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### **FACULTYPHARMACY** STUDY PROGRAM 0916.1 PHARMACY CHAIR PHILOSOPHY AND BIOETHICS

APPROVED

APPROVED

at the meeting of the Commission for Quality at the Council meeting of the Faculty

Assurance and Evaluation of the Curriculum in Pharmacy

Pharmacy

Minutes No. 2 of 09.11.2021

Chairman PhD, associate prof.

Uncu Livia

Minutes No. 3 of 16.12.2021

Dean of Faculty, PhD., associate prof.

Ciobanu

Nicolae

#### APPROVED

at the meeting of the Chair philosophy and bioethics

Minutes No. 2 of 16.09.2021

Head of chair, PhD., associate prof.

Ojovanu Vitalie

### **SYLLABUS**

#### DISCIPLINE **BIOETHICS**

#### **Integrated studies**

Type of course: Compulsory discipline

#### **Curriculum developed by the team of authors:**

Vitalie Ojovanu, PhD., Associate professor Anatolie Eşanu, PhD., Associate professor Rubanovici Ludmila, PhD., Associate professor Ion Banari, PhD., Lecturer.

Chisinau, 2021



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#### I. INTRODUCTION

Bioethics is an interdisciplinary field that emerges as a result of the development of sciences and technologies, including medical ones, aiming at regulating inter-human or extra-human relations in the new social conditions determined by these advances. Studying bioethics in medical and pharmaceutical settings, knowing the ethical issues, forming the skills to solve them will create favorable conditions for strengthening the mutual trust between the doctor and the patient, between pharmacist and patient, will strengthen the therapeutic alliance indispensable to the diagnostic, curative and preventive process. During this course the students will gain systematic, methodical and instrumental knowledge on the ethical issues of the clinical interaction between physician and patient; moral dilemmas generated by advanced medical methods of human reproduction and those related to traditional / common reproductive practices; ethical aspects relevant to the end of life; ethical principles applied to biomedical research. Studying bioethics in pharmaceuticals field allows the development of ethical knowledge and the creation of skills necessary for the deliberation and confrontation of the moral problems encountered in and out of the clinic. The course proposed for students includes five important topics for introducing audiences in the field. During the course the theoretical aspects will be merged with the practical ones in the proportion recommended by the contemporary didactic guides.

#### • Mission of the curriculum (aim) in professional training

The bioethics course has the mission to contribute to the configuration of the humanist profile of the contemporary pharmacist by providing knowledge and competency skills on a range of clinical and / or social issues as follows:

- 1. Knowledge aboutclinical aspects of bioethics are indispensable conditions for achieving alliance and therapeutic confidence, resulting in increased compliance rate, result in expected therapeutic results and ultimately mutual satisfaction. The lack of reflection skills on these subjects is one of the reasons for low satisfaction with medical services.
- 2. Studying and discussing the reproductive legal framework, the moral status of the fetus / embryo / child, parental responsibility, and the responsibility of the physician as a professional and citizen will condition an indispensable increase in the knowledge of reasonable and reasoned clinical decisions of the moral, at the same time necessary for the creation of human attitudes and visions regarding to the natalist policies.
- 3. Euthanasia and palliative care are two alternative practices, applied at the end-of-life that raise a number of ethical issues, the knowledge of which can foster the development of skills and abilities needed to find timely / justifiable solutions from a moral perspective.
- 4. Biomedical research has a major impact on the quality of contemporary human life. In medicine, scientific research is usually accomplished by the involvement of human beings, which requires the application of moral standards in the conduct of this type of activity. At the same time, obtaining an immediate social benefit involves conducting scientific research in conditions of moral integrity. Knowledge of these subjects will contribute to the appreciation of the social value of biomedical science through the perspective of moral normality.
  - Language (s) of the discipline: Romanian, English, Russian;
  - **Beneficiaries**: students of the first year, faculty Pharmacy.



