

## THE ROLE OF BIOETHICS TODAY

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***Abstract:** Bioethics includes today's ethical requirements, the fulfillment of professional obligations of medical personnel, behavior, ecological, medical and socio-legal relations. Conflicts and problems in medicine are different and at different levels, different interpretations about the essence of conflicts and conflicts and their role in society are highlighted.*

***Key words:** bioethics and innovation, ethics, moral standards, technologies, bioethics, conflicts and conflicts.*

### **Entrance**

Today, there are debates about the observance of bioethical rules in various spheres of society. Medical bioethics (lat. bioethika, Greek bioethics) is a set of ethical standards and principles for the behavior of medical personnel in fulfilling their professional obligations.

For the first time, the concept of bioethics was mentioned by Fritz Jahr in 1927, and in 1969, the American oncologist and biochemist W. Potter introduced it. Van Rensselaer Potter wrote in his work "Bioethics: A Bridge to the Future" that "the science of survival should be studied not only as a simple science but also as a new wisdom that combines biological knowledge and universal human values. Therefore, I suggest calling these fields bioethics. In 1999, while speaking at a conference on bioethics in

Costa Rica, W. Potter said, "I would ask all of you to accept bioethics as a new teaching of ethics that requires responsibility and competence, incorporates all cultures, and promotes humanism. This is a challenge for today's doctor.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

While Potter initially founded bioethics as a science, over the years, these views have been widely spread in different parts of the world. Nakamura Hajime, an expert on the history of Buddhism, has touched on the issue of bioethics several times in his work. In a narrow sense, bioethics is the relationship between a doctor and a patient, while in a broad sense, it covers social, environmental, medical, and socio-legal relationships.

The Persian doctor Abu Bakr ar Razi (865–925 AD) believed that a person who devotes himself to medicine should first be educated, humble, truthful, and humanitarian. In addition, he should be an intelligent healer after studying any issue in depth.

The following words of Ibn Sina are also of great importance: Each person has a unique characteristic. A doctor must have the eyes of a hawk, the hands of a girl, the wisdom of a serpent, and the heart of a lion.

Hippocrates says, "Where there is love for people, there is love for your art"

Paracelsus said, "The strength of a doctor is in his heart; the main medicine of medicine is love."

It should be said that not only doctors study the issues of bioethics; ecologists, biologists, philosophers, theologians, psychologists, sociologists, lawyers, policymakers, and others are also actively involved in solving existing bioethical problems. Therefore, bioethics is an interdisciplinary phenomenon, and the rapid development of medicine is causing problems that need to be solved urgently. This calls for people of all professions to unite.

Potter is the author of more than 350 publications in biochemistry and cancer research and more than 50 articles and books in bioethics. According to Potter's main idea, to solve the problem of saving life on earth, it is necessary to combine the efforts of the humanities and biological sciences and consider the long-term consequences of scientific and technical progress (especially in the field of biomedical technologies) [1].

## **RESULTS**

Currently, the quality of qualified medical care that is provided for individuals and patients is continuously rising, and the most recent technological advancements in the fields of treatment and diagnostics are being utilized. On the other hand, against the backdrop of the unrelenting advancement of medicine in this sector, there is also a growth in the number of contentious circumstances and challenges. As a result, it is essential to perform research in this field of human interactions with the goals of determining the primary disagreements and the potential solutions to those disagreements.

Mutual conflicts are very common; they occur at all levels and in all spheres of social life. This is one of the types of social influence based on the open opposition of the parties, which can manifest itself in different forms.

There are different interpretations about the nature of conflicts and their role in society, and various disagreements have been identified in determining their causes. The main causes of conflicts can be material resources, power forces, or value orientations. The subjects and participants of the conflict are individual people, various social groups, and organizations. Conflicts have their own structures, logic of development, stages, and various methods of resolution.

The health industry is rife with disagreements, each of which has its own personality and set of defining traits. The aim of this endeavor was to locate and evaluate them as a source of information. This is not simply an academic investigation but also a practical one. This entails, first and foremost, avoiding disagreements as much as possible and, should they take place, being aware of how to act and what steps

to take in order to find a solution, and, secondly, putting the constructive aspect of disagreements to use.

A lot of problems have accumulated in this place today.

Conflicts and problems in medicine can be different and at different levels. These problems are: 1) "health care system-society"; 2) "health department-medical staff"; 3) "physician-patient"; 4) doctor-relatives of the patient"; 5) "physician"; 6) and others.

The main contradictions that can cause conflicts at the level of health care are the lack of a comprehensive and consistent concept of health care development, insufficient financing of the health care system, and the provision of material equipment. During the current "pandemic" period, this conflict has become evident. Of course, our state is doing enough work in this regard. Until now, attention to the supply of hospitals has been overlooked. These cases are also being investigated, and appropriate actions are being taken. Many of the above-mentioned conflicts are caused by a lack of medicines, the closure of some district hospitals, low monthly salaries forcing doctors to look for additional income, a decrease in the quality of work, and dissatisfaction with the quality of services in relation to "Doctor-Patient". This example shows how a conflict at one level can escalate to another.

During their professional activities, medical personnel often face conflicts and problems such as "Doctor-patient", "Doctor-doctor". They are based on a conflict of ideas, views, interests, and expectations. For example, it may occur because of poor performance of "doctor-patient" obligations.

Nowadays, it's not a secret that medical workers are being harassed, because of which some doctors are getting injured. In addition, there is a lack of trust in medical personnel.

A medical worker can avoid such conflicts if he is conscientious about his work. Such conflicts may also arise due to the doctor's lack of knowledge. In addition, failure to receive timely information from the patient, an incorrect diagnosis, and incorrect treatment can cause very serious situations. Such relationships may be associated with negative feelings, dissatisfaction, or hostility. Of course, such a reaction complicates

the situation and the resolution of the conflict because, in this case, the conflict is self-justifying.

In addition to psychological characteristics, the conflicting behavior of patients is influenced by social factors such as work, education, and a troubled personality. Thus, the low level of income of patients limits the possibilities of obtaining paid medical care and treatment with quality drugs.

Conflicts as a problem of interrelationship between doctor and patient are increasingly in the focus of the healthcare system. This is related not only to the lack of attention of medical staff to the quality of medical care but also to other deficiencies in the health care system. In many ways, this is related to the growth of the population's demand for the quality of the provided medical services and the role of the doctor in this. All this, together with the changing role of healthcare institutions in modern society, will raise the relationship between the doctor and the patient to a new level in terms of quality.

In order to prevent the above conflicts, it is necessary to promote bioethics among the population and carry out appropriate training. Here, it is worth noting that bioethics can be studied not only in medical institutions but also in other disciplines. For example, there is a need to include and teach bioethics in the school curriculum. Because it is related to human health, rights, and others. In addition, it is necessary to collect statistical data on the type, history, and therapy of diseases, i.e., to carry out digitization work. It is useful in making the correct diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. At the same time, it is desirable to teach the science of bioethics in modern medicine in the training and retraining courses of doctors.

## **DISCUSSION**

Thus, conflicts in the field of health care can manifest themselves at macro- and micro-levels, including the interpersonal structure of the doctor and patient. With the development of medical science and the health care system, the relationships between people in this field become more complicated. New problems and contradictions arise

that require their resolution. Only on this basis can there be further development and improvement in medicine.

### CONCLUSION

Today, the development and use of biomedical technologies in life create legal, ethical, and moral problems. For this reason, contradictions are increasingly occurring in the healthcare system as a result of the interdependence between the doctor and the patient. This plays an important role in the further study of this subject and inculcating moral aspects in students.

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