

Bioethical Voices

Newsletter of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



EDITORIAL

THE CHALLENGE OF BIOETHICS TO THE WORLD PROBLEMS

In two years, from 2013 to 2015, the baton of a virtual prestigious relay race passed from Naples, Italy, to Jerusalem, to be taken up again by Naples which will be the venue of the next UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference – the eleventh – on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law. The meeting will take place in Naples from the 20th to the 22nd of October 2015, a little more than nine months after the X Conference, which had taken place in Jerusalem.

The event is special for various reasons.

It is first of all extraordinary for UNESCO to choose the same city, Naples, to discuss on bioethics at a world level in the short span of time of two years: a decision which is at the same time a gift and a great token of esteem. The decision of holding two Conferences in the same year is very special: it is the implicit confirmation that there is the definite need in the world for a “compass” to orient oneself in the “great sea” of bioethics. Born and so far known for its commitment in the restricted context of the end of life, bioethics now covers many areas beyond the exclusively medical field, facing in general the complex social and environmental problems deeply felt also by public opinion: with the health issues also the ones connected to the dignity of man and of the community – including, for example, the phenomenon of refugees and migration flows in its tragic epoch-making extent – and to the safeguard of the *ecosystem*. Never as today Potter's ingenious intuition is topical, since a little more than forty years ago he proposed ethical reflection as

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the science of survival and as a bridge towards man's future variously threatened life. Bioethics, no longer confined within initial geographical boundaries and crossed by narrow ideological conflicts, but effective in pointing out the direction to a correct relation between ethics and also scientific progress, can and must give appropriate answers to the world problems generally caused by men and by their behavior.

The Conference in Naples has been meaningfully organized to provide a platform for exchanges of information and knowledge and to open debates, readings, workshops and databases. Once again, as always in the history of UNESCO, it will be an opportunity for dialogue and debate not to be missed. Five main areas of interest will be faced: bioethical education; bioethics, medical ethics and health law, ethics committees; bioethical research and experimentation; forensic medicine, law and ethics and youth bioethics education.

Let's meet then on the 20th, the 21st and the 22nd of October. Naples is waiting for you with its well known hospitality, the friendliness of its people, its millenary culture and its incomparable beauty which make it famous all over the world.

The Conference will be presided over by Prof. Ammon Carmi, the Director and Holder of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa and by Prof. Claudio Buccelli, the Director of the Ethics Committee "Carlo Romano" of the University of Naples, Federico II and Director of the International Office for Bioethics Research of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality Life – UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit.

Professor Amnon Carmi, as Editor in Chief, will present, during the Conference, the "First Syllabus for Youth Bioethics Education", realized by the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life – UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit in collaboration with Naples Pegaso University.



Giacomo Sado, Editorial Board Director

BIOETHICS IN THE WORLD

Mobility, Immigration, Bioethics

by Francesco Maria Avato

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Mobility is one of those activities peculiar to life, and it seems to me that, in human beings in particular, it expresses all the desire and necessity of us humans to establish a connection with our peers, our immediate surroundings, and the world at large.

However, history has also highlighted moments of real crisis or human “pathology”; living conditions have progressively enhanced the potential for the movement of individuals, but also have led to mass migrations and Diasporas. Even the member states of the EEC, and now the EU, have been affected by the more or less organized mass migration of peoples, whether provoked by political stimuli (recent examples would be the Italian and partly the Chinese migration) or religious reasons (for instance the first wave of the British Puritan migration to North America, or the ongoing emigration of Muslims from certain areas of the Balkans). As the European “migrations” to America, Australia and South Africa will attest, this is an ancient phenomenon, which permeates the very fabric of human history, and, according to Jared Diamond, interweaves itself with the nomadic lifestyle that we had as hunter-gatherers.

Although considered mass migrations, the desire to emigrate can develop on the basis of very individual choices, albeit coincident in time and geographically well circumscribed in terms of the land of departure and arrival. The motivations behind this type of migration are traceable to the need to survive (and only in part to “live better”); hunger, the lack of means of exchange of goods or assets, and the loss of inhabitable terrain are all factors behind the so-called economic or ecological migration. Today economic aspects are the impulse behind the vast majority of migrations. Geographically speaking, no area is exempt (note the influx of Mexican migrants to the USA, Pacific islanders to Australia, and Africans to Europe), and the numbers of people moving from one country to another are huge.

Although mobility and migration remain predominantly “voluntary” phenomena, there is a condition that violently compels large groups of people to decamp, dictating their inclinations and shaping their will, abruptly severing cultural traditions and family ties, and causing them to abandon all their material goods. This, of course, is war. Whether civil infighting or between states, war has

always led to mass migration. The histories books are full of examples of “Diasporas”, and in today’s world all the hopes of people in neighbouring Asian and African states (for example Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Nigeria, Eritrea and Somalia, all primary sources of migrants nowadays) are placed in Europe – the new “promised land”.

Unfortunately, these modern-day migrations are coloured in the mind of the public with geopolitical significance, and little thought is given to previous, albeit dramatic, experiences of a similar nature. Indeed, times have changed; the productive systems have been modified, material means of production are founded on the laws of physics and chemistry, and labour systems are based on relativistic quantum mathematics, which has overturned the global economy and the traditional system of exchanging goods and services. However, the evolution in technology has also armed us with devices for rapid mass communication (in this world of mass sharing, every event can potentially reach a global audience within seconds), and, indeed, more readily available tools for mobility, which are limited only by bureaucratic (and political) demands to maintain the inviolability of territory and borders.

It is without doubt that the reality of borders between nations is such to aggravate the human experience of migration, and, even more so, the diasporas. The solution to this problem must be provided by a “new” political vision of the relationship between nations. Today’s super-national organizations, e.g., the UN, AU and AL (Jami ‘at al-Duwal al-‘Arabiyya), and, more specifically the EU, only partially are able to put in concrete form the Kant’s political vision of the Commonwealth of nations attempting to regulate the flow of migrants through treaties drawn up between member states. These, however, are proving wholly inadequate, particularly since they are unable to provide even the merest hint of a solution to or compensation for the issues and conflicts arising in the migrants’ countries of origin.

If this is the “scenario”, which is surely beyond the possibility of the medicine and physicians to resolve, why then cannot we, as medical professional body, ignore the mass migration phenomenon, but must instead focus in on it, making it the object of research, training and practical intervention? The reports that have been prepared by our Colleagues for the two forthcoming sessions of the convention will shed light on some of the immediate technical issues facing the medico-legal specialist in Italy, and have enabled me to draw up a rough draft of the problem at hand.

The first aspect is one that only a doctor, in an exemplary and paradigmatic fashion, may face and contribute to overcoming. The professional role that the physician invests is both unique and invariable across cultures – to safeguard life and health, and to mitigate suffering. The physician is recognized throughout the world as a symbol of the absolute respect for human life (without bias of any kind, whether gender-, race-, culture- or age-related), and is a universal figure of trust given and received. This puts doctors in an ideal position to counter the diffidence determined by the sudden, violent, but continuous clash of populations with seemingly incom-

patible cultures. The practice of medicine, especially if undertaken in a manner devoid of hieratic power or tyrannical echoes, is one of the fundamental vehicles of exerting legal and political change and “humanisation”, within the bounds of the possibilities of the time. The active intervention of the physician is of primary importance, and more far-reaching than that of the state, however essential the forces of order may be. The specialist in legal medicine, in particular, has a technical responsibility (in Italy at least), to determine whether or not the physical and psychological requisites as a “refugee” or “asylum seeker” exist, and therefore whether or not such status can be granted (e.g., in the EU), irrespective of whether a migrant conforms *a priori* to the bureaucratic criteria in force. Indeed, the search for signs of torture, whether recent or long past, is an essential part of verifying an applicant’s story, and one of the cornerstones of an appropriate, coherent system of selecting migrants for asylum on the basis of their legal rights.

Furthermore, the attention of the medical-legal specialist becomes an indispensable tool in preventing the onset of criminogenetic conditions, connected with the poor social environment that often surrounds those people who most require protection. “Abandoned” children and women trafficked (to the huge financial benefit of others) require special treatment, with properly organised intervention. If these interventions are based solely on ideology, and not calibrated with the aid of medico legal sensibility (based on concrete clinical data, and mindful of the legal issues), they risk being too abstract, and incomplete, and are therefore destined to fail. In the same way, an emphasis on medical-legal expertise, rather than mechanistic bureaucratic “analytical” procedures, is essential for identifying valid claims for family reunification (in which, in more than a few cases, the polygamy practised by some populations may feature). Likewise, evaluation of a work permit applicant’s fitness to work cannot take place without medical-legal intervention.

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Verification of torture outcomes in asylum seekers: The Italian experience (Ferrara)

by Rosa Maria Gaudio

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The European Union establishes its institutional primer on free circulation principles

(wares, capitals, and people). The development of production's material means, however, forces the present vulnerable construction of the political system (Parliament, Commission, etc) to cope with necessity of providing for integration not only of temporary (financial and fiscal) but, mostly, of foreign and defense politics.

Specifically, the so-called "globalization" forces to operate with urgency in the field of harmonization and integration of human rights, searching for moulds to concretely respect the human being in conditions of serious social disadvantage.

So, the comparison is not only inside the European Union for the construction of a common formal judicial space (through the European Justice Court's actions, for example), but, mostly, for the promotion and adoption of modality and machineries relating to the solidarity principle. The engagement is more intense today because the European Union is strongly pressed by necessity of answer to the help and welcome request of important mass of peoples expelled from their lands by the war.

Often, the reception request is advanced by men and women who were victims of violence and torture in their Countries (or during the travel).

In Italy, these requests are organized and analyzed by a hospitality program based on a network called SPRAR (Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees).

This service has been formally adopted with the L. 189/2002, but it comes from a memorandum of understanding between the Home Office, The Italians Towns National Association (ANCI) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

It co-ordinates the local societies host and integration projects admittance to the national fund for politics and asylum services, organizing interventions for information, accompanying, attendance and orientation, helping the refugees social-economic introduction.

In Ferrara, University centre, the host project sees the co-operation between the Town Council of Ferrara (by the NGO named "Camelot") and the University (by the Interdepartmental Centre of Legal Medicine, Criminal Techniques and Victimology of the University of Ferrara and "The Observatory for mobility, immigration and diversity" UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit) for verification and evaluation of physical and psychical signs of torture.

The methodological importation and the specific semiological investigation considers the Model Curriculum on the Effective Medical Documentation of Torture and Ill-Treatment (IRCT, 2006-2009) and the Manual on Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Depraving Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol, 2001).

In Italy, also, operates a specific branch of medicine, formed by medical doctor's specialists in Legal Medicine (with competence in clinical and "pathological" aspects), widely prepared on the reality of impairment's statement and their etiopatogenetic traceability, also checked in order to detect possible simulations.

The medico-legal verification and evaluation are absolutely necessary for improving the

administrative examination of the asylum request by the Commission for Territorial Recognition of International Protection under the 2008, January 28th D. Lgs n. 25, art. 32.

The careful medical history is essential, characterized by great difficulty in linguistic and cultural diversity; sometimes the interview continues for repeated sessions (3-4).

Of course, the tabulation of torture methods used and known is the basis for the reconstruction of the injured mechanism and clarification of the means damaging applied; this knowledge directs especially in the research and classification of physical signs.

The medico-legal activity finds complement in the intervention nucleus of Ferrara, in the Mental Health Department (for any diagnostic search and the validation of psychometric scales that have to be calibrated in non-European populations), and also in the Rehabilitation Department (for development of personalized rehabilitation programs, sometimes with supplying of prosthesis).

Interventions are constantly carried out with great attention also for the purposes of post-graduate training.

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Ethics in Mass Communication

by Liljana Siljanovska

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The ethics conduct of media is an issue problematized with the mere general setup of the theoretical discourse of ethics as a sublimite of the conscious and the responsibility in the manners, behaviors and conduct of people. The other maxim that defines the interaction of individuals, social groups and entities sets the relations of ethics in mass communication with focus on the separate influence and mutual causality of the source, the message and the receiver as fundamental elements of the communication process. Ethics, according to Aristotle, who is regarded as the founder of the theory on moral behavior, represents a specific form of human practice, i.e. a form of certain relation of man towards himself and towards others in all spheres of socio-

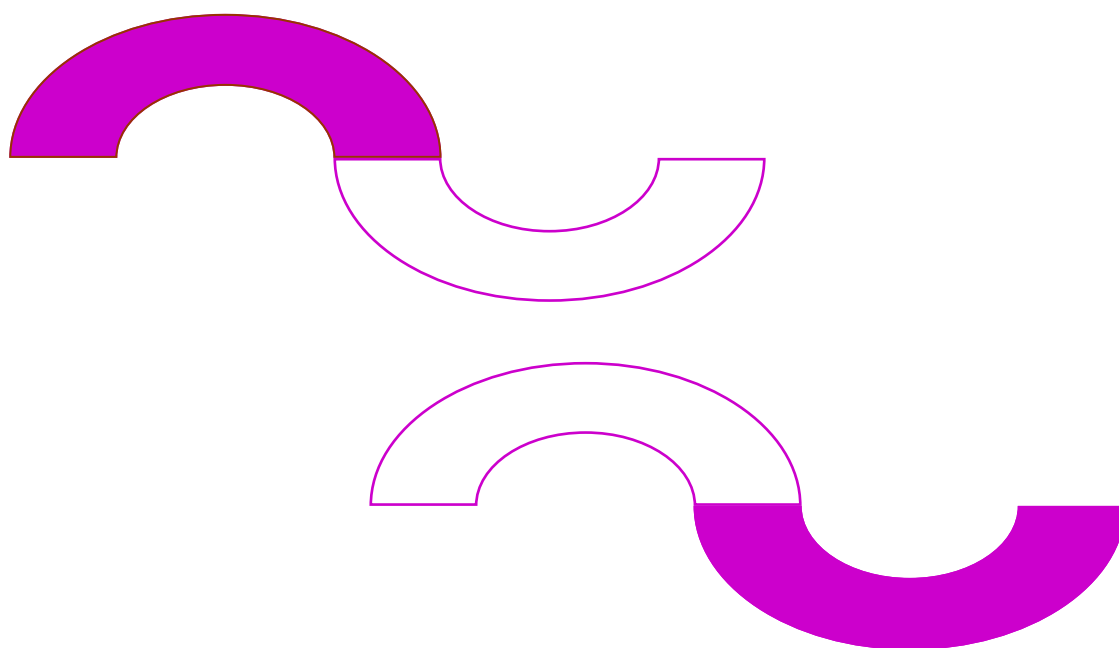
political, economic and cultural life. Today, as an erosion of moral relations that rarely coincide with professional criteria and standards, ethics remains one of the most important issues of modern media. This is especially evident with the rise of deviant and asocial occurrences in young democracies, especially in post-Communist countries and the countries in transition of systems of convictions and beliefs. The moral principles in journalism are problematized as a theoretical perspective and practical application in countries of Southeast Balkans that also include the Republic of Macedonia. The analysis of media practice re-actualizes the question asked by Max Webber in his work "Politics as a Vocation", and regards the amount of readiness in journalists and politicians in taking responsibility for the consequences of their actions. Actually, according to Webber, the debt to truth is considered as unconditionally necessary for absolute ethics that does not ask of the consequences. Politicians, according to Max Webber's analysis behave ethically responsible and act rationally - and accordingly. This dilemma opens several other ethical questions of the type - what are the boundaries in which journalists can refuse responsibility regarding the consequences of their actions, to what extent are ethical principles such as duty and responsibility applied in terms of the source of information, the choice of topics and the organizational structure of media content and especially in terms of interest groups of the public for which the specific media content are intended for.

