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Abstract Book

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O-006

Beginning and end of human life: point of view of modern medical students

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Objectives: To clarify the point of view of medical students to the key moments of human life and death.

Materials and methods: A sociological survey of 740 students of the 1–3 courses of the Kharkiv National Medical University medical faculties was conducted.

Results: The vast majority of the surveyed students have a negative attitude to the abortion in Ukraine. The students believe that doctors can refuse to conduct an abortion for their own reasons without explaining their point of view to a pregnant woman. Pregnancy, from the student's point of view, should be planned, desired and parents during planning pregnancy should lead a healthy lifestyle, since the bad habits of the mother and father equally affect negatively on the future offspring health. In the event of death students emphasize the need for the autopsy investigation, giving it a great practical and scientific significance. Pathologist should be educated, humane, able to talk with the deceased's relatives, carry out an autopsy carefully, observing hygienic conditions, in a certain sequence and silence, without causing unmotivated damage of the dead body. Interestingly, medical students imagine their own death. They have a positive attitude to taking the organs during early autopsies in order to save the life of another person.

Conclusion: The problem of life and death understanding is the key for the human being, without comprehension of which it is impossible to ideological self-determination of the individual. This is particularly relevant issue for the medical student, which will become a doctor in the future and in its practical activities will take an active part in the human birth, contact with the patient who is in the borderline between life and death, as well as with a dead body. "

O-007

Evaluation of bioethics' knowledge among medical students

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Objectives: The aim of the survey was to assess the bioethics knowledge among the medical students.

Methods: A structured 29 items questionnaire about knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding some common bioethical issues was devised and distributed among medical students of 1st, 2nd and 3rd year in Kharkiv national medical university. A total of 740 medical students aged 18 to 28 years completed the survey (male - 29.4%, female - 70.6%).

Results: Great majority (91.3%) regard ethics as very important in medical profession. The most common source of bioethics' knowledge was lectures/seminars (65.7%). The main contents of Hippocratic Oath were known to 77.19% students, Declaration of Helsinki, Nuremberg code – 23%. The majority of students (92.66%) regardless of age are positive about the issue of transplantology, and 75.81% are ready to act as a donor of organs. Here the students of the 3rd year were leaders - 49.33% compared with 23.24% and 18.86% in the junior years. 74.27% of students believe that the patient has the right to own death, but only 42.28% believe that euthanasia in some situations is charity and the doctor can help the patient to die. In relation to the terminally ill person, 75.85% of the subjects consider that euthanasia is acceptable (1st course - 19.25%, 2nd course - 16.79%, 3rd course - 39.81%), while in relation to a newborn growth retardation - 40.15%, and to the elderly person with terminal disease - less than 20% of students agree with it.

Conclusion: Medical students frequently encounter ethical issues in their training, but lack the sensitivity to resolve these dilemmas. Clinical internship represents an important learning experience for students. In spite of the fact that the level of awareness of bioethical aspects increases from course to course, it is necessary to promote the cultivation of an ethical sensitivity, the capacity to discern the ethical meaning of a particular situation throughout the whole period of studying in medical universities. "