**EUTHANASIA: COUNTRY THAT IS LEGAL AND ILLEGAL**

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Euthanasia(from Greek: "good death", "well" or "good death") is the practice of intentionally ending a life in order to relieve pain and suffering.

Voluntary, non-voluntary and involuntary euthanasia can all be further divided into passive or active variants. Passive euthanasia entails the withholding of common treatments, such as antibiotics, necessary for the continuance of life. Active euthanasia entails the use of lethal substances or forces, such as administering a lethal injection, to kill and is the most controversial means. A number of authors consider these terms to be misleading and unhelpful.

In the case of passive euthanasia, three conditions must be met.

1. The patient must be suffering from an incurable disease, and in the final stages of the disease from which he/she is unlikely to make a recovery;
2. The patient must give express consent to stopping treatment, and this consent must be obtained and preserved prior to death. If the patient is not able to give clear consent, their consent may be determined from a pre-written document such as a [living will](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Living_will) or the testimony of the family;
3. The patient may be passively euthanized by stopping medical treatment, chemotherapy, dialysis, artificial respiration, blood transfusion, IV drip, etc.

For active euthanasia, four conditions must be met.

1. The patient must be suffering from unbearable physical pain;
2. Death must be inevitable and drawing near;
3. The patient must give consent. (Unlike passive euthanasia, living wills and family consent will not suffice.)
4. The physician must have (ineffectively) exhausted all other measures of pain relief.

There are different euthanasia laws in each country. The British Hous of Lords Select Committee on Medical Ethics defines euthanasia as "a deliberate intervention undertaken with the express intention of ending a life, to relieve intractable suffering". In the Netherlanda and Flanders, euthanasia is understood as "termination of life by a doctor at the request of a patient". As of 2006, euthanasia is the most active area of research in contemporary bioethics.

In some countries there is a divisive public controversy over the moral, ethical, and legal issues of euthanasia. Those who are against euthanasia may argue for the sanctity of life, while proponents of euthanasia rights emphasize alleviating suffering, and preserving bodily integrity, self-determination, and personal autonomy.

As of October 2015, human euthanasia is legal only in the Netherlands, Belgium, Colombia and Luxemburg. Assisted suicide is legal in Switzeland, Germany, Japan, Albania, and in the US states of Washngton, Oregon, Vermont, New Mexico, Montana and California effective January 1, 2016). Human euthanasia was criminalized in Mexico, Thailand and the Northen territory of Australia. Euthanasia is strictly forbidden in Lebanon. The aide who helped a person to suicide or other ways to kill oneself will be punished for assisting and encouraging suicide under the stipulation of article 84 of the Lebanon Criminal Low. In condition of active euthanasia, article 81 of the same law sets forth that any person who carries out this act will be judged and punished for life imprisonnement just like a simple murder.