

Bioethics as an Educational Discipline, its Content, Purpose and Tasks

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the development of bioethics and the history of bioethics. It is also mentioned about the use of biomedical technologies in bioethics education, its content, goals and tasks.

INTRODUCTION

The development and study of bioethics helps to form new ethical postulates, to convey them to the medical and scientific community, to fully understand the ethical dilemmas that doctors, medical workers and researchers face not only in their daily work, but also in the adoption of the latest biomedical technologies. First of all, it was doctors who faced the problems of biomedical technology and their consequences. The existence of these problems and their solution are directly related to the physical, mental, social and spiritual health of people, which are addressed today and are provided for in the priorities of the action strategy for 2017-2021. The ancient traditions of the spiritual foundation left by the Arab-linguistic scholars of East and Central Asia continue to search for new values of biomedical ethics such as kindness, charity, consent, solidarity.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Bioethics emerged in the early 1970s and was a "cry for help" by people faced with the dangers and negative consequences of biomedical technologies. It emerged as a response to the technological challenges in medicine, the long-term survival of humanity. Like an intuitive sense that a simple and stable civilization can only emerge in the development of a new ethic.

What is bioethics? The term "bioethics" consists of two words: "bio" means life, and "ethics" is a system of values guided by moral and philosophical science-people. Traditionally, ethics is considered a human philosophy and is one of the manifestations of humanity. Thus, bioethics is the ethics of life. In the broadest sense of the word, bioethics is interdisciplinary research, public debate, and related to the understanding, discussion, and resolution of various ethical issues that drive the latest advances in biomedical science and health care practice. is the field of political solutions.

According to American philosopher A Johnsen (A Johnsen), the birth of bioethics dates back to 1961 and is the beginning of the public debate surrounding the work of the ethical committee at the center of the "artificial kidney" in the city. However, the term bioethics has entered a scientific turn in the United States, first proposed in the 1970s by the American oncologist Van Rensselaer Potter (Van Rensselaer Potter) in the book "Bioethics as a Bridge to the Future" (1971) to denote a special branch of environmental ethics. The main idea of Potter depends on the need to combine the efforts of humanities and biological sciences to solve the problems of saving life on earth, to take into account the long-term consequences of scientific and technological progress (especially in the field of biomedical technologies). A new impetus to the development of bioethics was the American obstetrician and embryologist Andre Hellegers (Amer. doctor) (1926-1979) (Hellegers). He was the one who began to use the term "bioethics" to indicate the interdisciplinary research that deals with the ethical problems of biomedicine, primarily the need to protect the dignity and rights of patients. A. Hellegers presented bioethics as a new way to understand and solve ethical conflicts produced by high-tech medicine. It was Hellegers who gave bioethics a scientific status and contributed to its recognition in the biomedical sciences, politics and mass media. Hellegers founded the Kennedy Institute of Ethics in 1971 and organized the first bioethics training courses for doctors, philosophers, and other professionals. Since then, bioethics has developed rapidly as an interdisciplinary field of study in the United States, and later spread to Western Europe and the rest of the world. Today, it has all the features of an established and rapidly developing scientific discipline, many books and manuals have been published, bioethics departments exist in universities and medical colleges, and symposia and conferences are organized. (World bioethics congresses have become traditional), new national and international bioethics organizations are being created. Bioethics changes the nature of scientific activity, as new social institutions form ethical committees. Bioethics was considered by Potter as a "new discipline" that BIOETHICS bridges the gap between biology and ethics to solve the long-term task of human survival as a species in ensuring a decent quality of life. Bioethics will be the science of survival. "The science of survival should be not only a science, but a new wisdom that combines the two most important and necessary elements - biological knowledge and universal human values" (W.R. Potter), Today, bioethics is not only a new field of knowledge, but also a science- it is a space of social communication aimed at harmonizing the interests of science with human interests.

