

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING BIOETHICS AS A SUBJECT

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ABSTRACT

The science of bioethics is a complex sociocultural science that deals with such phenomena of human life as health and disease, birth and death, human survival and preservation, and all people are direct active participants in the process of implementing these phenomena, with which medicine enters into constant and specific relationships. This allows us to say that medical ethics, as a discipline that combines biological knowledge and human values, cannot be just a set of professional rules and prohibitions. It regulates and evaluates human relationships in a broader context than in religious, class, ethnic, political, and other contexts, and based on this, it can be said that it is unreasonable to limit the ethical problems of medicine only to "doctor-patient" relationships.

Key words: The development of bioethics, medical ethics, and bioethics.

INTRODUCTION

It should be emphasized that bioethics is an essential component of our lives, as we live in the 21st century, the age of high technologies, when discoveries in the field of biology and medicine are made in rapid succession, and their adaptation and transformation occur within the framework of bioethics. This discipline emerged as an urgent necessity to address the problems associated with the changing attitude of humans towards themselves and their surroundings. In the 1960s and 1970s, after assimilating the vast theoretical knowledge accumulated over three millennia of history, an unprecedented conflict between science and ethics was observed. Scientists concluded that previously, the object of scientific study was not the person themselves, but rather the records, theories, and behavioral models of individuals or certain groups. However, the collision between

living human values and scientific principles led to the predominance of the former, ultimately prioritizing human interests and the survival of humanity.

Today, bioethics, from the perspective of modern science and human understanding, marks a turning point towards a Renaissance-like era and signifies the end of the stage where scientific knowledge was worshipped, which has dominated for several centuries.

The initial stages in the development of this science were necessary for the formation of bioethics as a study of the ethical component of human activity in medicine and biology.

The foundation of the first stage is based on the fundamental principles of medical ethics: virtue, wisdom, and rationality. These three virtues are still considered essential components of medical practice.

The next stage is the formation of medical activity as an independent profession, the formation of the basic principles and rules of this activity. The main contribution was made by ancient Greek philosophers. It was they who established the basic rules of medical ethics: medical confidentiality, social trust in the profession, and the moral qualities of a doctor. In his works (in particular, in his oath), Hippocrates calls for the use of his knowledge and power for the benefit of the sick, for healing, saving lives, and helping people. Therefore, the values formed at that time became an integral part of modern bioethics.

At the end of the first millennium of world history, religious consciousness and morality prevailed in society, the representatives of medical knowledge and practice were priests, and the basic rules of medical morality fully corresponded to religious morality. The basic principles of medical ethics were reflected in Christian values: compassion, mercy, and active love.

The next stage encompasses the Middle Ages and the beginning of the modern era. The works of Paracelsus, T. Percival, and I. Bentham marked the start of an entirely new phase in the development of medical ethics, transforming the principles of duty and responsibility into the primary focus of a doctor's professional activity. During this period, medical schools and faculties were established within universities for the first time, followed by the creation of medical universities. Graduates of these educational institutions took the "Doctor's Oath," which was typically a version of the Hippocratic Oath. The medical faculty of Moscow University, founded in 1758, adopted the text of the Russian doctors' "Doctor's Oath," which prioritized the interests and honor of the medical faculty over those of patients. Nevertheless, this very fact is considered the foundation for the traditions of the Russian medical school and medical ethics. The works of M.Y. Mudrov were of great significance in the development of medical ethics in Russia.

By the mid-20th century, the need for assimilation created conditions not only for reforming traditional medical ethics but also for its complete transformation. With the emergence of modern ideas, the prevailing deontological principles in medicine, which had played a positive role in the medical profession, gradually gave way to new principles and rules - bioethical rules. This can be considered the period of formation and development of proper bioethics. However, during this time, people came to realize that none of the world's theories could resolve many fundamental ethical issues. Consequently, the question arose of re-examining the essence of morality, its tasks, methods, and new paths of development.

MATERIAL AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

There are three fundamental groups of reasons for the emergence of bioethics: scientific, social, and value-ideological.

The first group emphasizes scientific foundations, as the remarkable achievements in natural and technical sciences, along with the active implementation of technologies in medical practice, have influenced the realm of problems currently addressed by bioethics.

The second group of foundations is social in nature. Currently, science has deeply integrated into our lives as a close and integral component, which has attracted keen attention from certain individuals and social groups. This necessitates corresponding changes in individual and social consciousness. Social reasons are directly linked to people's desire to control the development and implementation of scientific discoveries and research. The significant advancements in modern medicine's technological equipment and the substantial changes in medical clinical practice have been made possible due to genetic engineering, achievements in transplantology, the emergence of life-support equipment for patients, and the accumulation of relevant knowledge and practical experience.

It takes responsibility for the results of the work being carried out in society, as responsibility lies not only on the shoulders of scientists engaged in scientific research but also on society as a whole. This is the main reason why bioethics is actively discussed in the media not only by scientists but also by people from various fields. Thus, bioethics has become a science that combines knowledge and the ability to manage this knowledge and responsibility in the search for ways of human survival in modern conditions to improve the quality of life.

The third group encompasses the foundations of values and worldview. This group is perhaps the most dramatic, as there exist stark contrasts in moral and ideological traditions among people across numerous countries, cultures, and nations, thereby demonstrating the value pluralism of the modern world.

Therefore, we can conclude that the evolution of medical ethics and the formation and development of bioethics are primarily linked to changes in social morality, and secondly, to qualitative transformations in society and the active advancement of biology and medicine.

In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, sharp attention began to be paid to human rights (in medical practice, this is the rights of the patient, the subject), new medical technologies began to be created, creating unprecedented non-standard and complex problems requiring resolution from the point of view of law and morality. A new stage is emerging in the development of bioethics, which includes increasing the role of medical workers and scientists.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the above, scientific discoveries play a crucial role in the formation of bioethics. However, the foundation of this field is precisely moral principles and humanistic values. Bioethics is inseparable from humans, and its primary priority is human interests. Bioethics represents a new type of ethics, with its main focus being the survival of humanity in modern conditions, the protection of human interests and rights, and safeguarding the rights of those who are exposed to the risks and negative consequences of new biomedical technologies due to objective circumstances. Bioethics is considered to be an ethical assessment of the latest achievements in modern medical science and medical-clinical practice.

Bioethics is the science of the moral attitude to any life, the main goal of which is to prove the right to existence of all those who have the will to live. In addition, it is applied in the field of veterinary sciences, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, and is also inextricably linked with pedagogical activity and the legal component.

Recently, the importance of bioethics in various fields of education and scientific and practical activity has been discussed, leading to the formation of a trend called "ethical community." Bioethics as a science is a subject studied in universities in many countries. In Russia, this subject is included in the compulsory medical education program. It calls for respect for life and its manifestations, describes the attitude of each member of our society towards the problems of moral education. An indicator of the effectiveness of bioethics as an element of social life is the existence of ethical and other national commissions that prepare decisions in various spheres of activity: religious, social, scientific, and others.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in the modern world, one can see that the role of bioethics occupies one of the leading places in the education of medical workers, philosophers, and sociologists. The science of bioethics can and should be considered as one of the

stages of preparation for a new understanding of the problems that arise in our difficult time, in the era of high technologies, intensified politics, the socio-economic revolution, and the constantly changing structure of education. It is in these difficult times for this country and the whole world that bioethics cultivates respect for different views, opinions, and interests, teaching us to overcome our misconceptions.

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