methodological meeting of  
the department Ukrainian studies  
Protocol No 8  
from 23.05.2022  
Head of the department  
Associate professor  
Yeshchenko T. A

Approved  
by profile methodical commission  
from humanitarian disciplines  
Protocol No. 1  
from 31.05.2022  
Head of profile methodological  
Commission Associate professor  
Yeshchenko T. A

Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Students  
Associate Professor Varyvoda ES

Lviv - 2022

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The working course program of the discipline “Bioethics” for the English-speaking first year students of the specialty 221 specialty **221 «Dentistry»** is elaborated by MA in theology, biology and international law, lecturer **Yuriy Martynyuk**, on the basis of the sample program of the discipline “Bioethics”, approved by the State Institution “Central Methodical Cabinet for Higher Medical Education of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine” from 01.06.2017 and the course program approved by the profile methodical commission (protocol №4 on 31.05.2022).

## INTRODUCTION

The working course program of the discipline “Bioethics” for the English-speaking students of the second (master, MA) level of higher education elaborated according to the Ukraine Higher Education Standard (hereinafter referred to as “Standard”) of the education sector – 22 “Healthcare”, speciality – 226 “Pharmacy. Industrial Pharmacy” of the education program of normative discipline “Bioethics”.

Description of the academic discipline (annotation)

Bioethics as a discipline is based on the coverage of ethical issues related to the development of technological sciences, biology, medicine; lays the foundations of theoretical provisions and practical recommendations for changes in the assessment of the health of the population, rethinking the doctor-patient relationship, attitudes towards people with alcohol and drug addiction, HIV-infected, etc.; protection of human embryo rights, as well as the moral status of concepts: abortion and solving the problem of destructive post-abortion syndrome, sterilization, contraception and its alternatives - natural methods of recognizing fertility days, reproductive technologies, biomedical manipulations, genetic engineering, cloning, human experimentation, transplantation euthanasia and its counteraction - palliative treatment; lays the foundations of a healthy lifestyle, respect for human dignity, preservation of human life and health from fertilization to natural death, quality and effectiveness of diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of diseases, preservation and promotion of public health.

Subject of “Bioethics” is a “man-world-society” relationship and a set of values which allow a person react appropriately to the challenges of the contemporary world and medical practice.

Interdisciplinary relation: Bioethics is determined by the integral nature of the discipline, interdisciplinary discourse, close connection with the complex of natural sciences and humanities. Bioethics gives an understanding of how science can serve the good of man. Bioethics correlates with history sociology, cultural sciences, political sciences, psychology and a set of natural sciences. To successfully master the course, the student must have factual material on the subjects of natural sciences and humanities (including anatomy, pathological physiology, pharmacology, philosophy, political science, obstetrics and gynaecology, embryology, paediatrics, gerontology, law, psychology, etc.).

### **1. Goal and objectives of the academic discipline:**

1.1. Goal of the discipline “Bioethics” is to reveal the content, historical roots, principles and epistemology of bioethics as a science, and on this basis - coverage of general provisions and practical recommendations for change in public health, respect for human dignity as a person and its development in spiritual, mental and physical integrity, preservation of human life from the moment of fertilization to natural death, coverage of problems of genetic engineering and biotechnology in terms of biosafety.

1.2. Main objectives of the discipline “Bioethics” consist in:

- training competent, highly qualified professionals who are focused on spiritual and moral values, in the field of "Medicine", who are well versed in the basic principles, values and provisions of bioethics and biosafety;

- understanding of the essence of bioethics as a new branch of science, which considers man as a person in his spiritual, mental and physical integrity, is open to further scientific knowledge, based on moral principles and focused on respect for human dignity, its development as a person, saving lives from fertilization to natural death;

- shaping logical thinking of a student and his/her skills of solving current practical issues based on theoretical knowledge, using sociological research in the form of surveys, prevent negative phenomena during professional duties, analyze regulations in the health care system for compliance with the principles of bioethics.

Due to this course a learner will acquire:

- integrated understanding of the values and principles of bioethics as the basis of the worldview of a moral, responsible, human person;

- responsibility for the establishment of norms of bioethics in practical life;

know:

- the chronology and particularities of the main periods of the development of bioethics;

- the most prominent bioethicists and their approaches to formulating and solving the main bioethical problems;

- main provisions, values and principles of bioethics and biosafety, definition of the essence of bioethics as a new field of science that examines the human personality in its spiritual, mental and physical integrity, and is opened to new scientific knowledge, based on moral principles oriented to the respect for the human dignity, its development as a person, protection of the life from the moment of fertilization to natural death;

- preventing methods of the negative phenomena in fulfilling of professional duties;

- how to solve situational problems, use sociological studies in the form of a questionnaire, analyze the normative and legal acts in the healthcare system on the conformity with the principles of bioethics.

be able to:

- distinguish different bioethical paradigms;

- think logically and creatively for solving effectively problems of personal development and medical practice;

- choose appropriate values for medical practice;

- use the main bioethical categories and concepts;

