

## MAIN PROBLEMS STUDYING BIOETHICS

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### Abstract

This article provides information on the problems and principles of bioethics. It is also noted about the principles of medical ethics. In addition, opinions were expressed about the development of biomedical technologies and their role in solving these problems.

**Keywords:** bioethics, technology, manipulation, cloning problem, active euthanasia, transplantation.

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The science / art of identifying, analyzing and solving ethical problems in almost any area related to human life and health. It involves learning and knowing how to balance multiple risks, benefits and liabilities. Bioethical conflicts arise when different parties have diverging values that lead to conflicting opinions about appropriate actions. Medical ethics has a greater emphasis on human treatment and is more specific than bioethics. This includes activity or role-based responsibilities. Bioethics is a normative ethics applied to the ethical principles of all biomedical disciplines (philosophy, history, law, nursing, medicine, and biotechnology). It emphasizes the multifaceted areas of applied and applied biomedical science technology philosophy. Medical ethics is a system of moral principles that apply values and judgments to the practice of medicine. It includes actions based on ethical principles in the maintenance of human health. Principles of medical ethics include morals and values that people and health professionals should consider in any conflict or confusion situation. Bioethics includes four principles:

A preference is an obligation to contribute to human well-being. Injuries and interventions must directly benefit the patient. It is aimed at doing things that benefit others. It requires positive steps to help and not just harm.

Equity - For health care, it means that health care (and health care) is fairly and equitably distributed. This requires attention to priorities and proportions. There is no single way to allocate resources, and most systems use multiple prioritization schemes to achieve fair allocation.

Non-masculinity is the obligation not to harm other people. Damage must be prevented or minimized. Based on medical professional mission statements (Hippocratic Oath).

Medical ethics principles include;

The principle of respect for autonomy - this is also called the principle of human dignity and entails the obligation to respect the autonomy of other people. According to this principle, competent adults have the right to make informed decisions about their medical interventions.

- The principle of altruism - Patients should not be harmed or harmed
- The principle of beneficence is a positive duty to contribute to the welfare of patients
- The principle of justice is to treat patients fairly or equitably

One of the most important problems associated with new biotechnologies is artificial insemination, which provides an opportunity to overcome infertility. The use of this technology affects human values such as marriage itself, the relationship between spouses, and the fate of the unborn child. From the point of view of ethics, it is necessary not to cross the border here, where the intervention has the character of therapeutic help and does not become a form of manipulation, experimentation. Artificial insemination does not cause moral condemnation in society and is even allowed by law. Indeed, every woman has the right to become a mother, and the doctor's duty is to help her in this.

A controversial and weak point from the point of view of bioethics is the method of surrogacy, when a fertilized egg (from the biological father and mother) is inserted into the uterus of another woman (social or surrogate mother), she conceives and gives birth to a child, and then gives it to the biological parents. Thus, it becomes clear that the manipulation of the nature of the child's body, the genetic inheritance from two specific persons, and at the same time blood, nutrition and vital intrauterine support (which may have consequences at the mental level in the future), a third person - a surrogate mother. All this contributes to a series of abuses, not only of the marriage, but also of the child, who is not treated as a person with the right to know and identify his parents.

The issue of human cloning has been and continues to be fiercely debated. Biologists, doctors, philosophers, priests participate in the discussion of the ethical side of cloning. There are two opposing views:

First, cloning is ethical and the creation of human genetic copies is safe for individuals and society. This technology opens the way to freedom from disease and immortality.

Second, cloning is dangerous and immoral because science has not yet determined what its consequences are, and there is no experimental evidence that each cloned embryo will develop normally and that the cloned child will not experience deformities or mental retardation, and that there is no predictable abuse. Today, transplantation affects almost all important organs: kidneys, heart, liver, pancreas. However, transplantation has created many complex ethical and legal problems related to defining the rights and obligations of the donor and his relatives, the recipient and medical personnel, and all the egos in their relationship. In addition, obtaining informed consent, identifying and declaring brain death, problems of allocation of donor organs and compliance with the principle of social justice, protection of the life of the donor and recipient, and most importantly, the preservation of the individual's identity remain difficult problems.

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