We cannot but communicate - is the note of the famous American psychologist and communicationist Paul Vaclavik. The need to establish interaction is found in the basis of communication science as a social process of exchange of information and their influence on the public. It arises from human necessity to be in contact with other people, to establish a feeling of mutual affiliation, loyalty and responsibility. The need for the existence of ethics in communication was first seen by German thinkers Karl Otto Apel and Jurgen Habermas (1981) according to whom there is a necessity for a universal harmonization and establishing an understanding amongst people in a society, and even on an international level. Apel and Habermas indicate that in order to have sound interpersonal relations there must be an effective communication directed towards creating: *"The full realization of the message(s), as well as the full awareness of other elements of behavior of those that communicate enables a successful communication that contributes to the building of sound human relations"* (Temkov, K., Ethics for Second Year of the Reformed High School Education, Skopje: Prosvetno delo, 2005:47).

Journalists have more responsibilities towards: their profession, its legal framework and the public they are there to serve. Actually, their responsibilities coincide with the ones of the work-active people. Answering to their own profession journalists should be directed to a productive communication in the medium. This thesis which is confirmed in media practice implies quality in creating newspaper and program schemes, diversification of topics and versatility and objectiveness in the informative and research approach. That would decrease the pressure in the editorial policy through a return influence in the vertical communication which implies a construc-

tive cooperation between journalists and editors in the interest of achieving a higher effect of the media product on the information market. The quality, more than anything, is important to the public especially to retain its attention and to form a focused public which will be prepared for civil participation as a driving force of democratic processes. Still, in no case can we disregard the fact that the medium primarily functions under legislation so that it may be in the service of the citizens. The journalist responsibilities are finalized as one big responsibility for the whole society. Regarding that, journalists should encourage a healthy social debate upon vital issues about the community, because with that they contribute to the creation of an environment where interpersonal relations are developing in a positive direction. At the same time, journalist should maintain a level of debate in order to discourage the spreading of lies and pejorative attacks on individuals, because that is opposite to what is imposed by ethics. The right to free speech belongs to everyone as a mandatory human right, and even if there is a mutual radicalization in the expressed opinions.

“Journalism is a guardian that never sleeps and protects the freedom of the people,” noted Winston Churchill. Freedom is the starting point for the existence of journalism. All of the important international institutions, organizations, conventions such as the United Nations, the European Commission, and the Universal Declaration for Human Rights agree that the freedom of the media and journalistic expression have a need to be balanced by laws. It has come to this due to the explicit or implicit existence of opposing interests between media reporting and state government. Due to these different interests, as well as from the need to nurture collective relations in the civilized world, the need for security and equal protection of both sides is inevitable. Opposing interests are the biggest challenge of free society that opens a great deal of dilemmas in the declaration of professional journalistic work, thus the need for ethic standards.



ABOUT LEGISLATION

The Dilemmas of Bioethics

by Claudio Buccelli

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In the last few years many cases of severe or terminal diseases implying critical decisions on the refusal of or the renunciation to treatment have remarkably affected the public opinion of our Country, as of many other countries in the world, posing many questions on the deep sense of life, the limits to self-determination in this framework, the medical duty of intervening or restraining from decisions on treatment discontinuation. They were certainly situations and subjects deserving the greatest attention, to the point of stimulating in our Country precise Parliament 's actions – even if not implemented – of adequate regulations, which all the same were able to trigger a general interest of the community of citizens towards the bio-ethical reflection, at least in the restricted context of the problems of the end of life, even though to a partial extent.

This attitude contributes to show how strong and viable, even though not clearly defined, is the meaning of bio-ethics, born in the early '70s above all thanks to Potter and Hellegers, which covers all the areas where scientific progress can produce harmful and adverse effects for humans and where technological advances are so invasive to question the very identity of man.

The success of bio-ethics, marked by its very rapid and extreme spreading, rests on one side on a strong new ethical demand within the context of weakened ideologies and of the moral certainties they supplied, and on the other on the very rapid development of bio-technologies. There is a strong interest in ethics applied to moral dilemmas caused by the new medical procedures, which give man an increasingly strong and daring power in connection with life and, from a certain standpoint, with death itself, that is a deep need for reflecting on the relationship between life, science and ethics. Its fields of interest, either potential or actual, develop along the span of generation (reproduction, prenatal diagnostics, birth), development, adulthood, old age, health, disease, death, with the complex problems that each of the stages of human evolution brings about, with sometimes not negligible political and social connections and actions on the non-human world and on the balance of the whole ecosystem. Particular importance, within

each stage of this evolution, have taken some subjects such as the rights of the patient, the relations between patients and medical staff, economics and health, the dignity of death, clinical experimentation, prior declaration of treatments, organs transplantation, the scenarios in which the destiny of mankind will be implemented in connection with the threats of unfit activities of genetic engineering. The world is going fast, history evolves rapidly, new biological and social relations realities based on the environment, health, people, appear with their once unimaginable problems, old questions ask for new solutions in the light of renewed, liberal, tolerant awareness. Bioethics can give appropriate answers to all that, no longer restricted within geographical boundaries and narrow ideological contrasts, but flinging it – stimulated by its new right – towards salvific resolutions in connection with the development of progress which can fully respect the essence and the destiny of man.

The great challenge of this new subject matter connecting biological knowledge to human values rests on the tolerance of the others' opinions and on the deeply rooted awareness of the principle of responsibility- even more than of the principle of justice- which involves decisions respectful also of future generations. No field of medicine nowadays can evade bio-ethical reflection because the explosion of biological knowledge and of diagnostic and therapeutic opportunities constantly poses questions on ways, limits and opportunities of use of scientific advances which, if not well controlled, can even undermine the very future of man.

The themes of experimentation and of the changed doctor-patient relation are particularly delicate, because they continuously question the ethical principles of autonomy, beneficial effects and justice. Experimentation is the vital matrix of the progress of medicine, but for its intrinsic risks requires a thick network of ethical-legal guarantees for the patient to regulate principles, methods and implementation targets whose respect is strongly in the hands of Ethics Committees, independent bodies accountable for the safeguard of rights and of the well being of the patients recruited in experimentation, providing for a public guarantee.

In their relation with patients, doctors are committed not only in an increasingly complex activity from the technical standpoint, but also, thanks to a greater ethical and professional awareness, in closeness to patients respectful of their varied and complex rights of persons. These are the highest syntheses of bio-ethical evolution (meant as medical ethics) which is entrusted with the practical solution of concrete medical problems in a comprehensive view of full respect for man.

VIPS & Institutions

A new Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa at Medical College of Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth University at Pune—India

We are delighted to welcome the establishment of a Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa at Medical College of the well renowned Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth University at Pune India. The Honourable Vice Chancellor Professor Razdan, Prof Dr Siddharth Dubhashi - Director Academics and Professor of Surgery and Head of the Unit, Prof Dr. Praveen Arora - Associate Professor of Forensic Medicine and the distinguished Steering Committee are congratulated on receiving the approval for the establishment of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit.

This Unit will be joining with the inaugurated Nodal Bioethics Centre of the UNESCO Chair at the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences and its 40 Medical College in Maharashtra State India. These Colleges are introducing the Integrated Bioethics curriculum based of the UNESCO Core Curriculum from June 2015. This initiative is led by Prof Dr Jamkar the Honourable Vice Chancellor and Prof Dr Rajderkar - Pro Vice Chancellor and Head of the Nodal Centre. The formal inauguration of the Unit with a seminar on Bioethics in Medical Education was placed on the 30th May 2015.

Bioethics Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa inaugurated at K J Somaiya Medical College, Mumbai—India on 7th August 2015

Unit's Head and Executive Committee members of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa new Unit was established at K J Somaiya Medical College, Mumbai India. An inauguration function followed by a 2 day 3T Bioethics training program for the medical teachers who are introducing the Vertically Integrated Bioethics curriculum based on the UNESCO Core curriculum to the undergraduate medical training from September 2015. The function was attended by Prof Russell D'Souza Head Asia Pacific Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa who Inaugurated the Unit, Mr. Samir

Somaiya Chairman K J Somaiya Medical Trust addressed the meeting, Prof Rajderkar - Pro Vice Chancellor Maharashtra University of Health Science, Prof Dr Mary Mathew - National Chair Training, Prof Princy Palatty - National Chair Bioethics curriculum, Prof Payal Bansal - National 3T Teaching faculty and Prof Avinash Desousa attended and participated in the training workshop. Prof Dr Geeta Nyogi - Dean and Head of the Unit addressed the meeting and Dr Pinnaki Wani, Dr Shaguptha and Dr Rumita Singh organized the event and training program. The Student Wing of the Unit was inaugurated with Purva Raut the Chair and Antarikash Vijan the Co-Chair. An outstanding set of initiatives have been put together for the student wing. The Unit's Executive and Faculty of KJ Somaiya Medical College join the number of medical colleges with bioethics Units of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics in active participation in initiatives.



1 -Prof Dr Russell D'Souza Lighting the lamp with Dr Rajderkar

2 -Pro Vice Chancellor Mr Samir Somaiya Chair Medical Trust addressing the Inauguration of the Unit

3 -Prof Dr Mary Mathew



*Manipal National Chair Training
Prof Princy Palatty -
FMMC National Chair Curriculum*



The National Faculty and Nodal officer MUHS were in the audience

Faculty participating in the training workshop



*Dr Rumita Singh
Dr Shaguptha
students at the function*

*Prof. Dr Geeta Niyogi, Dean and Unit Head
addressing the inauguration function*



National Indian Medical Association joins UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa lead by President Medical Council India Dr Jayshree Mehta and by Dr Mathanada Pilai - President, Dr Aggarwal - Secretary and Dr Russels D'Souza - Head of Asia Pacific Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa

National Indian Medical Association joins Indian Program of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa Inaugurated by Honourable President Medical Council of India Dr Jayshree Mehta to train practicing medical practitioners all the registered membership of around 250,000 medical practitioners in Medical Ethics and Bioethics in Health Care lead by Padma Shri Prof Dr Marthanda Pillai - National President, Padma Shri Prof Dr K.K. Aggarwal, Prof Dr Russell D'Souza Asia Pacific Program



Head, Prof Dr S.S. Aggarwal - President Elect IMA, Prof Dr Mary Mathew - Chair National Training, Prof Dr Mohandas National Skills Training, Prof Dr Princy Palatty - National Chair Curriculum.

Left Prof Russell D'Souza Head Asia Pacific Program UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa addressing the 5th Conclave of Vice Chancellors 8th & 9th Aug 15 at Bengal Club Kolkata India, Right Vice Chancellors of Indian Health Science Universities and Prof Dr Mary Mathew National Chair 3T Bioethics Training UNESCO Chair in Bioethics addressed the 5th Conclave Vice Chancellors and Prof Russell D'Souza - Head of the Asia Pacific Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa

5th Conclave of Vice Chancellors of Association of Indian Health Science Universities held on the 8th & 9th August 2015 at the Bengal Club at Kolkata

We are delighted to inform you that the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa represented by Prof Russell D'Souza Asia Pacific program Melbourne Australia and Prof Dr Mary Mathew - National Chair Bioethics Training for Medical Faculty were invited to participate in the 5th Conclave of Vice Chancellors of Association of Indian Health Science Universities held on the 8th & 9th August 2015 at the Bengal Club at Kolkata.

The meeting was an outstanding event with deliberations and plans on the current and future directions of medical education in India. These Health Science Universities account for 75% of the Medical Graduates trained in India.

Professor Arun Jamkar - Vice Chancellor of Maharashtra University of Health Sciences and dynamic President of the AIHSU lead the program. His introduction to the need to strengthen the ethical and moral growth in medical training with the need for a harmonious and uniform curriculum as the piloted & tested Vertically Integrated Bioethics Curriculum incorporating Integrated bioethics based on the UNESCO Core Curriculum was met with unanimous support by all the Vice Chancellors of the Universities. Prof D. P. Lokwani - Vice Chancellor of The Madhya Pradesh University of Medical Sciences also made presentation to all the Health Science Universities to embrace the Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa and has applied to establish the Nodal bioethics centre for Madhya Pradesh state. The Vice Chancellors signed the applications for establishing nodal bioethics centers of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa of their relative states appointing their respective nodal officers. The 3T Bioethics Training Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics for Medical Teachers has been accepted as the training of all the medical faculty of all the Universities Teaching faculty that will introduce the UNESCO Chair Vertically Integrated Bioethics Curriculum in all the universities affiliated medical, Dental, Allied health Colleges.