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#### II. MANAGEMENT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Code of discipline		U.02.O.018	
Name of the discipline		Bioethics	
Person(s) in charge of the discipline		OjovanuVitalie, PhD., associated prof.	
		EşanuAnatolie, PhD., associated prof.	
		Rubanovici Ludmila, PhD., associated prof.	
		Banari Ion, PhD., lecturer.	
Year I		Semester/Semesters	2
Total number of hours, including:			60
Lectures	15	Practical/laboratory hours	-
Seminars	30	Self-training	15
Form of assessment	E	Number of credits	2

#### III. TRAINING AIMS WITHIN THE DISCIPLINE

At the end of the discipline study the student will be able to:

- at the level of knowledge and understanding:
- ✓ Knowledge of the notions, concepts, basic problems of bioethics.
- ✓ Understanding the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to bioethics.
- ✓ Getting familiar with the most current ethical dilemmas encountered in medical activity and / or related to advancing biomedical knowledge.
- ✓ Understanding of models of solving conflicts / moral dilemmas.

#### • at the application level:

- ✓ training skills to apply the knowledge gained within this module in professional / clinical work.
- ✓ Developing the skills of deliberation on moral issues.
- ✓ training of moral decision making skills in a clinical context.

#### • at the integration level:

✓ the knowledge and skills gained during this course will allow students to develop a holistic view of medical act - as a complex activity in which clinical aspects interfere with a range of extramedical influences / aspects.

#### IV. PROVISIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

To be fully involved in the study process the student requires:

- ✓ knowledge of the language of instruction;
- ✓ knowledge of general human and ethical values in particular;
- ✓ communication and team work skills;
- ✓ qualities tolerance, empathy, autonomy.



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#### V. THEMES AND ESTIMATE ALLOCATION OF HOURS

Lectures, practical hours/laboratory hours/seminars and self-training

No.	ТНЕМЕ		Number of hours		
d/o			Practical hours	Self- training	
1.	Morality, ethics and professional ethics: history and general notions.	2	5	2	
2.	The interdisciplinarity of bioethics: origin, object of study and development paths.	2	5	2	
3.	Clinical aspects of bioethics.	2	4	2	
4.	4. Ethical issues of human reproduction.		3	2	
5.	Bioethics in the context of genetic research.	2	3	2	
6.	Bioethical subjects in extreme health situations and at the end-of-life.	3	6	3	
7.	Ethical aspects of research.	2	4	2	
		15	30	15	
	Total				

#### VI. PRACTICAL TOOLS PURCHASED AT THE END OF THE COURSE

- Knowledge and application in medical practice of the bioethical principles and values.
- •Exploiting the possibilities of analysis of different situations and biomedical research and clinical cases through the theoretical and practical potential of bioethics.

### VII. OBJECTIVES AND CONTENT UNITS

Objectives	Content units		
<b>Theme 1.</b> Morality, ethics and professional ethics: history and general notions.			
<ul> <li>to define the concepts of ethics and morality;</li> <li>to know the particularities of medical ethics as a field of study and activity;</li> <li>to demonstrate the moral conflict;</li> <li>to develop skills for identifying and resolving moral conflict;</li> <li>to apply normative theories in making moral decisions on case studies;</li> <li>to self-assess the competences for applying the normative concepts.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Defining ethical, moral and bioethical concepts.</li> <li>Normative theories: the ethics of virtue (the traditional Aristotelian version), the deontology (version of Im. Kant), the consequentionalism (version of J. Mill.), and the principlism (version Beauchamp / Childress).</li> <li>Peculiarities of professional ethics in medical activity. Levels of medical ethics.</li> <li>The basic categories of ethics and medical ethics.</li> </ol>		
<b>Theme 2.</b> The interdisciplinarity of bioethics: origin, object of study and development paths.			