- apply different scientific methods in cognition and medical practice;

- critically analyze social and cultural reality;

- express and argue his/her opinion on the current bioethical problems;

- participate in a debate on the basis of pluralism and tolerance;

- choose relevant value guidelines and use them appropriately in medical practice;

- define the ethical principles of bioethics and biosafety, based on the true objective moral values and norms;

- formulate the principles of bioethics that allow to evaluate effects on biomedical field, which include good moral evaluation;

- reveal the nature of bioethics that considers the human as a person, especially with its spiritual values and needs, serves it, is opened to new scientific knowledge, based on moral principles oriented to the respect for the dignity of human beings and their development in the spiritual, mental and physical integrity, protection of the life from the moment of fertilization (gamete fusion) until natural death;

- trace the historical roots of bioethics and its philosophical foundations and place among other ethical and legal disciplines;

- analyze the state regulations of health for their compliance with the principles of bioethics;

- examine the specific bioethical issues in Ukrainian society, the state and perspectives of bioethics, impact of bioethical principles on the effectiveness of Ukrainian health care institutions in solving the problems of alcoholism, drug addiction, AIDS, organ transplantation and human experimentation;

- develop the scientifically grounded suggestions on ways and means of regulation of biomedical interventions in the human body based on bioethics, particularly in the field of demography.

### 1.3 Competences and results of study of the academic discipline.

Acquired competences:

I) integral:

- ability to solve complicated life and practical professional problems related to interpersonal relationships, professional communication of a physician, moral choice and responsibility, which involves the application of the basic principles of Christian ethics and morality and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions.

II) generic:

1. Ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.

2. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

3. Ability to be critical and self-critical;

4. Capacity to generate new ideas (creativity);

5. Ability to identify, pose and resolve problems;

6. Ability to motivate people and move toward common goals;

7. Ability to interact constructively with others regardless of background and culture and respecting diversity;

8. Ability to design and manage projects;

9. Ability to show awareness of equal opportunities and gender issues;

### III) Specific (professional):

1. Mastering the skills of defining the concepts of bioethics;
2. Understanding and ability to use basic ethical concepts to conceptualize specific problem situations;
3. Ability to understand one's professional self-actualization in the context of bioethics;
4. Ability to extrapolate the values of bioethics and objective moral norms to practical life situations and professional activities;
5. Ability to structurally analyze the preconditions of the conflict, the ability to create strategies for resolving the conflict, based on the principle of the common good and the construction of new opportunities.

Detailing of competences according to NQF (HPK) descriptors in the form of “Competence Matrix”.

**Competence Matrix**

№	Competence	Knowledge	Skills	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
1	Ability to develop and manage projects problem situations	of human life from the moment of fertilization to God- ordained care (natural death) trends and problems of spiritual development of man and society	Ability to create project proposals to promote the values and principles of bioethics in health care solutions to problem situations	Skills of cooperation in small groups	Willingness to initiate and implement ethical and educational health projects for children, youth, women, people with special needs basic concepts of bioethics; be responsible for their own decisions
2	Ability to understand own professional self-actualization in the context of bioethics	Knowledge of the spiritual causes and preconditions of conflict	Ability to determine the nature and features of the vocation of health professionals in the light of human service	The ability to communicate with patients as people in need of mercy	Willingness to solve professional problems, adhering to the principle of preservation and protection of spiritual, mental and physical health
4	Ability to structurally analyze the preconditions of the conflict	Knowledge of approaches to conflict resolution within the principles of bioethics	Ability to identify cause- results relationships in conflict situations	Ability to communicate and cooperate with people - direct or indirect participants in the conflict	Willingness to create ways, methods of conflict resolution in non-standard conditions, to be responsible for a

	new opportunities	And morality, humanism			positive result
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### Learning outcomes:

Integrative final program learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline: readiness to communicate with representatives of different cultures, nations, religions, social groups; ability to independently identify and solve a problem, research skills, information skills, ability to generate new ideas.

Learning outcomes for the discipline: deepening the principles of bioethics and morality on orientation on the path of comprehensive enrichment and improvement of future medical professionals on the basis of personal worldview, formation of students' critical thinking, observation, ability to discuss, reason and decide moral and ethical problems in a free and responsible way.

### 2. Informational amount of the academic discipline. **15 hours – 0,5 credit ECTS**

#### Content module 1. Bioethics

The content of the course reveals the main problematic issues of relevant topics in bioethics:

Topic 1. Historical roots of bioethics. Epistemology and ethical and cultural roots of bioethics. Philosophical fundamentals of bioethics. The right to life from the moment of fertilization. Bioethical concept of demography. Abortion issues.

Factors of the emergence of bioethics. Definition of bioethics. Research method in bioethics. The moral law and the civil law. Currents (types) of bioethics. The essence of personalistic bioethics. Epochs of formation of medical ethics (domodern, modern, postmodern). Bioethics and medical paternalism. Areas and directions of bioethics. Affinity of bioethics with deontology in medicine. Bioethics in the process of formation of the national health care system in Ukraine. Principles of bioethics in the realization of the doctor's vocation.