Prof Jamkar - Vice Chancellor of Maharashtra University of Health Sciences who heads the National nodal centre for Health science universities presided the joining of Prof Dr. Bhabatosh Biswas - Vice Chancellor the West Bengal University of Health Sciences the Host of the 5th Conclave supported and joined the establishment of nodal centre for Colleges in the State of West Bengal. Prof Lokwani - Vice Chancellor Madhya Pradesh University of Medical Sciences the Nodal centre for Colleges in Madhya Pradesh State, Prof Dr Ravi Kant - Vice Chancellor King George Medical University UP establishing the Nodal centre for colleges in Uttar Pradesh State. Prof Dr Babu Panwar - Vice Chancellor the Rajasthan University of Health Sciences estab-

lishing Nodal for Colleges of Rajasthan state, Prof Dr Raj Bhadur - Vice Chancellor Baba Farid University of Health Sciences Punjab establishing the Nodal centre for colleges in Punjab. Prof Dr K.S. Ravindranath - Vice Chancellor Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences establishing Nodal centre for colleges in Karnataka, Prof Dr O.P. Kalra - Vice Chancellor Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences Haryana establishing Nodal centre for colleges in Haryana, Prof Dr Gupta - Vice Chancellor Ayush & Health Science University of Chhattisgarh establishing the nodal centre for colleges of Chhattisgarh state, Prof Dr MKC Nair - Vice Chancellor Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences establishing nodal centre for colleges in state of Kerala.

Prof Dr Ravi Kant - Vice Chancellor of King George University UP has made arrangements to host a National 3T Bioethics Training workshop of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa at King George University of Health Sciences Lucknow with Prof Dr Mary Mathew - KMC Manipal the National Chair 3T Bioethics Training and Prof Dr Russell D'Souza - Melbourne Asia Pacific Program Head and Prof Dr Jamkar Nashik - Bioethics curriculum Indian Health Sciences Universities and Prof Dr Princy Palatty - National FMMC Chair Curriculum in November 2015. With faculty from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan participating. Madhya Pradesh University of Medical Sciences to host the 3T Bioethics Workshop for medical Faculty of Madhya Pradesh in December 2015.

We on behalf of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa are requesting 3T Bioethics trained and accredited faculty from the conducted national training programs to be available from their respective colleges and universities to assist in this mammoth noble task of making available the accredited bioethics training for medical teachers of all the Health Science Universities affiliated colleges.

We take this opportunity to also recognize the outstanding support of Professor Amnon Carmi Head and Chair Holder UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa in planning and introducing this major bioethics initiative in India which hosts the largest medical education programs in the world.

Prof Russell D'Souza, Prof Dr Mary Mathew, Prof Dr Arun Jamkar, Prof Princy Palatty.

New Bioethics Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa at the Rural Medical College of the Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences University at Rural Maharashtra on the 11th August 2015

Head of Asia Pacific Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Prof Russell D'Souza, inform that the inauguration of the Bioethics Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa followed by the Introductory training seminar to the accredited 3T Integrated Bioethics Training Program for Medical Teachers at the Rural Medical College of University Pune and with the over 300 Medical

Colleges of the of the Vice Chancellors 10 Universities of The Association of Indian Health Sciences Universities (the Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences University at Rural Maharashtra on the 11th August 2015.

The 150 Medical & Dental Teacher Faculty teaching Bioethics and who will introduce the Vertically Integrated Bioethics Curriculum based on the UNESCO Core Curriculum from next month along with over 40 Government and Private Medical Colleges of Government Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Dr D.Y. Patil Medical College of DPU AIHSU) that have joined the Indian Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics at the 5th Conclave of Vice Chancellors Hosted at The West Bengal University of Health Sciences Kolkata on 8th & 9th August 2015.

The Integrated Bioethics Curriculum of the Indian Program of the UNESCO Chair for medical education has now become a national movement declared Prof Dr Jamkar Vice Chancellor MUHS and President AIHSU at the 5th Conclave of Vice Chancellors of Indian Health Science Universities at Kolkata on the 8th August 2015.

These Government Health Science Universities of India account for 75% of the Medical Graduates produced in India. Prof Dr Mary Mathew National - Chair for Training, Prof Dr Princy Palatty - National Chair Integrated Bioethics Curriculum and the distinguished National Training Faculty of Professor Medical Education were thanked for their outstanding contribution to the Accredited 5 day 3T Bioethics Training Program for Medical Teachers Inaugurated by the Honourable Dr Jayshree Mehta - President Medical Council of India on 25th May 2015 has been conducted at 4 Medical Colleges with 200 accredited Medical Teachers of Bioethics qualified to train their respective department faculties in teaching the integrative bioethics in the medical education program.

The formal Inauguration of the Bioethics Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa and Bioethics Seminar at Medical School University of Florida Gainesville Florida USA

Unit Heads and Committee members of the International Bioethics Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa on behalf of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, you are invited to the formal Inauguration of the Bioethics Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa and Bioethics Seminar at Medical School University of Florida Gainesville Florida USA.

Dean School for Public Health: Prof Michael Perri MD—Dean of Medical School: Prof Michael Good MD—Head of Unit: Prof Joseph Thornton MD— Chair of Steering Committee: Prof Rajiv Tandon MD

Inauguration and Speaker:

Professor Russell D'Souza MD—Head Asia Pacific Program UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa

Date: 23rd September 2015

Place: Medical School University of Florida, Gainesville USA

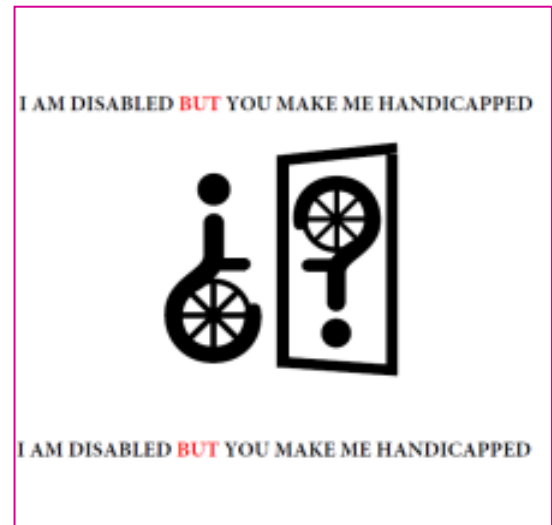
Disabilities & Bioethics

I AM DISABLED BUT YOU MAKE ME HANDICAPPED

"The treatment given to disabled persons defines the innermost characteristics of a society and highlights the cultural values that sustain it".

Leandro Despouy

by Alessandra Pentone



According to the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH) of the World Health Organization (WHO 1980):

- Disability: In the context of health experience a disability is any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.
- Handicap: In the context of health experience a handicap is a disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or a disability, that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex, and social and cultural factors) for that individual. This conceptual "revolution" focuses on disability not, like in the past, as a lack of health at different degrees, but as a source of the person's remaining capacities regarded in a functional way; this radical shift considers handicap as the disadvantage coming even from the environment and the social context where a person lives.

Thus entails that a person with a disability is not necessarily handicapped if, despite his/her limitations, can have the fulfillment of a respectable and livable life, without any kind of physical and mental barriers.

The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF 2001) "acknowledges that every human being can experience a decrement in health and thereby experience some disability. This is not something that happens to only a minority of humanity. ICF thus 'mainstreams' the experience of disability and recognizes it as a universal human experience..."

"Disability is a complex phenomena that is both a problem at the level of a person's body, and a complex and primarily social phenomena. Disability is always an interaction between features of the person and features of the overall context in which the person lives..."

"The objective assessment of the degree of a disability in a sense of its social consequences (handicap) cannot rely solely upon medical criteria, but must take into account the vocational,

social and personal contexts-especially the attitude of the non-disabled population”³.

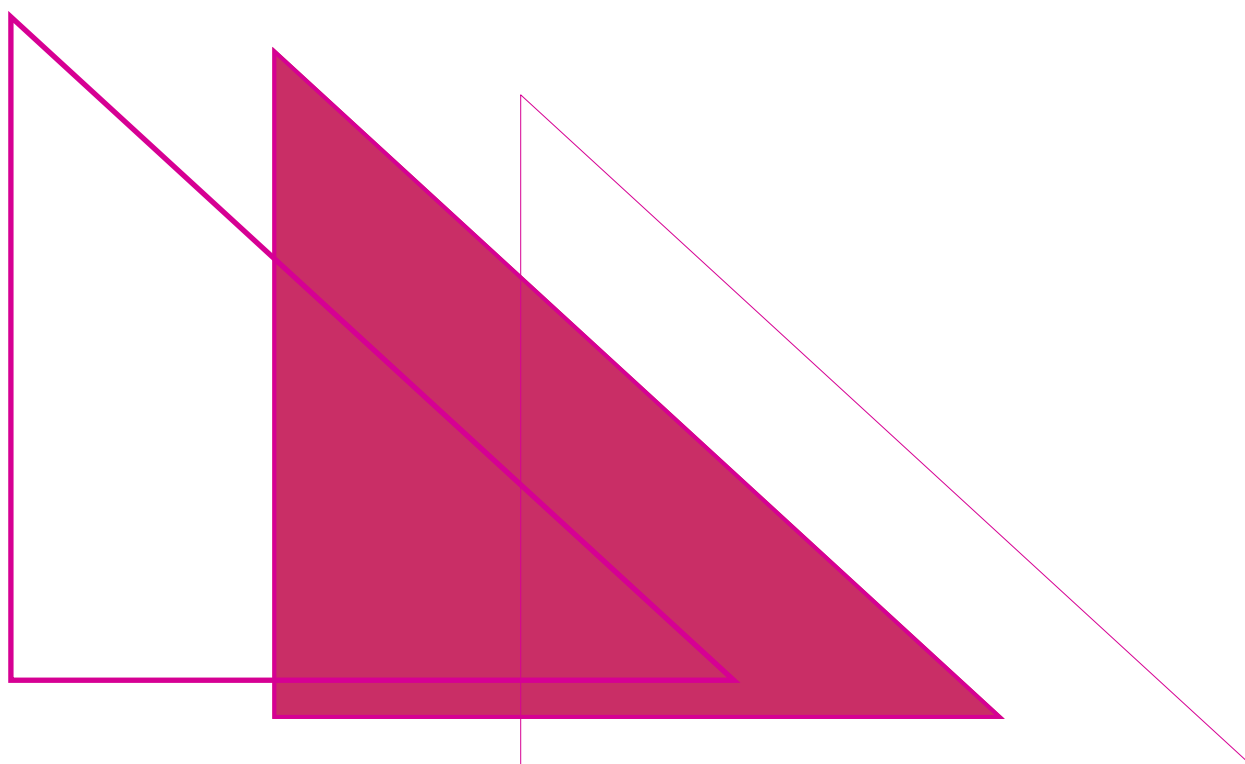
We agree with Leandro Despouy stating that: “The treatment given to disabled persons defines the innermost characteristics of a society and highlights the cultural values that sustain it ... Persons with disabilities are human beings – as human as, and usually even more human than, the rest. The daily effort to overcome impediments and discriminatory treatment they regularly receive usually provides them with special personality features, the most obvious and common are integrity, perseverance, and a deep spirit of comprehension in the face of a lack of understanding and intolerance. However, this last feature should not lead us to overlook the fact that as subjects of law they enjoy all the legal attributes inherent in human beings and hold specific rights in addition. In a word, persons with disabilities, as persons like ourselves, have the right to live with us and as we do”.

1 International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH) of the World Health Organization (WHO 1980)

2 International classification of functioning, disability and health - fifty-fourth world health assembly- wha54.21- 22 may 2001

3 Encyclopaedia of Occupational Health and Safety, Geneva International Labour Office, 4th edition, volume I chapter 17, page 175

4 Leandro Despouy’s , United Nations Special Rapporteur, report in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations



Education

Challenging learning across generations with reference to bioethics education

by Irina Pollard

*Head of the Australian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia*

There is an urgent need to reduce the gap in translating newly acquired knowledge from the bench to the classroom. With no secure, long-term solutions towards protecting our 'global' natural and cultural heritages, we must empower future generations to become sufficiently knowledgeable to best provide them with a safety net for survival. This proposal depicts a workable framework incorporating more ethical elements into existing educational programs as taught in science, medicine, law and economics. To facilitate reform, a commitment to update education and to expand the pool of individuals concerned about 'Global' ethics would, of necessity, facilitate path-breaking discoveries and creative opportunities for social advancement. I am convinced that newly created Education Departments will enhance the pleasure of learning whilst increasing community accessibility to much needed ethics education. By working together to improve the available resources for learning, we will promote understanding and further endorse relevant themes crucial to modern bioethics. UNESCO can be a powerful and neutral platform where stakeholders with diverse backgrounds from all over the world get together to incorporate updated education materials and create adaptive change.

Introduction

One of the activities undertaken to disseminate information concerning the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, adopted in 2005 by UNESCO, is the Ethics Education Program. This program maps existing teaching material in the area of ethics in the Member States of UNESCO. Different programs are described, discussed in expert meetings, and made available on the Global Ethics Observatory website <http://www.unesco.org/shs/ethics/geobs>. Experiences concerning the contents, passion, methods and materials of existing programs are therefore publicly accessible and can be exchanged among experts. Teachers who want to research and initiate ethics teaching can find suggestions and ideas in the database.