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Objectives	Content units
<ul> <li>to know the important moments of the evolution of bioethics as a field of study and activity;</li> <li>to demonstrate the moral conflict;</li> <li>to develop skills to identify and solve the moral conflict;</li> <li>to apply normative theories in moral decisions making on case studies;</li> <li>to evaluate the competencies for applying the normative concepts;</li> <li>to integrate the role and value of normative theories in moral decisions making.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>The concept of bioethics, the origin and the object of study.</li> <li>Significant moments in the evolution of bioethics.</li> <li>Socio-cultural models of bioethics.</li> <li>Methodological and moral principles of bioethics.</li> </ol>

#### Theme 3. Clinical aspects of bioethics

- to define the types of doctor-patient relationship;
- to understand the paternalism;
- to know the consequences of the patient's paternal approach;
- to define the antipaternalist approach;
- to demonstrate the practical value of informed consent and patient involvement in medical decision making;
- to know what is confidentiality and the moral obligations derived from it;
- to know what medical error means and what are the moral recommendations in the event of its occurrence;
- to be able to develop an informed consent model valid for a concrete medical condition / concrete diagnosis;
- to integrate the theoretical skills assimilated into therapeutic practice.

- 1. Types of doctor-patient relationship: paternalism-antipaternalism
- 2. The informed consent as an expression of the anti-paternalistic approach. Criteria for the validity of the informed consent. Vulnerable patients.
- 3. Confidentiality the expression of the right of the patient to private life, the limits of this right and the consequences of its limitation.
- 4. Medical errors and the moral obligation of veracity.

#### **Theme 4.** Ethical issues of human reproduction

- to define the content of ethical polemics on the side of medical induced abortion;
- -to know what surrogate motherhood is and what are the ethical issues of this practice
- to demonstrate the ability to deliberate on medicalinduced abortion requests based on social indications, and be able to formulate reasonable arguments for decisions on medical-induced abortion requests based on social guidelines;
- •to be able to opt for arguably in favor / disadvantage of surrogate motherhood after thorough analysis of the potential effects of this procedure on the gestation mother, the recipient couple and the child.

- 1. Abortion: the polemics about the right to life of the embryo and the choice right of the mother.
- 2. National regulations on medical-induced abortion.
- 3. In vitro fertilization: pros and cons.
- 4. Surrogate motherhood as a potential source of: conflict between the contracting parties; violation of the rights and dignity of the child; the exploitation of the woman.

#### **Theme 5.** Bioethics in the context of genetic research.



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4. Moral requirements of human research.

5. Structure and content of a study protocol.

Declaration of Helsinki.

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	Objectives	Content units
approaches to to to know the Human Genome. To character diagnosis.  • to constitute the genetic consult.  • to define the cloning and genetic sisted suic.  • to define the assisted suic.  • to know the practicing / I to understand.  • to apply the all about the opaccepting the consults and issues of eutrope.	rize the bioethical impact of genetic he bioethical conditions of breeding and ation; content of bioethical controversies on netic engineering.  ethical subjects in extreme health situate concept of euthanasia and medical	<ol> <li>The human genome in the context of bioethics.</li> <li>The Human Genome Project and its ethical, social and legal impact.</li> <li>Genetic diagnosis. Bioethical implications in the context of genetic counseling and consultation</li> <li>The subject of cloning and genetic engineering in the context of bioethical approaches.</li> <li>Organ transplantation: key notions and classification.</li> <li>Bioethical conditions in organ transplantation.</li> <li>The concept of euthanasia. Types of euthanasia. Arguments "for" and "against" euthanasia.</li> <li>The concept of palliative care and its interdisciplinary perspective.</li> <li>The problem of moral decisions at the end of life.</li> </ol>
Theme 7.Bioe	thical aspects of biomedical research.	
<ul><li>to know research and</li><li>to reveal t</li></ul>	he ethical aspect of research; the difference between biomedical medical clinical activity; he category of scientific integrity; tand basic ethical requirements in	<ol> <li>The concept of scientific research / biomedical research in relation to the clinical activity.</li> <li>Scientific Integrity.</li> <li>Plagiarism: causes, consequences and</li> </ol>

# approach to scientific research.

research involving human beings (patients or

• to demonstrate what plagiarism is and why it is

• to apply the knowledge gained in evaluating a

• to understand the importance of the ethical

study protocol involving human beings;

healthy volunteers);

an immoral act;

### VIII. PROFESSIONAL (SPECIFIC (SC)) AND TRANSVERSAL (TC)



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#### COMPETENCES AND STUDY FINALITIES