Interdisciplinarity of bioethics. Biomedical, psychological, sociological and legal aspects in terms of the epistemological status of bioethics. Basic models of bioethics. Philosophical substantiation of ethical judgment in bioethics. Principles and provisions of personalistic bioethics. Cooperation (complicity) in evil. Personalistic ethics of medical virtue E. Pellegrino and D. Thomasma. Principlism (North American model of bioethics) by T. Beauchamp and J. Childress. Principles of bioethics of principlism. J. Engelhardt's contractualism. P. Singer's new model.

Creationism and personalism as a theoretical basis of bioethics. Imperfection of the materialist understanding of man. Reflection of the essence of bioethics in the teachings of Thomas Aquinas and in neotomism. Religious existentialism. Phenomenological concept of corporeality. Philosophical anthropology of the essence of man.

Life as a value. Bioethics about the status of the human embryo. Man in the context of the Bible and the teachings of the Church. Sex and gender. Early stages of human development. The human right to life from the moment of fertilization: a) abortion - violation of the basic human right to life; b) human rights and the latest reproductive technologies.

Their assessment in the context of bioethics; c) the right to life in the context of human rights. Dignity and inviolability of human life from the moment of fertilization to natural death.

Liberalization of abortion as a consequence of abortion culture and moral decline of society and the cause of the demographic crisis. Classification of abortions and their evaluation in terms of bioethics. Criterion of ethical permissibility of prenatal examination. Surgical methods of abortion. Pharmacological methods (medical abortion). Solving the problem of post-abortion syndrome in the context of bioethics.

#### Topic 2. Contraception and its alternative – Fertility Awareness Methods.

Bioethical concept of human life protection. Problems of assisted reproductive technologies and their alternative - NaProTechnologies. Bioethical inadmissibility of production and use of live human embryos to obtain stem cells. The path to the possibility of human cloning is the devaluation of the dignity of human reproduction and the embryo. Fundamentals of biosafety. Informed consent and human experimentation Manipulation of human mental health.

Inconsistency of contraceptive methods with the nature of the human person and its dignity. Classification of contraceptives and their evaluation in terms of bioethics. Bioethical evaluation of direct and

indirect sterilization. Natural methods of recognizing fertility days. Bioethical foundations of abstinence from premarital and extramarital sex

Bioethical problems of reproductive technologies. Assisted reproductive technologies as a threat to human life and human dignity. Regulations of Ukraine on reproductive technologies. Criterion of ethical permissibility of auxiliary creative technologies. An alternative to assisted reproductive technologies - NaProTechnologies.

The dignity of the human being as a person from the moment of fertilization.

Inadmissibility of fetal therapy from the standpoint of bioethics.

Cloning. Cloning methods. Artificial reproduction without gametes. Arguments of bioethics against the possibility of human cloning.

Fundamentals of biosafety. Cell life in the human body. Problems of biomedical manipulation and genetic engineering in the context of human dignity, integrity and identity. The danger of using the latest biotechnology in the context of bioethics. Problems of biomedical manipulation and genetic engineering in the context of biosafety. Criteria of ethical permissibility. Regulations on the management of GMOs and the application of genetic engineering technologies in the context of biosafety. Treatment of GMOs in the context of ensuring biological and genetic safety. Danger of use of genetically modified organisms for the person and environment. Dangerous food.

Problems of nanotechnology implementation and consequences of their application for humans and environment. Nanosafety problems in the context of bioethics. Human and the environment.

Informed consent and human experimentation. Manipulation of human mental health.

Ethical requirements for human experiments. Classification of research. Basic legal acts regarding experimental research. Ethics committees, their levels, functions and characteristics. Informed consent as the main principle of a medical experiment. Supervision of investigational drugs as a prevention of possible negative consequences of their use. Production of orphan drugs by pharmaceutical firms in the context of public financial incentives. Reasons for using placebo in the context of experimentation. Conditions of ethical permissibility. The problem of experimentation on human embryos and fetuses in the context of recognizing the dignity of the human person in the prenatal phase of development.

Topic 3. Bioethics and organ transplantation. Xenotransplantation from the bioethical point of view. The problem of euthanasia in the context of bioethics. An alternative to euthanasia is palliative care.

Difficulties and successes of transplantology. Problems of organ and tissue donation in the context of bioethics. Transplantation and identity of the human person. The problem of diagnosing death. Informed consent and organ transplantation. Problems of purpose of donated organs in the context of bioethics. General ethical principles of transplantology and their reflection in international and domestic legislation.

History and current state of development of xenotransplantation. Driving forces and positive moments. Possible negative consequences, obstacles and precautions. Principles of bioethics in the field of xenotransplantation.

Death as a social phenomenon. Euthanasia in terms of bioethics. Ethical assessment of euthanasia. Euthanasia and the right to life: the state of legislative regulation in Ukraine.

Moral problems of suicide. Features of palliative therapy. Bioethical problems of resuscitation.