The quality of ethics teaching programs, however, depends substantially on the quality of the teachers. Ethics teaching can be made much more influential and attractive for students if it is presented by a highly qualified, stimulating and inspiring teacher. The present proposal is an all-purpose guide highlighting possible ethical dimensions of science and is divided into two parts – general background and specifics identifying skills where I may possibly be useful in facilitating a flexible series of interconnected workshops and educational tools in bioscience ethics. The specific themes, as identified in Part II, can readily be up-graded or adapted for team teaching and integrated as required within the overall curriculum of our fledgling UNESCO Education and Research Departments. Bioscience ethics facilitates free and accurate information transfer from applied science to applied bioethics. Its major elements are increased understanding of biological systems, responsible use of technology, and curtailment of ethnocentric debates to be more in tune with new scientific insights. Pioneered by me in 1994, bioscience ethics has become an internationally recognized discipline interfacing science and bioethics within professional perspectives such as medicine, law, bioengineering and economics. The fundamental feature of the discipline is its breadth; thus, facilitating streamlining of significant aspects across future learning/teaching requirements while, at the same time, provide individual student/teacher choice of topic or field of endeavor.

Validating science into the teaching and practice of ethics is important because science plays a crucial role in the learning of ethical behavior. Overlooking such critical aspects of learning must, inevitably, diminish a student's comprehension of the true natures of science and of ethics. Scientists and the population at large are frequently forced to make difficult value-laden ethical choices which may include choices between pure and often more lucrative applied research projects. Critical choices such as whether to work on military or non-military projects, whether to generate power from depleting energy sources or from renewable energy, by what means should climate change be managed are crucial to our future wellbeing. Increasingly, potential conflict between industrial developments and the ecological (Proceedings of the 15th Asian Bioethics Conference (ABC 15) & 12th Asia Pacific Conference (APC 12) ~ RCAPS 203) health needs of the planet force us to select from a variety of possible alternatives – especially since a sizable fraction of current scientific research is funded by big business or the military which, predictably, imposes restricted information access on corporate, security or other grounds. Scientists, because of their specialized training, have distinct social responsibilities to ensure that society is sufficiently knowledgeable to assist their communities make informed choices about the uses and potential abuses of science. The introduction of bioscience-bioethical themes in all education curricula should be a definite requirement since all students will need to participate, as future citizens, in making ethically informed choices about the 'doing' of science.

General Background: Active Approach to Learning and Teaching:

The delivery of effective education can be through face-to-face delivery, multimedia, video and online conferencing tools, podcasting lectures and 'online only' courses. When designed effectively, e-Learning has been recognized for its potential to enhance learning and to increase student accessibility to higher education. Online-based teaching programs, at their best, promote flexibility in which students listen to their i-Lectures in private and do their 'homework' in the classroom with their educators and colleagues. Typically, the focus is on the topic's most difficult aspects or on widening the concept through deliberating broader implications – all promoting valuable learning interactions.

Active learning is about learning by doing – it involves a student-focused approach and requires students to research meaningful learning activities and think about what they are doing. Active learning demands that students become co-creators of their learning; that is, teaching and learning activities and the assessment tasks require students to participate in their learning. This challenges the more passive forms of direct instruction since active learning techniques are far-reaching and may well require students to design their own activities and assessments, team learn or use group design. For example, students may choose to modify or up-grade a task, set new standards for the outcomes of the task, or mark each other's work, give feedback, and reflect on the learning research that was developed. In essence, group work provides a thought-provoking range of opportunities to engage in a wide variety of skills such as resourcefulness, critical thinking, group interaction and communication, time management, logical and succinct delivery of outcomes, leadership negotiation, conflict management and much more.

The main principle behind active learning is to directly engage and to challenge students in activities that activate both mental and physical skills and to question their own level of understanding.

Traditional Teaching Active Learning

- Instructor is a knowledge transmitter. Instructor is a problem setter and coach.
- Students are passive learners. Students actively formulate their own learning.
- Students apply acquired knowledge in tests. Students develop cognitive learning strategies.
- Learning is content-based, subject focused. Learning focus is on problem solving.
- Active learning techniques are designed to harness the power of collective intelligence and network effects:

1: Ask your students to choose one slide from a particular PowerPoint lecture presentation which piqued their interest and then expand on the content by providing a couple of extra slides. In this way students are actively engaged in research and acquire practical experience in delivering course materials.

2: Ask your students to write a newsprint article, or produce a video or audio news report, based on published bio-scientific research, or having the students re-write or edit a problematic newspaper article to be more accurate, more ethically balanced. This could include reference to additional media resources that clarify science-based and ethical perspectives or clarify the original data where it is available to the public.

3: Group work is where the group is responsible for delivery of a project outcome or analysis of real-world case studies and dilemmas. Specifics might be to critically appraise the ethics of a science-based article. Students gain experience in active rather than passive reading and the critical evaluation of possible biases, or prejudices, of scientific material as presented to the general public. Another related technique is to directly engage students in the design and execution of original research, in this case both as researchers and subjects. This advanced scheme allows the educators to work alongside the students as peers rather than sitting above them as judges. A good idea is to ask each student to take on a rotating role of Presenter, Manager and Recorder in addition to a Reflector role. Leadership roles are then experienced by all members of a particular group. (Proceedings of the 15th Asian Bioethics Conference (ABC 15) & 12th Asia Pacific Conference (APC 12) ~ RCAPS 204).

We may well remind ourselves that the word ‘assess’ is derived from the Latin word *aside* which means ‘to sit beside’ emphasizing that teachers and students sit beside each other as partners with common educational objectives. In this sense, assessment is not simply a testing and judging (ranking) instrument, but also a nurturing and mentoring tool in the learning and teaching processes.

4: Problem-based learning (PBL) is a popular technique in medical schools where rather than presenting content as in traditional classroom teaching, the teacher poses a problem for the students to solve, usually in groups. The main characteristics of PBL are:

- Students explore real world, open-ended problems.
- Learning is largely self-directed, including planning, implementation and evaluation.
- The activities are usually conducted in small groups.
- Teachers take the role of facilitators.
- Learning outcomes emphasize not only content knowledge but also process and learning attitudes.

5: Discovery-based learning (DBL) is similar in concept to problem-based learning. The main difference is that DBL is structured around practical learning environments such as science labs. Students are required to design and construct their own investigations in order to discover fun-

damental principles within a particular domain; i.e., putting theory into practice.

6: Concept Maps are instructional rubrics that show students how to make a map with clear routes to their destination – they provide information and direction within the whole picture (see selected example on page 6). Using concept rubrics in education is far beyond routine learning as it is about engaging students in collaborative, active learning within a framework of social evaluation.

Existing Skills and Materials Available to the Education or Research Departments:

During the last two decades there has been a considerable increase in science information followed by rapid development of new techniques and varied applications. Applying new knowledge raises new challenges – not least the challenge of interpreting the ethical significance of any new scientific application. Despite this, and at a time when student demand for ethics education is increasing, ethics is not currently a significant part of the senior high school or university curriculum. Thus it is clear that a greater focus on science-ethics education is essential. We need to examine in greater detail the ethical questions arising out of simple everyday life events, discuss ethical dilemmas and interrogate and explore new ways of being.

It must be emphasized that children begin to develop enduring ethical standards at an early age and that these standards are realized through experiences of early childhood. The junior and senior high school years are crucial transitional years where students are most susceptible to both negative and positive experiences. Consequently, there is a need for targeted educational programs dealing with lifestyle choices, health and wellbeing ratings, sexual experience, fertility and responsible reproduction. Long before young adults consider parenthood a desirable option, they need the opportunity to acquire adaptive biological, technological and ethical knowledge. Contemporary subjects dealing with issues as identified above should be incorporated into the school curriculum at an appropriate time that correlates with the students' biological age rather than with their chronological age.

There are many reasons for my proposal to review existing high school curricula. For instance, statistics from differing international sources (Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom, among others) have shown that girls reach puberty at a younger age and undergo menarche (first menstruation) years earlier than did girls in the middle of the last Century. This accelerated development is thought to be predominantly due to improvements in nutrition and socio-environmental change while other theories range from rising rates of obesity to endocrine-disrupting chemical ubiquitously present in our environment. The onset of puberty signals, in both sexes, a complex period of development experienced as a changing kaleidoscope of physical, cognitive, emotional and social capacities that climax in sexual maturity and full reproduc-

tive potential. Indeed, adolescence ushers in profound changes in patterns of risk taking relating to health.

Reports originating from many countries have established that adolescent sexual experience and heightened substance use are significantly interrelated. Notably, high school students are well acquainted with sexuality and have, on the whole, had experience with one or more partners before age 17. They also have ready access to tobacco, alcohol and a variety of other recreational substances. Girls, who have gone through puberty early, are twice as likely to have (Proceedings of the 15th Asian Bioethics Conference (ABC 15) & 12th Asia Pacific Conference (APC 12) ~ RCAPS 205) been pregnant or aborted a pregnancy at the age of eighteen, compared with their peers – a serious statistic impacting on the health of the present and subsequent generations. Whether the fall in the age of puberty is based on our evolutionary response to improved health and nutrition or not, we still have an ethical obligation to see that communities focus on preparing young kids for sexual maturity with all its attendant vulnerabilities whenever it might arrive. Educational guidelines for teaching sexuality should promote that all children need to know about puberty before it happens but for a growing number of primary scholars this is not the case.

In summary, the above demographics highlight the necessity for the introduction of a coordinated course, or series of team taught programs, made available and implemented by UNESCO's Education Program, aimed at increasing reproductive understanding at a stage when the emotional ability to make serious, informed decisions is not yet fully developed. Across Australian public schools, for instance, education regarding safe sex practices is not taught in the classroom until students reach the senior years and, for early maturing girls, this may not be in time for their first sexual experience. Even lessons on reproductive biology, minus sexuality, are generally not taught until later years, making holistic understanding fragmented and uncoordinated. Conceiving and bringing up a child is the most important responsibility any adult can have and there is much to learn about interacting genetic and epigenetic variables affecting biological systems and behavioral consequences. Learning needs to be in tune with present-day reality and insights.

The present proposal aims to build a secular multifaceted course, or series of programs, informing students and their educators about important physiological changes that go on in young bodies and which may, depending on circumstance, have positive or negative effects across societies and generations. The proposed programs will not follow or impose a particular model or specific view of ethics. Rather they will articulate a series of trans-disciplinary topics that reflect and integrate current bioscience-bioethical theories and principles as they relate to human reproduction.

Access to additional potential projects can be found in my student text book 'Bioscience Ethics'

CUP, 2009 or from my education web portal freely accessible at <http://www.bioscience-bioethics.org/>. However, in order to incorporate effective tools and innovative ideas into the classroom teacher guidance has to be provided to ensure that learning sessions are culturally appropriate. A related issue concerns assistance provided in the translation of workshop subject matters and their realization within individual schools i.e. ethics from workshop to classroom. Importantly, educational realizations need to appropriately respect adaptive local norms and diversity while also protecting secular stewardship and international rights. The UNESCO community is well covered by its stewardship of secular ethics as expressed in its charter.

Bioscience Ethics Education: Existing Notes and Teaching Materials:

The following tools maybe used to initiate faculty undergraduate/postgraduate discussion workshops relating to possible ways of incorporating within their institutions formal bioscience-bioethics programs that supplement the mandatory curriculum.

Concept Map:

A concept map is a diagram, or graphical tool, showing possible relationships and is useful in the organization of particular ideas and knowledge. For example, the concept map depicted here refers to the plasticity of the human mind. The central theme or focus of this diagram is education. To this end the map provides a set of interconnecting relationships, ideas, and terms where each layer (ranging from the innermost to the outermost) can be readily linked back to its original focus. Students are invited to respond in three parts by providing links between EQ and ethics according to individual choice:

- a) Consider the list of facets provided with each layer. These are suggestions rather than exhaustive lists, and you are welcome to use any of these in any combination in your essay, or devise your own (based on these examples).
- b) State in your essay what you would title your outer ring (where it currently says “Observer’s Creative Space”). This should be at least referred to in the title of your essay or it may even be used as your essay title. Make a number of connections between your new outer layer and the other layers, based on how you consider they interact.
- c) Write an essay on how your chosen topic (the new title of your outermost ring) interacts through the connection (s) you have chosen from the Map (making sure to state what the connections are in the introduction of your essay).