#### ✓ Professional (specific) (SC) competences

- PC1. Knowledge of the theoretical bases of the disciplines included in the faculty curriculum, of the general principles in the elaboration, analysis and registration of pharmaceutical and parapharmaceutical products; knowledge of the general principles of organization and operation of pharmaceutical institutions with different legal forms of activity; knowledge of the legislative framework in the field of pharmacy; knowledge of the rights and obligations of the pharmacist.
- PC4. Diagnosing the features and organizational culture of the institution in the pharmaceutical system, where the specialist carries out his activity; design and coordination of the pharmaceutical activity in various institutions: open state or private pharmacies; hospital pharmacies; pharmaceutical warehouses; medicine factories, laboratories for quality control and certification of medicines, etc.; the active involvement of the specialist in the process of accomplishing the mission of the pharmaceutical institution; demonstrating the ability to make decisions aimed at improving the pharmaceutical system.
- PC5. Determining the criteria for the assessment of effectiveness of the pharmaceutical system and personal activity according to the real conditions and in a concrete social context; determining the modalities of directing the pharmaceutical activity based on the evaluation results; identifying research problems in the field of pharmacy; knowledge of the methodology of scientific research in the practical activity of pharmacist or head of the pharmaceutical unit.
- PC6. Adjustment of messages to various socio-cultural backgrounds, including by communicating in several foreign languages; use of problem-solving skills in the pharmaceutical activity through collaboration with doctors; promoting the principles of tolerance and compassion towards patients; the use of information technology (and computer) in the pharmaceutical business.

#### **✓** Transversal competencies (TC)

- TC2. Identifying the training needs according to the evolution of the pharmaceutical system; determining the priorities in the continuous professional training of the pharmacist; appreciation of changes in the pharmaceutical system as a condition of its functionality.
- TC3. Carrying out activities and exercising the specific roles of teamwork. Promoting the spirit of initiative, dialogue, cooperation, positive attitude and respect for others, empathy, altruism and continuous improvement of one's activity.

#### ✓ Study findings

Upon completion of the course the student will be able to:

- ➤ Understand the value and place of knowledge of bioethics in the context of education and medical activity.
- > Know how to analyze holistic different types of clinical situations (cases) taking into account moral obligations derived from ethical principles.
- ➤ Be able to analyze the correlation between competitive (moral) professional obligations and be able to determine the priority moral obligation depending on the case and context.
- ➤ Understand the importance of reasoning in making moral decisions and assuming responsibility for the consequences of the decision taken.
- ➤ Know the role of fulfilling moral obligations in ensuring the quality of the medical act.
- > To self-assess the knowledge and skills of making moral decisions in the problem situations under consideration.

#### IX. STUDENT'S SELF-TRAINING



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N o.	Expected product	Implementationstrategies	Assessmentcriteria	Implementati onterms
1.	Study of compulsoryandop tionalliterature on thesubject.	Reading, identifyingkeymoments / topics of the material, taking notes, formulatingconclusions and personal opinions.	1. Appreciation of thelevel of student involvement in practicalsessions. 2. Appreciation of the quality of involvement (quality of messages, judgmentsandexpres sedconclusions).	Duringthesem ester
2.	Develop a valid informedconsentf orm.	Familiarizeyourselfwiththevalid itycriteria of an informedconsent.  Identifying a particular medical conditionwithreferencetowhichc onsentwillbedeveloped.	Assessment of thevalidity of thewrittenconsentfor m.	Practicalassig nmenttothe theme 2.
3.	Analysis of case studywithbioethic alincidence.	Choiceanddescription of the case study Analysis of thecauses of theissuesraised in the case study. Prognosis of the case investigated. Deduction of theexpectedoutcome of the case.	<ol> <li>Analysis, synthesis, generalization of data obtainedthroughowni nvestigation.</li> <li>Formation of an algorithm of knowledgebased on theobtainedconclusio ns.</li> </ol>	Duringthesem ester

### X. METHODOLOGICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING-ASSESSMENT

#### ✓ Teaching and learning methods used

The lecture consists of an interactive exposition of the course's basic content.

The student's seminar and extra-curricular activity involves the application of a variety of methods as follows: heuristic conversation, problem-solving, brainstorming, group work, individual study, debate, problem solving, role play, case study.