Topic 4. Status and prospects of bioethics development in Ukraine. The impact of bioethics on the efficiency of bodies and institutions of the health care system of Ukraine. Bioethical aspect of the fight against alcoholism. Tobacco addiction as a problem of bioethics. Problems of drug prevention and rehabilitation and resocialization of drug addicts. AIDS prevention and treatment of AIDS patients in the context of bioethics. Bioethics and social problems.

Organizational measures for the introduction of bioethics in Ukraine. Activities of bioethics institutions in Ukraine. Cooperation with international organizations in the field of bioethics. Scope of competence of the Yaroslav Bazylevych Institute of Bioethics. The contribution of the head of the department of organization and management of health care, associate professor Yaroslav Bazylevych to the development of bioethics in Ukraine (from the memoirs of the author). Experience of teaching bioethics at Danylo Halytskyi Lviv National Medical University. Bioethics committees: functions and characteristics. Types of commissions on bioethics.

International health organizations and their influence on the formation of legislation in Ukraine. The crisis in the field of human rights to life. Shortcomings of Ukrainian legislation on the protection of human dignity.



Alcoholism as a psychophysical pathology and a social problem. Measures of state bodies to overcome alcoholism. Public anti-alcohol organizations and overcoming alcoholism in the context of bioethics.

Threat to life and health of smoking. Measures to overcome the problem of tobacco dependence in the context of bioethics.

Danger of drug addiction. Drug prevention programs. Foreign experience in drug prevention and control.

The nature of AIDS and the course of this disease. Ways of HIV transmission. AIDS prevention and treatment of AIDS patients in the context of bioethics.

Defining the concept of "health" and the problem of disease in bioethics. Views on vaccination in the light of bioethics. Homeopathy and bioethics. Homosexuality as a problem of bioethics. Transsexualism and correction of sexual identification. War as an inhumane phenomenon. The main motives against the death penalty. The influence of the media on the formation of bioethical thinking of the individual.

### 3. Structure of academic discipline

TOPICS	HOURS					
	Full-time					
	Total	including				
		lec	sem	lab	ind	SIS
Topic 1. Theoretical and methodological principles of bioethics. Human life as a greatest value.		2	1			1
Topic 2. Abortion issues. Solving the problem of post- abortion syndrome in the context of bioethics. Euthanasia from the point of view of bioethics its counteraction - palliative treatment.			1			1
Topic 3. Historical roots of bioethics. Epistemology and ethical and cultural roots of bioethics. Philosophical fundamentals of bioethics. The right to life from the moment of fertilization. Bioethical concept of demography. Abortion issues.			1			1
Topic 4. Contraception and its alternative – Fertility Awareness Methods. Bioethical concept of human life protection. Problems of assisted reproductive technologies and their alternative - NaProTechnologies. Bioethical inadmissibility of production and use of live human embryos to obtain stem cells. The path to the possibility of human cloning is the devaluation of the dignity of human reproduction and the embryo.	7	2	1			1

Fundamentals of biosafety. Informed consent and human experimentation Manipulation of human mental health.						
Topic 5. Bioethics and organ transplantation. Xenotransplantation from the bioethical point of view. The problem of euthanasia in the context of bioethics. An alternative to euthanasia is palliative care.			1			1
Topic 6. Status and prospects of bioethics development in Ukraine. The impact of bioethics on the efficiency of bodies and institutions of the health care system of Ukraine. Bioethical aspect of the fight against alcoholism. Tobacco addiction as a problem of bioethics. Problems of drug prevention and rehabilitation and resocialization of drug addicts. AIDS prevention and treatment of AIDS patients in the context of bioethics. Bioethics and social problems.			1			2
<b>Hours in total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>7</b>

#### 4. Topics of lectures

№	TOPIC	HOURS
1.	Theoretical and methodological principles of bioethics. Human life as a greatest value.	2
2.	Abortion issues. Solving the problem of post-abortion syndrome in the context of bioethics. Euthanasia from the point of view of bioethics its counteraction - palliative treatment.	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

#### 5. Topics of seminars

№	TOPIC	HOURS
1	Historical roots of bioethics. Epistemology and ethical and cultural roots of bioethics. Philosophical fundamentals of bioethics. The right to life from the moment of fertilization. Bioethical concept of demography. Abortion issues.	2
2	Contraception and its alternative – Fertility Awareness Methods. Bioethical concept of human life protection. Problems of assisted reproductive technologies and their alternative - NaProTechnologies. Bioethical inadmissibility of production and use of live human embryos to obtain stem cells. The path to the possibility of human cloning is the devaluation of the dignity of human reproduction and the embryo. Fundamentals of biosafety. Informed consent and human experimentation Manipulation of human mental health.	1
3	Bioethics and organ transplantation. Xenotransplantation from the bioethical point of view. The problem of euthanasia in the context of bioethics. An alternative to euthanasia is palliative care.	1
4	Status and prospects of bioethics development in Ukraine. The impact of bioethics on the efficiency of bodies and institutions of the health care system of Ukraine. Bioethical aspect of the fight against alcoholism. Tobacco addiction as a problem of bioethics. Problems of drug prevention and rehabilitation and resocialization of drug addicts. AIDS prevention and treatment of AIDS patients in the context of bioethics. Bioethics and social problems.	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