(Proceedings of the 15th Asian Bioethics Conference (ABC 15) & 12th Asia Pacific Conference (APC 12) ~ RCAPS 206)

Emotional Intelligence & Ethics

Design by Irina Pollard & Ray Duell

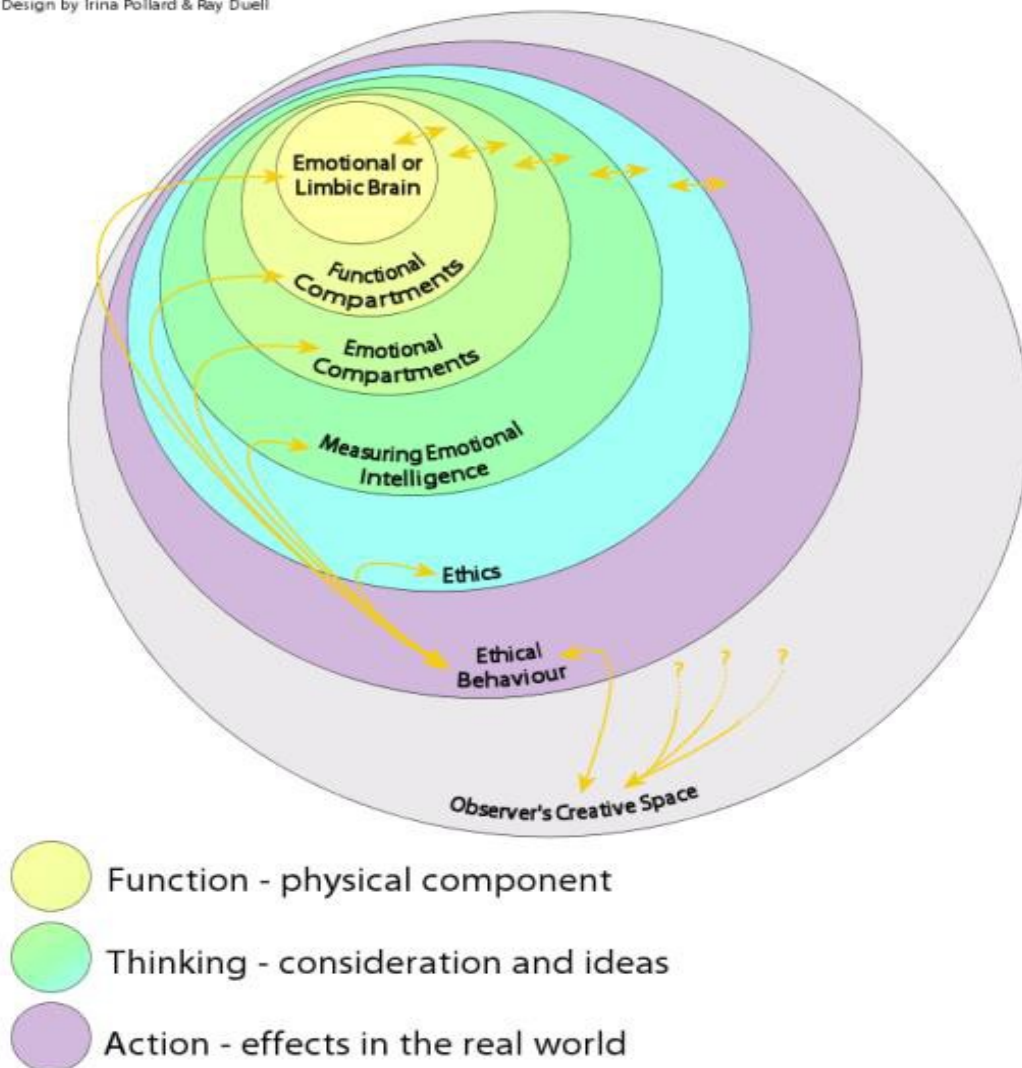


Figure : Emotional Intelligence & Ethics – facets

Emotional or Limbic Brain – interconnects with all outer rings and also connects exclusively with the sub-compartments via Functional Compartments (i.e. connected to = thalamus, hippocampus, amygdala, hypothalamus, pituitary gland).

Functional Compartments – connected to = thalamus, hippocampus, amygdala, hypothalamus, pituitary gland.

Emotional Compartments – connected to = perceiving emotions, reasoning with emotions, understanding emotions, managing emotions.

Measuring Emotional Intelligence – connect to = self-awareness, assertiveness, independence.

Ethics – connected to = innate, self-taught, learned, improved.

Ethical Behaviour – connected to = social awareness, self-management, relationships management.

Observer's Creative Space – connected to = newly built construction.

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Research

Ethics and Deontology of Clinical Testing

by Claudio Buccelli

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Experimentation is the matrix of vital medical progress, which we build human wellbeing on, in relation to its biological aspects.

After the tragic eclipse of reason manifested in the Nazi death camps in the realization of pseudoscientific experiments and monstrous treatments in the name of aberrant goals of superiority of race, it has gradually rooted in the conscience of us all that the legitimacy of experiments is anchored in the respect of the fundamental values of life, of physical and psychological integrity, dignity, freedom, personal autonomy.

Nevertheless, research generates conflicts between the rights of the individual who undergoes it, the need of scientific researchers to know the truth, community interests to acquire increasing levels of protection of health, economic benefits to those who promote it (to the point that it can be stated that there is no longer an “innocent” science).

These conflicts can lead to tensions, so that it is the responsibility of the society to offer warranties and delineate limits within the need to regulate experimentation, ethically even more than in the legal sense.

Qualified scientific literature, several authoritative recommendations, declarations and international ethical guidelines, the substantial uniformity of principles expressed in codes of conduct and documents (in Italy in the latest edition of the Code of Medical Ethics of 2014 references to trials have become particularly in depth), specific regulations in individual countries have built a strong network of ethical, deontological and legal acquisitions that broadly define the principles of legality that support the appropriateness of the experimental procedures.

These (and other topics) remain the core interest of evaluation which the Ethics Committee act upon, whose primary purpose of intervention is to safeguard the rights, safety and well-being of the people involved in the trials.

Today, as part of the ethical attention the society is required to pay to clinical trials, paradoxically a new major ethical problem is emerging in Europe, i.e. the threat of the abolition of the same peripheral ethics committees, which would all be replaced by a single national ethics committee, as some would like to have realized according to their surreptitious interpretations of the provisions in the European Regulation.

The stated purpose of this project is to simplify procedures and shorten approval times of protocols, but it would be seriously and irreparably short-sighted not to consider that in such a way an (impossible) functional replacement of the activity of numerous ethics committees by a single similar structure would result in the collapse of the guarantees of protection of the rights of the people involved in clinical trials, that, since the Nuremberg Code, the international community has been developing and progressively implementing, also through specific networks on standards that have always provided in for and reinforced the intervention of ethics committees.

The question is: who stands to gain?

ITALY



European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life—UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit
International Research project (M. Vasinova, Director)

“Youth Bioethics Education Pilot project”
in collaboration with Pegaso University, Naples

Observatory for Mobility, Immigration and Diversity
of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit - University of Ferrara
(Prof. Francesco Maria Avato, Director)
Research project

Memorandum of Understanding in the field of hospitality and social integration of asylum seekers at local level in the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services

entered in a system of local institutions called SPRAR
(Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees)

Women and man (2014-2015-2016)

Women and man with psychiatric or mental illness (2014-2015-2016)

Children without parents (2015-2016)

Memorandum of Understanding in the field of hospitality and social integration of asylum seekers at local level in the International System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees “Mare Nostrum” 2014

Research Institute for Ethics in Medical Technology and Operation Choice of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit - University of Genoa (Prof. Domenico Palombo, Director)

National Research project

A Survey on the perception of Bioethics teaching by University Students

A survey on student's perception of bioethics topics and teaching in cooperation between University of Genoa, La Sapienza University of Rome and University of Insubria.

International Office for Bioethics Research

of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit - University Federico II of Naples (Prof. Claudio Buccelli, Director)

National Research project

Ethical, deontological and insurance on clinical trials

(especially in vulnerable people such as women of childbearing age, children, patients unconscious or unable to psychological reasons); role of the ethics committee in clinical research; information and consent in biomedical experimentation; the teaching of bioethics in the Universities of Medicine; right to privacy; protection of self-determination of the patient through informed consent with reference to advance directives, the refusal to care, to therapeutic; ethical and deontological aspects of the decision-making doctor and patient in critical areas such as those concerning the refusal of treatment, therapeutic abstention and euthanasia; aggressive medical information between psychological needs of the patient and defensiveness of health; use of stem cells; assessing the damage to the person in civil, welfare and social security; prevention and management of contentious judicial for medical professional liability; self-

management problems of compensation from professional liability and prevention of disputes in public health facilities; the medical professional liability in infections related to care; role of the expert witness and the judicial processes of malpractice; new valuation criteria of the damage in the dental prosthesis; new valuation criteria of the damage in the joint prosthesis; reconstruction purposes identification of the most probable facial features in life through x-ray examinations of the skull; identification of age in people growing through the radiographic study of morph metric parameters; alcohol and road safety; psychic damage: assessment and quantification; simulation of mental illness in its injury psychic strategies and survey instruments; development of analytical techniques in chemical-toxicological research and quantitative; Development of analytical techniques for the quantitative analysis of drugs and / or psychotropic substances in conventional biological matrices (blood, urine, bile) and non-conventional (matrix keratin, saliva and vitreous humor); Development of analytical techniques for the quantitative analysis of New Psychoactive Substances in biological matrices; Workplace Drug Testing: quantitative determination of drugs and / or psychotropic substances in biological matrices under Legislative Decree no. 309/90 and 81/08; Roadside Drug Testing: quantitative determination of drugs and / or psychotropic substances in biological matrices conventional and non-conventional in compliance with the Highway Code; determination / quantitative solvent present in the workplace for the purpose of environmental monitoring; determination / quantitative solvent and / or their metabolites in urine samples of workers for purposes of Biological Monitoring; determining qualitative / quantitative antineoplastic present in the workplace for the purpose of environmental monitoring; determining qualitative / quantitative anti neoplastic and / or their metabolites in urine samples of workers for purposes of Biological Monitoring; development of analytical techniques for the quantitative determination of endocrine disruptors (di-2-etilexilftalato and metabolites, bisfenolo A and 4-nonylphenol); development of analytical techniques for the quantitative determination of volatile aldehydes urinary concentrations of hexanal and heptanal), such as biomarkers of lung cancer.

International Office for Ethics Committees Research & Inter-professional Education

of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit - Salvatore Maugeri Foundations, IRCCS Pavia, Italy
(Prof. Carlo Pasetti, Director)

National Research project

Information, awareness, decision- making: observational study of clinical ethics applied to progressive chronic diseases

Publications

ARMENIA



S.Davtyan. Article *“Bioethics and Medical Law”*. In the Federal Scientific-Practical Journal Bioethics, N1 (15), pp. 14-17, in Russian, 2015 Volgograd, Russia

S.Davtyan. Abstract *“Problems and Perspectives in Bioethics Education in the CIS Countries (Socio-Philosophical Analysis)”*. In the Book of Abstract of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 10-th World Conference: Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, p. 29, in English, 2015 Israel, Jerusalem

COLOMBIA



Pontifical Xaverian University. Bioethics Institute
<http://puj-portal.javeriana.edu.co/portal/page/portal/Bioetica/INICIO>

Books:

Lanzamiento del libro *Guillermo Hoyos. Vida y Legado* (con las Vicerectorías de investigación y académica, y la Editorial Javeriana). Bogotá, Marzo 12

Publicación del Libro de Corine Pelluchon: *“Elementos para una ética de la vulnerabilidad – Los hombres, los animals, la naturaleza”* – Marzo 2015

Journals:

La Revista Anamnesis - Se publicó el número 9 de la Revista Anamnesis. La Revista continuó robusteciendo los procesos de apropiación social de la bioética entre ciudadanos y estudiosos del campo en América Latina.

INDIA, GUJARAT



Dr. Barna Ganguly. *Emphasis on socio-cultural diversity of Asia Pacific region in teaching medical Bioethics in curriculum. Global Bioethics Enquiry*; May 2015 Volume 2, 10-14

1st NEWSLETTER of UNESCO Bioethics Unit of Gujarat, India, “*Harbinger*” published in August 2015 (Dr. Utpala Kharod , Dr. Barna Ganguly, Dr. Swapnil Agarwal)

ITALY



Observatory for Mobility, Immigration and Diversity

of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit - University of Ferrara

(Prof. Francesco Maria Avato, Director)

- “*Child maltreatment and child sexual abuse: a proposal examination record for clinical and medico-legal assessment*”, 23rd Congress of the International Academy of Legal Medicine – Dubai, 19-21 January 2015. Abstracts book: p224-226
- “*Sexual violence against women: a proposal examination record for clinical and medico-legal assessment*”, 23rd Congress of the International Academy of Legal Medicine – Dubai, 19-21 January 2015. Abstracts book: p 281-283
- Benedetti S. Avato F.M., Tsucalas F., Frsioni P., Accorsi G., Inglese R. Onti S., R.M. Gaudio, “*Medico-legal investigation on asylum seekers in local network Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees*”, 23rd Congress of the International Academy of Legal Medicine – Dubai, 19-21 January 2015. Abstract book: p455-456

Research Institute for Ethics in Medical Technology and Operation Choice

of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit, University of Genoa

(Prof. Domenico Palombo, Director)

Journals:

- *“Ethical pressures between economy and trust issues: what can the surgeon do?”*, Domenico Palombo, Bioethical Voices, Year 1, issue 2, December 2014

International Office for Bioethics Research

of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit, University Federico II of Naples
(Prof. Claudio Buccelli, Director)

- *“Medical Law violence for Consent”* (Buccelli C., Niola M., Di Lorenzo P.)
- In: *Manuale di Semeiotica e Metodologia Chirurgica* (a cura di Basile F., Bellantone R., Biondi A., Di Candio G., Dionigi G., Docimo L., Lombardi C.P.). Edra LSWR Editore, Milano, 2014. ISBN: 978-88-214-3436-5
- *Guida per l’Odontoiatra all’erogazione di una corretta informazione al paziente da sottoporre a trattamento implanto-protetico. (Guide-libe for correct information of patient for treatment)*
(Guida L, Annibali S., Barone A., Berliri C., Biscaro L., Buccelli C., Cardaropoli G., Cavalcanti R., Del Forno D., Gherlone E., Iandolo R., Luongo G., Mazzocco F., Mortellaro C., Norelli G.A., Oteri G., Pinchi V., Polimeni A., Renzo G., Romeo E., Rossi E., Zovi A.)
- *Mobbing: From a Social Phenomenon to Psychopathology: Preliminary Data*
(Galletta D, Sica G, Califano A, Aurino C, Di Lorenzo P, Buccelli C) Journal of Psychiatry, 17:137. doi: 10.4172/Psychiatry.1000137
- *On the comparison of radiographic dental development methods for the age determination of Italian population*
(Di Lorenzo P., Niola M., Pantaleo G., Buccelli C., Amato M.) Dental Cadmos. 2015;83(1):38-45
- *Early Medical Skull Surgery for Treatment of Post-Traumatic Osteomyelitis 5,000 Years Ago*
(Petrone P, Niola M, Di Lorenzo P, Paternoster M, Graziano V, Quaremba G, Buccelli C)
PLoS ONE. 2015; 10(5): e0124790. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0124790

International Office for Ethics Committees Research & Inter-professional Education

of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit - Salvatore Maugeri Foundations, IRCCS Pavia, Italy
(Prof. Carlo Pasetti, Director)

