**SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND ITS ROLE IN ESTABLISHMENT OF BIOETHICS**

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Scientific and technological progress has led to new crucially important problems related to impact of industrial mechanization and automation, social and cultural evolution on humanity.

Advances of technological development have also their darker side which is represented by ecological danger, negative impact of industry on human health as a result of reduced physical activity, increased emotional stress, extended range of unfavorable hygienic, chemical and other factors that leads eventually to the development of occupational diseases.

Technological advancements influenced substantially demographic processes. Nowadays one can observe increase of mortality with higher rates in men, decline in birth and population growth rates. Negative impact of social and hygienic factors, lack of adaptation mechanisms in humans, use a large number of medications and others facilitated change of nature of diseases. In medicine technique is widely used for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. Automated control systems, endoscopes, computed tomography, electron-optical converters, laser technique and others are applied in hospitals.

Implementation of technique in medicine represents an inevitable process. However, already in 1960s the view was expressed that technical methods per se do not replace physicians and do not always give reliable information being dependent on physician’s qualification. Importance of personal observations of a physician, his way of thinking, intuition based on his contact with a patient, knowledge of a patient’s psychology gradually declines. At the same time each patient has an individual personality and distinctive disease course. Therefore, implementation of technique in medicine should be done in a way allowing a patient to remain focused. Only the combination of high moral ground of physicians and technical methods will improve the quality of health care. This contributed the appearance and rapid development of a science “Bioethics”.

Bioethics appeared in 1960s of the20th century in the USA as a form of moralization of science in general and of biomedicine in particular, it has become recognition in Europe in 1980s of the 20th century. Definition of bioethics makes it a guideline for preservation of life and health. Philosophers (specialized in both ethics and philosophy), lawyers, sociologists, biologists, theoreticians of medicine and theologists participate in outlining of bioethical problems. At the present stage actualization of bioethical problems occurs due to the development of genetic engineering, biotechnology. With gene technology humanity can better understand life processes at the molecular level that will allow improving the basis of inheritance, defeat diseases in future.

Thus, advances in scientific and technological progress in the field of biomedicine facilitated emergence of bioethics and often make us re-interpret traditional views on patient’s benefit.