#### 6. Topics of practical classes - unprovided.

7. **Laboratory classes – unprovided.**

8. **Types of students' independent study (SIS) and its control.**

	TOPICS	Hours	Type of control
1	Preparation for practical classes - theoretical training and development of practical skills	2	Current control in practical classes
2	Independent elaboration of topics that are not included in the plan of classroom classes		
3	Bioethical concept of demography	2	Abstracts or summary
4	Bioethics and biosafety	2	Abstracts or summary
5	Individual SIS: student reports at the section on bioethics of annual student scientific conferences		
6	Preparation for the final control of assimilation of material	1	Final modular control
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	

9. **Individual task** – form of organization of education, which is performed in accordance with the defined tasks in order to deepen, generalize and consolidate the knowledge that students receive in the learning process, the application of this knowledge in practice, as well as the growth of their generic and specific competences. Types of tasks of individual work can be: creation of the forecasted status and role set; modeling of conflict situations in medical practice, which in turn consists of two stages: independent search and processing of theoretical material and creating a model of a specific conflict situation in medical practice, its analysis and search for solutions; writing essays, reports and presentations with reports in practical classes, research work

10. **Task for students' independent work.** Student's independent work is one of the organizational forms of education, which is regulated by the course program of the discipline, methodical materials and tasks received from the teacher in order to master the educational material, and is performed by the student independently outside the classroom. The type of independent work is preparation for a practical lesson and study of topics that are included in the program of the discipline for independent study.

11. **Learning methods: oral discussion** of the topic with the involvement of most students in the group; blitz poll; discussions on problem situations; abstract speeches; testing students in writing; performance of written tasks; interactive teaching methods, in particular the method of "brainstorming", which encourages students to show attention and creativity, to find several solutions to this topic by free expression of opinions and ect.

12. **Grading system: current and final assesment.** The form of final control in accordance with the curriculum - credit. Current control is carried out during training sessions and aims to verify the assimilation of educational material. Forms of current control during classes on a 4-point (national) scale: oral examination, written assignments, tests, essays etc. The student must receive a grade from each topic for further conversion of grades into points on a multi-point (200-point) scale.

Students' knowledge on each topic is evaluated according to the following scale: mark "5" = "excellent";  
mark "4" = "good";  
mark "3" = "satisfactory";  
mark "2" = "failure".

The final mark for the course is the average mark for all seminars transferred into points according to the following table:

4 points scale	200 points scale
5	200
4.97	199
4.95	198
4.92	197
4.9	196
4.87	195
4.85	194
4.82	193
4.8	192
4.77	191
4.75	190
4.72	189
4.7	188
4.67	187
4.65	186
4.62	185
4.6	184
4.57	183
4.52	181
4.5	180
4.47	179

4 points scale	200 points scale
4.45	178
4.42	177
4.4	176
4.37	175
4.35	174
4.32	173
4.3	172
4.27	171
4.24	170
4.22	169
4.19	168
4.17	167
4.14	166
4.12	165
4.09	164
4.07	163
4.04	162
4.02	161
3.99	160
3.97	159

4 points scale	200 points scale
3.94	158
3.92	157
3.89	156
3.87	155
3.84	154
3.82	153
3.79	152
3.77	151
3.74	150
3.72	149
3.7	148
3.67	147
3.65	146
3.62	145
3.57	143
3.55	142
3.52	141
3.5	140
3.47	139
3.45	138
3.42	137

4 points scale	200 points scale
3.4	136
3.37	135
3.35	134
3.32	133
3.3	132
3.27	131
3.25	130
3.22	129
3.2	128
3.17	127
3.15	126
3.12	125
3.1	124
3.07	123
3.02	121
3	120
Less than 3	Unsuufficient

13. **Form of the final control of academic success in the discipline “Bioethics”:** semester test, which consists in assessing the student's mastery of educational material solely on the basis of the above types of work performed in practical classes. The semester test in "Bioethics" is held after the end of its study, before the examination session.

Scheme of accrual and distribution of points received by students

The maximum number of points that a student can earn for the current academic activity in the study of the discipline is 200 points.

The minimum number of points that a student must score for the current initial activity for enrollment in the discipline must be 120 points.

The calculation of the points number is based on the grades obtained by the student on a 4-point (national) scale during the study of the discipline, by calculating the arithmetic mean (AM), rounded to two decimal places. The resulting value is converted into points on a multi-point scale as follows:

$$X = (CA \times 200) / 5$$

For convenience, a table of recalculation for a 200-point cabinet is given.

14. **Methodological support.** To succeed in learning the course students are provided with thematic plans of lectures and seminars, tasks for individual independent work, methodical guidelines for seminars, e-version of materials for seminars, cases for current and final control of knowledge and skills of students, complex control work after attestation monitoring of acquired knowledge and skills).