Books:

- ***“The technology modify the relation patient-doctor”*** (G. Fizzotti, I. Giorgi, M. Manera, C. Pistorini) In press

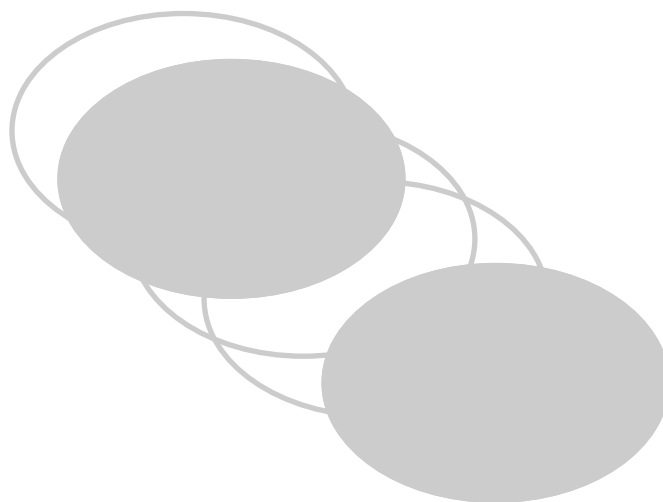
Journals:

Carlo Pasetti Update Seminar Association Hospital Volunteers, Valence, April 29th, 2015, : ***“Ethical issues in patient with cognitive impairments”***

Carlo Pasetti Update Course, Parkinson Parma Confederation, June 7th, 2015, : ***“The Informed Consent Requirements, Strengths, Strategies emptying”***

Carlo Pasetti Conference ***“Life and end of life choices: a dialogue of many voices”*** Marsala, June 7th, 2015, : ***“Considerations of clinical ethics applied to chronic progressive disease with poor prognosis”***

Ottonello M., Giorgi I, Pain D, Giardini A, Pasetti C. ***“Disease awareness and quality of health information on clinical procedures: observational study in patients with cancer and ALS”***
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 10th World Conference in Bioethics 2015; 6-8 January Jerusalem



Events

ASIA PACIFIC

The Vertically integrated Bioethics Curriculum - being introduced to medical colleges and Universities this year (2015)

Prof. Russell D'Souza, Head of Asia Pacific Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa, Dr Barna Ganguly, MBBS, MD, PG Diploma (Bioethics) - Head of UNESCO Bioethics Unit, Gujarat, Head of Department of Pharmacology Faculty, Department of Medical Education Pramukhswami Medical College, Karamsad, Gujarat – India

Courses :

1. Foundation Course on Professionalism & Ethics for 3rd MBBS students of P.S.Medical College, Karamsad

Date : 01.06.2015 to 06.06.2015 (INHOUSE) Faculties of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit involved were Dr. Barna Ganguly, Dr.Swapnil Agarwal, Dr. Bhalendu Vaishnav, Dr. Uday Sankar Singh, Dr. Alpa P Gor, Dr. Jagdish Vankar, & Dr. Kashyap Bhatt

2. National 3T Program Bioethics Training for Medical Teachers at Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik & in DPU, Pune_Dr. Barna Ganguly participated as Lead faculty

Recent bioethics education has been introduced with an integrated approach through a variety of active-learning process in the undergraduate curriculum. Modern Vertically Integrated Bioethics Curriculum is one such example which has been implemented in various medical schools and Universities of India, having UNESCO Bioethics Units.

The purpose is that vertically integrated curriculum will be able to prepare students to see the relationship among the values they learn and experience through theme based inquiry, improve communication process in a thematically based learning activities etc.

Specific learning objectives in this curriculum relate to a wide variety of topics, including end-of-life decision making, informed consent, research, reproductive issues, conflict of interest, medical malpractice and negligence etc aligning and integrating with respective subjects of medical curriculum. With this, the medical students explore the interrelationships among ethics and medicine and acquire the theoretical framework to analyze ethical dilemmas common in clinical practice.

Content encompasses 17 modules of UNESCO Bioethics Core Curriculum with all ethical principles which are planned to be integrated vertically into respective subjects of regular curriculum and teaching.

Capacity building - Faculty from different subjects of medical education from various medical colleges have been and are being trained up to initiate the teaching in respective subjects through 3T Bioethics accredited Training program.

COLOMBIA



Pontifical Xaverian University. Bioethics Institute

<http://puj-portal.javeriana.edu.co/portal/page/portal/Bioetica/INICIO>

Conferences

Local:

Foro *Minería en Colombia: Daños ecológicos y socioeconómicos. Consideraciones sobre modelos alternativos* (con Universidad Nacional de Colombia [IDEA], Universidad de Los Andes [Facultad de Administración], CINEP, Programa por la Paz, Universidad del Valle, CINARA, Foro Nacional Ambiental, Universidad del Tolima). Participación de los coautores de la serie "Minería en Colombia. Fundamentos para superar el modelo extractivista", publicada por la Contraloría General de la República y dirigida por Luis Jorge Garay. Bogotá, septiembre 10.

Ciclo de paneles *Superar la corrupción para defender lo público* (con Centro de ética aplicada Uniandes, EcoAndinos [Uniandinos] y Compensar)

Regional:

Tercer Foro de Bioética Clínica y Segundo de Historia y filosofía de la Medicina *Humanizar la Salud: Significado, posibilidades y límites* (con Instituto Roosevelt y Hospital Universitario San Ignacio).. Bogotá, 28 y 29 de octubre.

Preconferencia VII Conferencia CLACSO de Ciencias Sociales: *Panel Procesos de paz y construcciones democráticas en América Latina* (con CLACSO, Centro de pensamiento y seguimiento al proceso de paz UNAL, Instituto Pensar, OEI. Bogotá, Noviembre 5.

Foro *Pedagogía de la ética médica* (con ASCOFAME y Facultad de Medicina PUJ Bogotá, Noviembre 20.

National:

Foro nacional *La protección de los animales en el Congreso de la República* (con el Observato-

rio Animalista). Bogotá, Febrero 25.

International:

Seminario internacional *Desarrollo, extractivismo y conflicto en América Latina y el Caribe: una mirada desde la ecología política* (con CLACSO, Universidad Nacional de Colombia: Facultad de Derecho, Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Instituto Unidad de Investigaciones Jurídico-Sociales Gerardo Molina UNIJUS, Grupo Derecho y Política Ambiental, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEA), CINEP/Programa por la Paz, Fundación Rosa Luxemburgo. CENSAT -Agua Viva, Amigos de la Tierra).. Bogotá, Mayo 2 y 3.

CZECH REPUBLIC



Pricing the Priceless...

empirical evidence on damages for pain and suffering from Austria

By Assist.-Prof. Dr. Magdalena Flatscher-Thöni, UNIT- Universität für Gesundheitswissenschaften, Medizinische Informatik und Technik, Hall in Tirol

Organisation:

Institute of State and Law of Czech Academy of Sciences, Research Unit for Medical Law and Bioethics

Venue: Institute of State and Law of Czech Academy of Sciences, Národní 18, Prague

Date: 30 th September 2015

Time: 4 p.m.

Language: The Lecture will be held in English.

All researchers and practitioners interested in the conference are welcome to participate. There is no registration fee.

Registration required.

Contact and registration:

Tomas Dolezal, Institute of State and Law of Czech Academy of Sciences

tomas.dolezal@ilaw.cas.cz

<http://www.ilaw.cas.cz/medlawjournal/index.php/medlawjournal>

INDIA, GUJARAT



Conferences:

I. Organized by UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa Unit, P.S. Medical College, Karamsad , Gujarat, India organized Inauguration of the Unit & one day Continued Medical Education (CME) On ***“Ethics in Medical Curriculum”*** at National level on 12 January 2015. This was supported by Medical Council of India (MCI) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

www.charutarhealth.org

INDIA, MANGALORE



**Mangalore Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa Univ.)
and
Department of Community Medicine, KMC, Mangalore**

Cordially invite you to

Workshop on

Public Health & Ethics

Facilitator: Dr. Anant Bhan

On 16th May 2015

Time: 9.30 am – 12.00 pm

Venue: Medical Education Hall, KMC, Mangalore

About the session:

The session will focus on ethical issues in public health and would cover measures including vaccination, prevention, screening protocols. It would also include ethics of clinical and field trials in areas which have effect on health of the masses in general. The session would also shed some light on informed consent and its challenges in public health, incentives for research, vulnerable population and their protection.

About the speaker:



Dr. Anant Bhan has completed his MBBS from Bangalore Medical College in 2002. He then did a Post Graduate Diploma in Medical Law and Ethics from National Law School of India University, Bangalore. He did his Master in Health Science in the field of Bioethics from Joint Centre for Bioethics, Institute of Medical Science, University of Toronto.

Dr. Bhan is a member of several national and international associations including assistant editor of Indian Journal of Medical Ethics and Public Health Ethics. He is a visiting faculty at several institutes. He is a member of several Ethical Committees. He has received Oxfam International Youth Parliament Fellowship. He has more than 50 peer reviewed publications mainly in the area of Ethics. He has been associated with several research projects including those funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and National Institute of Health. He is currently involved in research on global health initiative, capacity building of clinical research in India and ethics of disaster research.

All are welcome

Dr. Animesh Jain
Prof. & HoD, Community Medicine,
Head, Mangalore Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa Univ.)

Dr. Prateek Rastogi
I/C HoD, Forensic Medicine,
Secretary, Mangalore Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa Univ.)

To register, please mail animesh.jain@manipal.edu by 4 pm on 15th May 2015



**Manipal unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)
Bioethics Forum (BEF)**

Cordially invites you for a talk on

Female Genital Mutilation

A Violation of Human Rights & Dignity

By

Dr. Muralidhar Pai

Professor, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology

Kasturba Medical College, Manipal

Date : Friday 22st May 2015

**Venue : Conference Hall, Shirdi Sai Baba Cancer Hospital &
Research Centre**

Time : 4:00 PM – 5:00 PM

**Dr. Mary Mathew
Head, Manipal Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)**

**Dr. Vikram Palimar
Secretary, Manipal Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)**



**Manipal Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)
Bioethics Forum (BEF)**

Cordially invites you for a talk on

Environmental Ethics

By

Dr. Prakash PY

Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology

Kasturba Medical College, Manipal

Date : Thursday 25th June 2015

**Venue : Conference Hall, Shirdi Sai Baba Cancer Hospital &
Research Centre, Manipal**

Time : 4:00 PM – 5:00 PM

**Dr. Mary Mathew
Head, Manipal Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)**

**Dr. Vikram Palimar
Secretary, Manipal Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)**

ITALY



European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life – UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

Saint-Vincent Symposia 2015 *“My life Project”* with more as four hundred Aosta Valley Region adolescents, Congress Center Saint-Vincent, Italy

Observatory for Mobility, Immigration and Diversity

of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit—University of Ferrara

(Prof. Francesco Maria Avato, Director)

Conferences

International Day “Protection about Asylum Seekers”

CAMELOT
officine cooperative

GIORNATA MONDIALE DEL RIFUGIATO

19 GIUGNO	20 GIUGNO
TEATRO BORSELLI via Cretazzola 6, CENTO Ore 21 > Spettacolo teatrale della compagnia "Cantieri Meteo" IL VIOLENO DEL TITANIC - OVVERO NON C'È MAI TOSTO NELLE SCIALUPPE PER TUTTI	PIAZZA SARMONAROLA Ferrara Ore 16 > Incontro con la cittadinanza "L'accoglienza dei minori stranieri non accompagnati richiedenti asilo" Il progetto SPRAR dei Comuni di Bologna e Ferrara. Parteciperanno i referenti istituzionali e tecnici dei Comuni di Bologna e Ferrara, oltre agli operatori di Camelot, CEIS e Città del Ragazzo, enti gestori del progetto. In contemporanea all'incontro si svolgerà il laboratorio artistico educativo "Il sale dell'accoglienza".
21 GIUGNO	22 GIUGNO
CAMELOT CAFE' Parco Urbano Ferrara Ore 16:30 > Laboratorio artistico "Scavalchiamo i muri che ci dividono" Ore 17 > Tavola rotonda "La civiltà dell'accoglienza: ruolo dei media ed esperienze di condivisione" Partecipano: Luigi Moreani, Valentino Brizzi, Tabor Liseri e "Ochio al media" Ore 21 > Live "AFRICA UNITE - System of a Sound" + Le Pietre in Tossa	CAMELOT CAFE' Parco Urbano Ferrara Ore 17 > Laboratorio artistico "Scavalchiamo i muri che ci dividono" Ore 18 > WU MING e Giacomo Di Michele presentano "L'orinato dei sonnambuli" Ore 19 > Live "Not The Pilot" con ospite Ore 22 > Live "WU MING CONTINENT"

AFRICA UNITE
BUNNA + MADASKI

WU MING CONTINENT

Logos of partner organizations: Legacoop, F.I.R., N.Y.R.I., C.A.M.E.L.O.T., C.A.F.E., C.A.M.E.L.O.T. CAFE', and others.

Research Institute for Ethics in Medical Technology and Operation Choice

of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit - University of Genoa

(Prof. Domenico Palombo, Director)

Conferences

Local: Lectio Magistralis *"Principles and exceptions of bioethics applied to surgical sciences:*

the UNESCO approach", Professor Amnon Carmi, UNESCO Chair for Bioethics, Genoa 18 .11. 2014



FONDAZIONE SALVATORE MAUGERI
CLINICA DEL LAVORO E DELLA RIABILITAZIONE
I.R.C.C.S.



F.M.
Centro Studi
Fondazione Maugeri

Meeting

Special guest
at our Institute:

**The President of the UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics**

Prof. Amnon Carmi

18 NOVEMBRE 2014
18.00 p.m.

Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri, IRCCS
VIA MISSOLUNGI 14

Scientific Director
Dott. Paolo Sessarego

Partecipazione
Doctors, Nurses,
Psychologists, Physiotherapists
and all interested are invited.