- ✓ **Applied** (specific to the discipline) teaching strategies / technologies Study of document texts; role plays; case study; computer assisted training.
- ✓ **Methods** *of assessment* (including the method of final mark calculation)

*Current*: frontal and / or individual control by:

✓ Evaluation of thelevel of involvement of students and their quality in the accomplishment of the current tasks;



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- ✓ Evaluatinganswers (students' arguments and decisions) to questions of problem situations or case studies;
- ✓ Evaluation of the control work.

#### Final: Exam

Final test – written test (SIMU): with simple and multiple compliment

Answers are scored in grades 0 to 10 in accordance with national knowledge and competence assessment regulations. The annual average is formed from the sum of all grades divided by the number of accumulated notes.

The final grade will be calculated from the annual average score (coefficient 0.5) and the final grade score (coefficient 0.5).

#### Method of mark rounding at different assessment stages

Intermediate marks scale (annual average, marks from the examination stages)	National Assessment System	ECTS Equivalent
1,00-3,00	2	F
3,01-4,99	4	FX
5,00	5	
5,01-5,50	5,5	${f E}$
5,51-6,0	6	
6,01-6,50	6,5	D
6,51-7,00	7	
7,01-7,50	7,5	C
7,51-8,00	8	
8,01-8,50	8,5	В
8,51-9,00	9	
9,01-9,50	9,5	A
9,51-10,0	10	

The average annual mark and the marks of all stages of final examination (computer assisted, test, oral) - are expressed in numbers according to the mark scale (according to the table), and the final mark obtained is expressed in number with two decimals, which is transferred to student's recordbook.

Absence on examination without good reason is recorded as "absent" and is equivalent to 0 (zero). The student has the right to have two re-examinations in the failed exam.

#### XI. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

#### A. Compulsory

- 1. Dicționar de Filosofie și Bioetică. Chișinău: Medicina, 2004.
- 2. Țîrdea Teodor N. Bioetică: curs de bază. Manual. Chișinău: Medicina, 2017.
- 3. Ojovanu V. (coord.). Filosofia medicinei (cu elemente de bioetică medicală): Suport de curs. Chișinău: CEP Medicina, 2017.
- 4. Цырдя Т.Н., Берлинский П.В. Философия (С курсом Биоэтики). Кишинэу: Medicina, 2002.



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- 5. Talbot Marianne. Bioethics: an introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016.
- 6. SteinbockBonnie. The Oxford of handbook of bioethics. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.

#### B. Additional

- 1. Aristotel. Morala către Eudem. În: Bagdasar N., Virgil Bogdan, Narly C. Antologie filosofică. București: Editura Uniunii Scriitorilor, 1996.
- 2. Astărăstoae V., SanaLoue, Ioan B-G. Etica cercetării pe subiecți umani. Iași: Ed. U.M.F. "Gr. Popa", 2009.
- 3. Beauchamp T., Childress J. Principles of Biomedical Ethics.Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.
- 4. Eșanu Anatol, BerlinschiPetru. Aspectulbioetic al experimentelor biomedicale. În: Teodor N.Ţîrdea. Elemente de bioetică. Ch.: Univers Pedagogic, 2005, p.100-118.
- 5. Gramma Rodica, Paladi Adriana, Aspecte etice în organizarea asistenței pacientului moribund asistența paliativă. În: Etica sănătății publice. Chișinău: Tipogr., "T-Par". S. n, 2016, p.329-345.
- 6. Ives Jonathan, Dunn Michael, Cribb Alan (ed.). Empiricalbioethics: theoreticalandpracticalperspectives. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017.
- 7. Mill John Stuart. Utilitarismul. București: Editura Alternative, 1994.
- 8. Paladi A. Etica cercetării biomedicale. Îndrumar didactico- metodic. Chișinău: Centrul Editorial Poligrafic Medicina, 2014.
- 9. Paladi Adriana, Euthanasia de la teorie în practica social actuală. În: Etica sănătății publice. Chișinău: Tipogr., "T-Par". S. n, 2016, p.302-319.