#### 15. Course materials and useful links

##### I. Main recources

1. American Fertility Society and Medical Research International. In vitro fertilization/embryotransfer in the United States: 1985 and 1986 results from the National IVF/ET Registry // Fertility and Sterility. — 1988.— 49. — P. 212–215.
2. Beauchamp T. L. Principles of Biomedical Ethics / T. L. Beauchamp, J. F. Childress. — [5 ed.]. — USA: Oxford University Press, 2001. — 454 p.
3. Benjamin H. Introduction / H. Benjamin // Green R., Money J. (Eds.). Transsexualism and Sex Reassignment. — Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1969. — P. 1–10.
4. Bentham J. An introduction to the principles of moral and legislations / J. Bentham. — Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1879. — 378p.
5. Clowes B. The Facts of Life: An Authoritative Guide to Life and Family Issues / B. Clowes. — Virginia: Human Life International, 2001. — 448 p.
6. Conference of European Health Ministers “Organ Transplantation” // appendice il volume di A. Bompiani,

- E. Sgreccia (a cura di). *Trapianti d'organo*. — Milano, 1989. — P. 295–305.
7. Council of Europe / 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, 4 april 1997. — Oviedo. — 1997.
  8. Declaration of Helsinki // World Medical Assotiation, Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, June 1964. — Helsinki (Finland). — 1964. — P. 373–374.
  9. European convention for the protection of vertebrate animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes, 18 march 1986 // Council of Europe. — Strasbourg. — 1986. — 53 p.
  10. Hauerwas S. *Suffering Presence. Theological Reflections on Medicine, the Mentally Handicapped and the Church* / S. Hauerwas. — Notre Dame (Indiana): University of Notre Dame Press, 1986. — 221p.
  11. Hauerwas S. *Vision and Virtue: Essays in Christian Ethical Reflection* / S. Hauerwas. — Notre Dame (Indiana): University of Notre Dame Press, 1974. — 264 p.
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## II. Auxiliary resources

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### **Self-control questions**

1. Factors of bioethics emergence.
2. The founder of bioethics - R. Potter.
3. Definition of bioethics as a science.
4. The essence of the concept of "ecocentric bioethics".
5. The essence of the concept of "biocentric bioethics".
6. The essence of the concept of "anthropocentric bioethics".
7. Stages of formation of bioethics.
8. The doctor-patient relationship from the standpoint of bioethics.
9. Directions of bioethics.
10. The purpose of implementing the principles of bioethics in practice.
11. Examples of the implementation of the content of the vocation of the doctor as a testament and an ideal to follow.
12. The reason for the interdisciplinarity of bioethics.
13. The main disciplines that combine bioethics.
14. Biomedical aspects of bioethics.

15. Basic psychological aspects of bioethics.
16. Sociological aspects of bioethics.
17. Legal aspects of bioethics.
18. Basic models of bioethics.
19. The essence of the liberal-radical model.
20. Negative aspects of the pragmatic-utilitarian model.
21. Features of the sociobiological model (sociohistorical and scientific-technical currents).
22. Fundamentals of philosophical substantiation of ethical-cultural models.
23. Values of the personalistic model.
24. Philosophical foundations of ethical judgment in bioethics.
25. The main principles of personalistic bioethics.
26. Principles of personalistic ethics of medical virtue in E. Pellegrino and D. Thomasma.
27. Principlism (North American model of bioethics) by T. Beauchamp and J. Childress.
28. Principles of bioethics of principle.
29. The essence of the bioethics of J. Engelhardt's contractualism.
30. "New commandments" of P. Singer.
31. The essence of personalistic interpretation of man.
32. The shortcomings of materialist philosophy in understanding the essence of man.
33. The main materialist currents in philosophy, the peculiarities of their understanding of man.
34. The difference between phenomenological and ontological interpretation of the body.
35. The essence of the dualistic concept of corporeality.
36. The concept of human integrity in the interpretation of Thomas Aquinas.
37. The main features of human understanding by representatives of philosophical anthropology.
38. Advantages of personalistic interpretation of man from the standpoint of bioethics.
39. Principles of bioethics that ensure the dignity of the human embryo.
40. Substantiation of the status of the human embryo as a person.
41. The Bible is about the status of man, his ultimate and highest goal, and physical life as a transcendent path that leads beyond present earthly life.
42. The essence of the cyclical functioning of the female reproductive system.
43. Features of humoral mechanisms of regulation of sexual functions.
44. The essence of gender ideology as a threat to the institution of the family.
45. The essence of the moral inadmissibility of artificial abortion.
46. Abortion given the demographic situation.
47. The possibility of banning abortion and its consequences.
48. Assisted reproductive technologies and human rights.
49. Principles of bioethics that protect the rights of the mother.
50. Principles of bioethics that defend the rights of the child.
51. Threat to society from legalization of abortion.
52. Definition of artificial abortion.