Bioethics is a multidisciplinary field of knowledge arising from the union of philosophy, law, medicine, sociology, political science, demography, cultural studies, and religious studies. It examines the ethical aspects of man's relationship to life and death and includes the broadest socio-economic, ethical and legal problems of modern medicine. In this sense, bioethics refers to the moral and ethical foundations of protecting the health of a person and the general population, protecting the quality of life, protecting the physical and mental integrity of a person and his human dignity. In this sense, bioethics is the concept of moral foundations of protecting the health of a person and the general population, the quality of life, the physical and mental integrity of a person, and his human dignity. It examines the conflict between the health interests of individuals and their communities, and advances in biology, medicine, and pharmaceuticals that may directly or indirectly harm health and quality of life.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Today, it is necessary to talk about the reality of three types of bioethics: the research direction, the

practice of ethical committees, and the academic discipline (only in medical universities). The origins of bioethics go back to medicine and biology (advances in these areas of scientific knowledge have consequences that go beyond these disciplines). Man "creates" not only the natural world, but also himself, that is, he goes beyond natural processes. Here, the delay of moral principles is unacceptable and harmful. Ethical assessment and philosophical reflection of the consequences of human activity is required. Representatives of various specialties should be able to do this, so bioethics unites doctors, biologists, philosophers, ecologists, lawyers, theologians, and others. So, it is clear how important the outlook, psychological and practical training of future medical specialists is to participate in the process of solving current social and medical problems. Bioethics is a moral attitude to life, the need for time, which has no alternative to human life as the highest value.

Bioethics cannot be considered as a separate science, because the science does not fit into the heritage of traditional science, which has its own test persons and theories. Bioethics is a multidisciplinary science. The object of bioethics is life, life in general, human life, considered as the highest value. The above cannot be covered by any science separately, even philosophy, if it is "disconnected from biological, medical and ecological knowledge, does not go beyond general conclusions and abstractions. Bioethics cannot be clearly connected with humanities or natural sciences. Bioethics is academic As a discipline, holistic knowledge, bioethics is a synthesis of philosophical foundations, biological, medical, ecological and deontological knowledge. For example, bioethics in the philosophical part includes problems from responsibility for life to the biological, ecological and medical literacy of a person. Bioethics As for the philosophical foundations, due to the integration of environmental, biomedical, deontological knowledge, by teaching the human duty of a certain profession, the philosophical part of the discipline brings the problems to the level of worldview. The main idea of bioethics is that universal human values should not be separated from biological facts. is a part of it, it needs healthy food, clean air, clean water, wild corners of nature, it cannot exist without not only ecological resources, but also animals, plants, rivers and soil, which are the basic conditions for human survival. The goal of bioethics is to develop ethical standards, requirements and principles, and other mechanisms that ensure the use of scientific and technical achievements only for the benefit of man and nature. Thus, bioethics includes a number of closely related activities.

First, it is a multidisciplinary field of study of the conditions and consequences of scientific and technological progress in biomedicine. The problems facing humanity are studied by doctors, biologists, philosophers, imams, lawyers, psychologists, political scientists and representatives of other disciplines.

Secondly, this is the field of academic, educational activity.

Thirdly, it is a rapidly developing social institution. It has a complex system of international (at the level of UN, UNESCO, WHO, Council of Europe, etc.), national (in the system of state and professional organizations), regional and local (in the structures of research and practical organizations) ethical committees. In particular, bioethics is part of the human rights movement in health care. The UNESCO Charter defines the structure of bioethics:

UNESCO

1. theoretical and philosophical bioethics (philosophical aspects of biological, medical, pharmaceutical and veterinary sciences: bioethics in different socio-cultural contexts; history of bioethics);
2. biomedical ethics (clinical bioethics);
3. pharmaceutical bioethics;
4. bioethics of drug development and clinical research. Bioethics deals with the analysis of human actions based on moral values in biology and medicine, so the content of bioethics includes:

- A. Searching for dialogue and solidarity of citizens in protecting good and resisting evil in situations that have arisen as a result of scientific and technical progress in the field of medicine.
- B. Axiological problems of modern medicine.
- C. Moral attitude to life and death.
- D. Ethical and legal relations of the "patient doctor".
- E. Man's moral attitude to all living things is that he cannot exist without not only ecological resources, but also animals, plants, rivers and soil, which are the main conditions for the survival of mankind.

CONCLUSION

In short, the goal of bioethics is to develop ethical standards, requirements and principles, and other mechanisms that ensure the use of scientific and technical achievements only for the benefit of man and nature. Thus, bioethics includes a number of closely related activities.

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