At the opening of the rehabilitation from addiction alcoholism, a wish and a special message on: **"The ethics of information and communication in the prevention and treatment of alcoholism".**

Will also be present at the meeting:
Dott.ssa Miroslava Vasinova - European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life
President UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit Head and UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Honorary Member
Dott. ssa Ines Giorgi - Psychology Unit, Salvatore Maugeri Foundation, Clinica del Lavoro e della Riabilitazione, IRCCS, Pavia, Italy.



IRCCS

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should be sent to
franca.asborne@fsm.it

International Office for Bioethics Research

of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit - University Federico II of Naples

(Prof. Claudio Buccelli, Director)

Conferences

RISCHIO CLINICO IN MEDICINA E ODONTOIATRIA E RESPONSABILITÀ PROFESSIONALE

Venerdì 19 giugno 2015

- ore 9.30 **Complessità, tecnologie ed errori nella medicina moderna**
Luigi Califano
Professore Ordinario di Chirurgia Maxillo-Facciale, Preside Scuola di Medicina e Chirurgia dell'Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II
- ore 10.00 **La professione odontoiatrica tra incombenze organizzative e rischi di addebiti di malpractice**
Massimo Amato
Professore Associato di Odontoiatria dell'Università degli Studi di Salerno
- ore 10.30 **Aspetti medico legali nella prevenzione del contenzioso**
Claudio Buccelli
Professore Ordinario di Medicina Legale dell'Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II
- ore 11.00 Coffee break
- ore 11.15 **La colpa medica tra processo civile e processo penale**
Luigi Tuccillo
Avvocato del Foro di Napoli
- ore 11.45 **L'Ordine dei Medici nel contenzioso in medicina e in odontoiatria**
Silvestro Scotti
Presidente dell'Ordine dei Medici Chirurghi e degli Odontoiatri di Napoli
- ore 12.15 **Riflessi assicurativi nella responsabilità professionale sanitaria**
Demetrio De Michele
Funziionario Alm-Trust
- ore 13.00 Discussione
- ore 14.00 Brunch

Presidenti

Claudio Buccelli

Professore Ordinario di Medicina Legale dell'Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Sandro Rengo

Professore Ordinario di Odontoiatria dell'Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Comitato Scientifico

Prof. Claudio Buccelli

Prof. Massimo Nicola

Prof. Massimo Amato

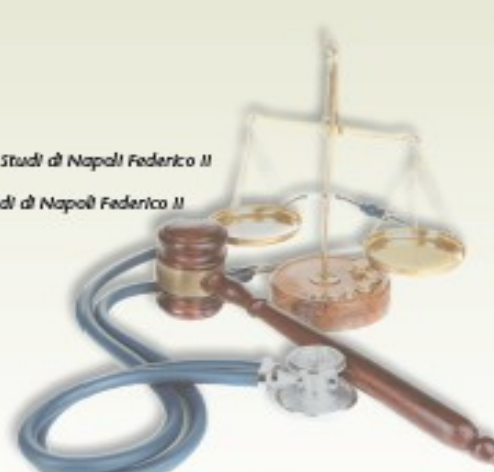
Prof. Pierpaolo Di Lorenzo

Comitato Organizzatore

Prof. Mariano Paternoster

Prof. Vincenzo Graziano

Dott. Giuseppe Pantaleo



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LIFE, PERSON, CINEMA:

The bioethical dilemmas of the seventh art

October 2015 - May 2016

Law Department, Palazzo Pecoraro Albani, Classroom 28, Naples – Italy

The cycle of Seminars on "Ethics, Bioethics, Citizens" devoted to University and High school students in Law is organized by "Federico II" Naples University Law Department, in collaboration of C.I.R.B. (Inter-Universities Center of Bioethical Research), Department of advance Biomedical Sciences, Ethical Committee of Naples University Federico II and Permanent Seminar Ethics-Bioethics-Citizenship.

Because of the dramatic and often disconcerting development of sciences and biomedical technologies, contemporary reality is more and more frequently characterized by extremely sensitive bioethical issues having a great social impact and, often, deep repercussions on the destiny of future generations. The attempts, sometimes very hard, to solve such problems in a non "emotional" and rather well-considered way, require not only exacting choices of values, but also a multidisciplinary approach.

Hence, Institutions, the activities of which concern schools and universities, should stimulate the attention and interest of their students (also by using the most easily accessible instruments) for the above issues since, in the future, they will be those who will cultivate the various disciplines involved. These Institutions will succeed in their task by fostering the students critical capacities and attitudes towards dialogue. These are greatly needed qualities in such a sensitive field as the bioethical one always respecting other people's opinions and being supported by deeply rooted and not manipulated scientific information.

SOUTH AFRICA



August 2015





USA



“Moral Courage and Vulnerability From Healthcare During the Shoah to Today”_3/9/2014

Illustrative of our many American Unit medical education and bioethics activities was my Vanderbilt Medical School Dean's Lecture where I gave the above lecture founded in honor of the founder of modern American medical education, Abraham Flexner.

Link above. <http://mediasite.vanderbilt.edu/Mediasite/Play/ff0db7cef4bd4e278015f736f28dec161d>

Harold J. Bursztajn—Head of the American Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry

Co-founder, Program in Psychiatry and the Law

BIDMC Psychiatry of Harvard Medical School

About Units

ALBANIA



The Albanian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

Dr. Altin Stafa

Head of Albanian Unit

The Albanian Unit, a work in progress

During the last year the Albania Unit of the International network of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) focused on a further structural internal strengthening and the renovation of the relationships with Albanian Institutions, as a cornerstone of the dialogue for a better widespread of the bioethical message in the current Albanian society.

In addition, jointly with the Macedonian Unit, the Albanian Unit offered its contribution for the establishment of the newborn Kosova Unit of our Network.

Regarding the scientific activity, during the 2015 the Albanian Unit started three research programs led by Prof. Aleksander Kocani, member of the Unit and lecturer of the Methodology of the scientific research at the Faculty of Social Sciences (University of Tirana), concerning respectively a retrospective study of the perception of abortion, the mass perception of the information about the incurable diseases and the mass perception of euthanasia.

The partial results (1998-2008) of the retrospective research program concerning the perception of abortion and partial results of the one concerning the perception of the right to be informed of the patient affected by an incurable disease, will be presented during the forthcoming XI Congress of Napoli (October 20-22).

The retrospective research program concerning the perception of euthanasia is still in progress.

A scientific original article, based on an oral presentation during the IX congress of the Network (Napoli 2013), namely "Considerations when communicating with awake patients undergoing image-guided neuro-interventions" was recently published (Interventional Neuroradiology DOI: 10.1177/1591019915597416 August 2015).

During the 2015 an important work has been done for the organizing of an international Scientific

Conference expected for April 2016 in Italy (Treviso, Veneto Region). This conference will focus on the peculiarity and specificity of the patient-immigrant, with particular regard to the Albanian speaking emigrants leaving in that Region of Italy. For this activity, the Albanian unit has already received the support of many other unit, namely the Italian, the Macedonian and the Kosovo Units.

Many other activities are programmed for 2016 by a young and growing Unit, aware both of the depth of the Bioethics applications and the urge of an extended social application of its principles in the current Albanian society.

All members of the Albanian Units will persist on their voluntary based activity for the pursuit of these purposes, convinced on the validity of their path.

AZERBAIJAN



The Azerbaijan Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Prof., Dr. Vugar Mammadov

Head of Azerbaijan Unit, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Director of Department of Humanitarian and Social Projects, Heydar Aliyev Center

Baku, Azerbaijan

Following the Guidelines of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics the Azerbaijan Unit implements wide range of activities aimed at, first of all, advancement of education in the field of bioethics. Successful work in this regard was already fulfilled. The course of Bioethics and Medical Law for students of the 3rd year at Baku State University was launched in 2014 and successfully continued in 2015. It should be mentioned that emergence of bioethics as independent science field in Azerbaijan is related to the scientific work of the First Lady of Azerbaijan Republic, the President of Heydar Aliyev Foundation, UNESCO and ISESCO Goodwill Ambassador Mrs. Mehriban Aliyeva. Her work dedicated to the one of the most challenging bioethical issues euthanasia promoted raise of public interest, both of specialists and ordinary citizens to the bioethical issues and led to the development of bioethics as the science in Azerbaijan. Moreover, her research gave impulse for the development of new legal field.

The other successful steps were undertaken in the direction of establishment of international co-operation, specifically for the purpose of training of national professionals. The Azerbaijan Unit successfully cooperates with the UNESCO, FAO, IDEA (International Dialogue for Environmental Action) Public Association, World Association of Medical Law, European Association of Health Law,

American College of Legal Medicine and other organizations. Thus, members of the Unit participate at international events such as UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics & Health Law and other conferences.

Thus, in the field of creation of new collaboration significant results were achieved. Cooperation was established and strengthened with Harvard Medical School teaching hospital – Boston Children's Hospital. Several members of the Azerbaijan Unit have been already enrolled to the Research Ethics Initiative Program administered and funded by the Fogarty International Center at the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH). The participants have had courses at Harvard School of Public Health during their 5 month training program. In March 2015 Dr. Kerim Munir, Associate Professor of the Harvard Medical School and other fellows of the Boston Children's Hospital visited Baku, had official meetings and discussed future cooperation opportunities with the Azerbaijan Unit. Moreover, by the initiative of Dr. Munir international symposium on "Global mental health and development disorders" was held at the Azerbaijan Medical University with the participation of specialists from Turkey, Kazakhstan and other countries. Representatives of the Unit participated at the Conference and benefited by gaining new experience and contacts with specialists from other countries.

Azerbaijan Unit with the support of the Heydar Aliyev Center also executed works in the direction of involvement of national students to the significant international project - International Summer Course on Research Methodology and Ethics in Health Sciences at Koc University School of Medicine. The specialists from the United States, namely from Harvard School of Medicine, and numerous other institutions implement this two-level course annually. Specialists from Azerbaijan have been participating at the Course since 2013. More than 15 students from different Azerbaijan medical and medicine-related institutions as well as lawyers have already taken part at those courses and received completion certificates. The above-mentioned wide-range cooperation provided opportunity for national specialists to learn international experience, to gain high-level knowledge and then to apply that experience on the national level. Today, specialists trained in these programs are involved in many projects aimed at the development of bioethics in the country and conduct advanced research in this area.

As one of the priority directions of the Azerbaijan Unit activities is promotion and implementation of measures aimed at training in the field of bioethics numerous national events are implemented in this regard. For the purpose of public education and provision of specific information related to bioethical issues to the experts in different fields some successful steps were undertaken. Thus, in 2013-2014 on initiative of the Azerbaijan Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics there were conducted several courses and seminars for employees of the following state bodies: the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Health and the Justice Academy. Conducting of these seminars at such high level indicates great interest to the ethical issues in Azerbaijan. During those seminars there were used

materials based on official UNESCO publications.

Translation, adaptation and usage of UNESCO Bioethics Core Curriculum in Azerbaijan language as well as Informed Consent and Reproductive health UNESCO-booklets represent part of the Azerbaijan Unit's activities.

Most part of researches in the field of bioethics in Azerbaijan is dedicated to the issues, which have greatest urgency for Azerbaijan society. However, issues of international importance, the most challenging questions also are the subjects of extensive research in the country. Thus, the following research was implemented under the supervision of the Azerbaijan Unit: 2 PhD scientific works have been already finished and defended:

- Postdoctoral dissertation "Moral-ethic and international-legal aspects of bioethics" - code 5603.01– «International law: human rights» was defended by Ph.D. A.I. Mustafayeva.
- Ph.D. dissertation «Patients' rights in Azerbaijan legislation and international experience" - code 5616 – «Bioethics and medical law» was defended by N.H. Qalandarli.

In 2015 3 more scientific works were approved for research by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences:

- Ph.D. dissertation «Implementation of International Legal Norms on Organs and Tissues Transplantation into Internal Legislation of the State" - code 5603.01– «International law: human rights» (E.I. Azizli). Scientific supervisor – Prof. Dr. Vugar Mammadov
- Ph.D. dissertation «Political Aspects of Bioethical Principles Realization in Context of Public Health System Development" - codes 2406.03– «Bioethics» and 5904.01 – "Political institutions and systems" (L.A. Jafarova). Scientific supervisor – Prof. Dr. Vugar Mammadov
- "Bioethics, biostatistics and responsible conduct of research in Azerbaijan health sciences" (T. Gulu). Scientific supervisor – Prof. Dr. Vugar Mammadov

Moreover, currently 6 research dissertations are being conducted under the supervision of Head of the Unit Prof. Dr. Vugar Mammadov. These are:

- Ph.D. dissertation «Forensic-medical assessment of pathomorphological changes in pancreas after blunt trauma, diabetes mellitus and acute pancreatitis" - codes 14.00.24. – «Forensic medicine » and 14.00.15. «Pathologic anatomy» (N.D. Jafarov)
- Ph.D. dissertation «Legal bases of genetically modified products turnover management and assessment in Azerbaijan» - code 5616 – «Bioethics and medical law» (Prof., Dr. V.G. Mammadov)
- Ph.D. dissertation «Health Protection Law: International standards and Legislation of Azerbaijan Republic" - codes 5603.01– «International law: human rights» and 5616 – «Bioethics and medical law» (F.E. Aliyeva)
- Ph.D. dissertation «Legal Responsibility for Medical Malpractice in Azerbaijan and developed countries legislations" - code 5616 – «Bioethics and medical law» (E.A. Agayev)

- Ph.D. dissertation «Patients Right for Informed Consent: International Experience and National Legislation” - code 5603.01– «International law: human rights» (F.A. Rustamova)
- Ph.D. dissertation «Particularities of Corruption Crimes in Health System and Ways of Struggle with Them” - code 2406.03 – «Bioethics» (V.Y. Mammadov)

Successful development of research activities is accompanied by the publications, which reflect its results. Thus in 2013-2015 more than 50 articles and abstracts were published. Moreover, there were published some books which are used for the educational purposes. Thus, the following publications should be emphasized:

- Ecological Management. Book of 2 volumes. 808 pages. Publication of this book became possible by the support of the Heydar Aliyev Center. The editor-in-chief of the book is Vice-president of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, founder and head of IDEA (International Dialogue for Environmental Action) Public Association Leyla Aliyeva. Being a table-book for the specialists in the field of environmental protection, this edition covers numerous topics including living world, global ecological problems, fundamentals of ecology, environmental factors, ecological environment and human health, ecological principles of protection of the environment and other issues. This book can be used also by students not only of ecology field, but also tourism field workers, workers of public health and others as it was published as the tutorial.
- GMO and food security – Textbook for university students. 148 pages. Nowadays modern scientific development created opportunities for the use of engineering tools in different fields, specifically in the production of food. Safety of GMO products is still under debates. Thus, this book covers the most debatable issues of GMO use and provides scientific arguments and opinion of scientists.
- Bioethics, medical law and new technologies. – Book, 358 pages. Bioethics is strongly connected to the medicine and as the result of technologies development new bioethical dilemmas arise, which cannot be solved within the law concepts as they have strong ethical reasoning. Scientific works dedicated to those difficult issues are described and researched in the book.
- Modern legal issues. – Book 232 pages. Development of the society and overall development of different fields generate need for the improvement of the legal field considering new challenges.
- Bioethical norms and principles in international law and national legislation - Book 159 pages.