53. Ethical assessment of types of abortion (miscarriage, abortion in ectopic pregnancy, "therapeutic" abortion, indirect abortion, selective abortion, abortion after rape or incest, public abortion).
54. Negative aspects of social abortion.
55. Criterion of ethical permissibility of prenatal examination.
56. Abortion methods (surgical and pharmacological).
57. Post-abortion syndrome: definition, roots, symptoms, solution of PAS problem in the context of bioethics.
58. What are the principles of bioethics ensuring the dignity of the human embryo?
59. Justify the interpretation of the embryo as a person.
60. What is the essence of the immorality of abortion?
61. What is the role of abortion given the demographic situation?
62. Is it possible to ban abortions, what would be the consequences?
63. What measures are taken to prevent abortions in the country and in the world?
64. Does the doctor break the Hippocratic oath when performing an abortion?
65. How is gender policy and the rights of unborn children (as part of human rights) reconciled?
66. Would you advise an abortion in the following situations?
  - a. Husband and wife are very poor. They already have 14 children. And now his wife has found out that she is pregnant with her fifteenth child. Considering their poverty and excessive population growth in the world, would you advise her to have an abortion?
  - b. The father has syphilis; the mother has tuberculosis. They have four children. The first is blind, the second is dead, the third is deaf, and the fourth has tuberculosis. She found out she was pregnant again. Given this difficult situation, would you advise an abortion?
  - c. A white man raped a thirteen-year-old black girl. She became pregnant. If you were her parents, would you advise her to have an abortion?
  - d. The teenage girl is pregnant. She is unmarried. Her fiancé is not the father of the child and is very worried. Would you advise her to have an abortion?  
 If you answered "yes", then...  
 In the first case, you would have killed John Wesley, a famous 19th-century evangelist, founder of Methodist Church.  
 In the second case, you would have killed the famous German composer Ludwig van Beethoven.  
 In the third case, you would kill Ethel Waters, the famous American evangelical jazz singer and actress.  
 And if you said yes in the fourth case, you would declare the murder of Jesus Christ.
67. Contraception: definition, classification, negative aspects, moral evaluation.
68. The essence of the National Family Planning Program.
69. Danger of contraception.
70. Ethical evaluation of forced, voluntary and therapeutic sterilization.
71. The basis of natural methods of fertility days recognizing (calendar, temperature, Billings method, symptothermal method).
72. Negative aspects of premarital and extramarital sex.
73. The essence of the ethical inadmissibility of the use of reproductive technologies.

74. Negative effects of reproductive technologies.
75. Criterion of ethical permissibility of auxiliary creative technologies.
76. The essence of using NaProTechnologies.
77. Characteristics of stem cells.
78. The right to life of the unborn child.
79. The essence of the ethical inadmissibility of the use of living embryos to obtain stem tissues
80. The downsides of the possibility of human cloning.
81. Recognition of human dignity as a person at any stage of its existence.
82. Genetic engineering: definitions, tasks.
83. Cell division (interphase and mitosis).
84. Meiosis (spermatogenesis, oogenesis), crossingover, a new unique organism from the moment of fertilization.
85. Basic moral and legal requirements for conducting experiments on humans.
86. Criterion of ethical permissibility of application of genetic engineering methods.
87. Genetically modified organisms: definition, purposes of obtaining, stages of obtaining, the problem of safety for humans and the environment.
88. Biosafety: definition, normative-legal regulation of GMO management, precautionary principle, laboratory base.
89. Dangers of fast food for human health.
90. Spheres of life (vegetative, sensitive, intelligent). Their differences.
91. Nanobiotechnology: definitions, positive and negative aspects of their application for human health and the environment.
92. Nanomaterials: definitions, properties.
93. Nanosafety: definition, criterion of ethical permissibility.
94. The essence of the principle of informed consent.
95. Principles of bioethics that govern medical experiments.
96. Safety of therapeutic experiments.
97. Grounds for the use of placebo in clinical therapeutic experimentation in humans.
98. Conditions for using placebo in the context of a controlled clinical trial.
99. The role of bioethical commissions on bioethics in the context of human experimentation.
100. The difference between indirect and direct effects on the human psyche.
101. The essence of the concept of "hormonal manipulation" of the human psyche.
102. Danger of chemical manipulation of the human psyche.
103. Negative aspects of mechanical intervention in the human psyche.
104. International organizations that warn against experiments on embryos.
105. The difference between research and experimental research.
106. The essence of therapeutic and non-therapeutic experimental studies.
107. Phases of clinical research.
108. Features of instrumental experimental research.
109. Regulations relating to experimental research.
110. The need for informed consent in non-therapeutic and therapeutic experimental studies.
111. Principles of activity of ethical committees.
112. Levels of ethics committees.
113. Composition of ethics committees.

114. Values and principles of ethics committees.
115. Scientific value and persuasiveness of the experimental research protocol.
116. Conditions for the use of placebo.
117. Ethical criterion of experimental methodology.
118. Transplantation: definition and classification, history of transplantology. 119. Ethical restriction of transplantation at the level of causing a change in a person's identity.
120. Ethical and anthropological factors that influence the decision to donate their own organs.
121. The main difficulties of modern transplantology. 122. Principles of bioethics that regulate organ transplantation. 123. The importance of the personalistic aspect of transplantology.
124. The danger of the utilitarian criterion of patient selection in transplantation. 125. The positive role of the therapeutic criterion in the selection of patients for organ transplantation.
126. The complexity of the problem of diagnosing death.
127. The main provisions of xenotransplantation in the context of bioethics. 128. Possible negative consequences of xenotransplantation, obstacles and precautions. 129. Principles of bioethics in xenotransplantation.
130. The meaning of life (place and purpose in the world) and attitude to death. 131. Euthanasia: definitions, divisions, moral evaluation.
132. The expediency of the term "human right to a dignified death". 133. The essence of the inviolability of human life.
134. Negative aspects of euthanasia.
135. Principles of bioethics that warn against euthanasia.
136. Attitude to euthanasia in Ukraine.
137. Euthanasia and the right to life: the state of legislation.
138. Features of life after death (Luke 16, 19-31).
139. Specific changes in the transition of the buried body to the resurrected body (I Cor. 15, 42-44).
140. The essence of the logical unfoundedness of the concept of "quality of life". 141. Suicide: types, causes, motives, moral evaluation.
142. Moral responsibility for suicide and prevention. 143. Palliative therapy: definition, features, stages of the disease.
144. Attitude towards the elderly is an indicator and characteristic of the civilization of society.
145. The role of pastoral care of priests, counselors, hospices in the care of the terminally ill.
146. Ethical principles to be followed during resuscitation.
147. Organizations that are competent to solve problems of bioethics and influence the formation of legislation in Ukraine.
148. Organizations that conduct research in the field of bioethics.
149. Examples of scientific cooperation of Ukrainian and foreign organizations in the field of bioethics.
150. Tasks of bioethics committees.
151. Characteristics of bioethics committees.
152. Types of commissions on bioethics.

153. The main difficulties in implementing bioethics in the practice of medical training. 154. Acts of state bodies of Ukraine, which regulate the introduction of the principles of bioethics in the health care system.

155. International organizations working in the field of human dignity. 156. Facts of neglect of the right to life in society.

157. Ukrainian legislation on abortion.

158. Shortcomings of Ukrainian legislation on birth control.

159. Negative aspects of the cloning problem.

160. Social causes of alcoholism. 161. Factors of alcohol dependence. 162. Alcoholism as a disease.

163. Definition of alcoholism and drunkenness.

164. Pathogenesis of alcoholism (stages: compensation, narcotic, decompensation). 165. The effect of alcoholism on the central nervous system (excitation phase, depression phase).

166. Social consequences of alcoholism.

167. Principles of alcoholism prevention.

168. Ways to a sober life in the activities of AA communities: Al-anon and Al-atin of the International Movement of Alcoholics Anonymous, the Renaissance Society, the Lviv regional organization of the Ukrainian Society of Sobriety and Health and the charity organization "Regional Center for Social Adaptation".

169. Negative aspects of state policy in the field of production and sale of alcoholic beverages.

170. The reason for the low effectiveness of government measures against alcoholism. 171. Ways to intensify the activities of public anti-alcohol organizations.

172. The influence of the principles of bioethics on overcoming alcoholism. 173. Foreign experience in combating alcoholism.

174. Causes of tobacco dependence.

175. Negative aspects of smoking.

176. Tobacco prevention measures. 177. Benefits of abstinence from smoking.

178. Solving the problem of tobacco dependence in the context of bioethics. 179. Drugs: criteria for determination, groups.

180. Drug addiction: definition, causes, main characteristics.

181. Principles of bioethics in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. 182. Ways to prevent drug addiction.

183. The purpose and objectives of anti-drug prevention and rehabilitation programs. 184. The idea, purpose and content of a 12-step drug treatment program for groups of anonymous addicts.

185. The role of the state in drug prevention.

186. Ways to overcome drug addiction.

187. The essence of the problem of resocialization of drug addicts in the context of bioethics.

188. Foreign experience in the fight against drug addiction.

189. Social causes of HIV infection.

190. The role of bioethics principles in drug prevention, treatment and resocialization of AIDS patients.

191. Medical measures necessary for AIDS prevention in the context of bioethics.
192. Definition of "health".
193. The importance of disease in human life.
194. Tasks for the humanization of hospitals.
195. Legislation on compulsory vaccination.
196. Ethical assessment of homeopathy.
197. Homosexuality - causes, definition, treatment and prevention.
198. Causes of transsexualism.
199. Components and characteristics of transsexualism.
200. The ethical problem of transsexualism.
201. An alternative to surgical treatment of transsexualism.
202. Evaluation of the war from the standpoint of bioethics.
203. Ethical inadmissibility of the death penalty.
204. The issue of the death penalty in Ukraine.
205. The task of the media in the formation of bioethical thinking of the individual.