The scientific work describes reflection of bioethical principles in different international documents and analyzes national legislation in this regard.

- Protection of human rights as part of bioethics - Book 131 pages. The importance of development and implementation of bioethical principles is viewed in the book from the human rights perspective.
- It should be stressed that members of the Unit actively involved to the international events in the field connected to bioethics. Thus, on August 21-24, 2014 members of the Association presented at 20th World Congress on Medical Law. Bali, Indonesia. 6 abstracts were submitted and members were participating with oral presentations. Delegation of the Unit also represented at the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 10th World Conference on January 6-8, 2015 in Jerusalem, Israel with presentations and contribution of 7 abstracts. On August 2-6, 2015 Unit's members contributed 4 abstracts for 21st Annual World Association of Medical Law World Congress in Coimbra, Portugal. Head of the Unit also made oral presentation.

In addition, under the supervision of the Unit, there were published other articles such as "Extent of implementation of international bioethical norms on protection of patients' rights in national legislation of Azerbaijan" in federal scientific journal of the Russian Federation "Bioethics", Volgograd; "Patients' rights in the context of development of bioethics and medical law" was published in the scientific-theoretical, practical journal "Transport Law". Baku, Azerbaijan. The other work is implemented towards publication of the book "Azerbaijan ecology and biodiversity". The book describes different aspects of the protection of ecology and biodiversity emphasizing it as one of the priority fields in Azerbaijan.

The Unit is involved not only in national but also international projects. Thus, recently Unit has



participated in the preparation of the Azerbaijan Self-Built Pavilion at World Milan EXPO 2015. Moreover, Head of the Unit Prof. V.G. Mammadov is both Head of Working Group on Content and Deputy General Commissioner of the Pavilion. The Unit actively engaged to the process of content development and made efforts in order to reflect bioethical values that are highly appreciated

in the country to the design of the Pavilion. Theme of the Pavilion was chosen as "Protection of Organic Food and Biodiversity for Future Generations" with the working name - "Azerbaijan – treasure of biodiversity"; topic related to the protection of biodiversity represents important aspect of domestic policy in Azerbaijan. During the construction and work on design in 2014-2015 photo and video shooting was conducted in 25 regions of the country during total of 150 days. As a result about 200 time-laps videos, 20.000 photos and 250 videos, 55 minutes animation and 150 info graphics were prepared. Members of the Unit were engaged in all of the above-mentioned

work.

The other important international project, where members of the Unit are engaged is establishment of FAO Coordinating Office in Baku, which is realized with the support of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, the IDEA and the Heydar Aliyev Center. Thus, on May 24-26, 2015 Director General of the FAO Mr. José Graziano da Silva had official visit to Baku, Azerbaijan; members of the Unit participated at the meetings, Prof. Dr. Vugar Mammadov accompanied FAO Director General during his official program in Baku.



It should be mentioned, that the Unit also participates at the projects that promote bioethical values in the country. One of the most significant projects in this regard is "Eco Picture Diary" international contest, which was held in 2013 and 2014 by the IDEA under the auspices of UNESCO, with the support of Heydar Aliyev Center and Panasonic Marketing CIS (PMCIS). The aim of the project is popularization of ecology culture among young

generation and education in the field of protection of flora and fauna. Members of the Unit were engaged to the process of preparation of the contest.

Thus, the above-mentioned activities of the Azerbaijan Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, especially introduction of BML Course in educational program for students can be considered as progressive steps that show high level of development of bioethics in Azerbaijan and fulfillment of the Azerbaijan Unit's strategy responding to the goals of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

CANADA



The Canadian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Date of establishment: 2009

Name of Host Institute: Western University

This has been a time of University upheaval within the Canadian Unit, and we look forward in 2015 under new guidance and direction to align the directions that have been started with a voice suited to team building, continuous professional development, faculty education and bioethical experience.

Steering Committee of the Unit: Dr Brian Murray (Vice-Unit Head), Dr Christy Simpson, Dr Patricia Rodney. Mr. Blair Henry, Mrs. Sally Bean

Head of the Steering Committee: Prof. Joel Lamoure

In taking a look at the cross-sectional Canadian exposure within the faculties of medicine, we see there is a fairly common educational requirement in addressing ethics. This also encompasses the study of, and practice of bioethics.

The Association of faculties of medicine of Canada [AFMC] addresses bioethics and the competencies of physicians using CANMEDS guidelines. These are identified in the principles of practice and duties of a physician. The first section and bowls individually to the patient covering the sections of demonstrating professional competence, maintaining confidentiality communication with patients and others, managing conflicts of interest in communicating with patients and others. As well, within the criterion being an advocate of the patient is highlighted. From the aspect of being a member of the profession and collectively to the public, the particular sections include participation in self-regulation, reporting, education, learning and evocation of a safe healthcare system. The final aspect involves the student/clinician and the responsibilities of ethics to themselves and their colleagues. Ethical considerations are addressed in mentorship, wellness and collegiality roles.

The full document may be found at the following link:

<http://chec-cesc.afmc.ca/wiki/principles-practice-and-duties-physicians-0>

Since there is a set framework for undergraduate medical education, one of the tasks of the Canadian section will be to identify champions at a provincial level. With these champions, we will be able to identify through and needs assessment and survey tools the lay of the land cross across the country.

As we are looking at expanding, we will be looking for a cross-sectional representation of Allied health and practicing clinicians across the country. These will include but are not limited to: physicians, specialists, ethicists, nursing, pharmacy and residents or undergraduate members. For my shorter-term objective, one of the goals of the unit will be to find and establish of reporting line within Western University. Initial discussions have taken place and will continue with the undergraduate medical education Dean's office.

At this point in time, there is not a robust bioethics curriculum within the Allied health framework in Canada. Certainly, there is not a degree of consistency not only between professions but also within provinces. As we move ahead, one of our longer-term objectives is to be able to advance a CANMEDS style bioethics framework within the Allied health undergraduate curriculum.

Given there is already a robust establishment of undergraduate medical bioethics; we will embrace the AFMC guidelines as listed above. At the same time, we will embrace the mission of the education Department of UNESCO chair in bioethics [Haifa). These mission and guiding principles have been directly abstracted from the founding document from December 2013.

INITIATIVES 2015:

Over the year, we have focused on ensuring that the medical bioethics has been consistent in line with our goals and objectives in the 17 medical schools in Canada. The following citation and abstract serves as the final synopsis of that report, which is in draft for publication. Our colleagues at Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre in Toronto, Ontario Canada, have compiled it.

A Review of Medical Humanities Curriculum in Medical Schools

Michael Lam BMSc(C), Breanne Lechner MD(C), Ronald Chow, Leonard Chiu BSc(C), Nicholas Chiu MD (C), Henry Lam MLS, Marko Popovic MD(C), Milica Milakovic BSc(C), Carlo DeAngelis PharmD, Edward Chow MBBS, Blair Henry MTS (Bioethics)

Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Abstract: This paper reviews the current status of medical humanities courses in Canadian undergraduate medical school curricula as a foundation for ethics and professionalism training. It studies relevant literature and compares the course offerings of the 17 Canadian medical schools as presented on the official school websites and course calendars. It discusses how medical humanities courses have grown to become an integral part of the medical education syllabus in many schools. Programs specifically dedicated to humanities are also reviewed.

Other areas where we have centred have been the level of consistency that this education at the medical school extends out to the general population in their residency, and also in their postgraduate world. Dr. Philp Hebert has a major book in medical ethics and has made major contributions in medical education at the University of Toronto. Dr. Hebert is addressing the concept of a standardized curriculum in ethics in the postgraduate world.

Specialist training is undergoing a major revamp in Canada under the competency by design initiative, specifically addressing the ethics of decision making as one of the key components and competencies. <http://www.royalcollege.ca/portal/page/portal/rc/resources/cbme>

We are just beginning to think from a solid construct about how residents will demonstrate competence in medical ethics as part of the whole training program.



Name

August 10, 2015

FINLAND



The Finnish Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

explores themes from Food and Death to Human Rights

The UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Finnish Unit has been active in organizing meetings and seminars since it was founded in the beginning of 2014.

In the 2015 Naples World Congress, the Unit is organizing a session called *Food and Death*. In addition of the talks from the session organizers and Finnish Unit representatives Helena Siipi (Head of Unit, University of Turku) and Rosa Rantanen (University of Turku), there will be talks by Andrea Borghini (College of the Holy Cross, USA) and Nicola Perullo (University of Gastronomic Sciences, Italy). The goal of the session is to discuss ethical, political and aesthetic questions that connect food and death.

In April 21th 2015 the Finnish Unit organized a one-day seminar on parentalism and care at the University of Turku. The aim of the seminar was to shed light on questions considering the responsibilities of the society and individual citizens as well as drawing the line between patronizing and caring. The seminar was a part of series of one-day seminars that gather bioethics experts from all over Finland to present their views on specific bioethical issues.

The upcoming fall seminar in Finland will concentrate on bioethics and human rights. The event at University of Turku will address such topical issues as healthcare of undocumented immigrants (people with irregular status) and legal rights of transgender people. This supports the Finnish Unit's general aim to advance research-based understanding in the academia and at the same time tackle ethical issues that are topical at the Finnish society and healthcare system. More information about the Finnish Unit can be found in <http://blogit.utu.fi/unescochairinbioethics/>.

ITALY



The European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

The UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit was one of the first Units established by Professor Amnon Carmi, Holder of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, in 2003.

The host institution of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit is:

THE EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR BIOETHICS AND QUALITY OF LIFE - UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS ITALIAN UNIT and its Head Office are located in Saint-Vincent (Aosta Valley Region of Italy) under the Presidency of Dr Miroslava Vasinova, Head of the Italian Unit and Honorary Member of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

The Scientific departments of Italian Unit are:

- **THE OBSERVATORY FOR MOBILITY, IMMIGRATION AND DIVERSITY**, located at University of Ferrara, under the direction of Prof. Francesco Maria Avato;
- **THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR ETHICS IN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY AND OPERATION CHOICE**, located at **University of Genoa**, under the direction of Prof. Domenico Palombo;
- **THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR BIOETHICS RESEARCH**, located at “Federico II” **University of Naples**, under the direction of Prof. Claudio Buccelli;
- **INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR ETHICS COMMITTEES RESEARCH & INTER-PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION**, located at “Salvatore Maugeri Foundation”, IRCCS Pavia, under the direction of Prof. Carlo Pasetti;
- **BIOETHICS IN LIFE LONG LEARNING EDUCATION**, located at Pegaso University of Naples, under the direction of Prof. Luigia Melillo.

2015 Activities Report of Italian Unit:

European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life

Dr. Miroslava Vasinova, *President*

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit Head & UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Honorary Member

Conferences

Regional: “SAINT-VINCENT SYMPOSIA: My Life-project” with Adolescents (6.4. 2015, Saint-Vincent – Italy)

International: UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS WORLD CONFERENCE, Jerusalem, 5-8.01 2015 (press office), EUROPEAN CONGRESS FINE, Rome – 31.5 2015 (UNESCO Chair in Bioethics representative), Promotion and co-organization of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference of the Chair in Naples 2015

Courses

Regional: “Create to grow” for minors & educators of the regional minors communities (Aosta, 14.1. 2015)

Research projects

International: “Youth Bioethics Education project” in collaboration with Naples Pegaso University

Publications on-line

Chair's "Bioethical Voices Newsletter":no.3, May 2015 & no. 4, October 2015 (Editorial Board: Giacomo Sado - director, Alessandra Pentone – international adviser, Claudio Todesco – technical adviser, Miroslava Vasinova – Coordinator)

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS OF ITALIAN UNIT ACTIVITIES:

International Office for Ethics Committees Research & Inter-professional Education

Salvatore Maugeri Foundations, IRCCS Pavia, Italy Prof. Carlo Pasetti, Director

Conferences

National: XVII AIAMC Congress "Decision Making and Ethical dilemmas", Rome

International: UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference, Jerusalem 2015

Courses

Local: "Ethics in the therapeutic relationship" S. Maugeri Foundation Institute of Genoa Nervi, Italy

National: "Ethics of human relations & burnout prevention", Tor Vergata University Rome, Italy

Research projects

National: "Information, awareness, decision- making: observational study of clinical ethics applied to progressive chronic diseases", S. Maugeri Foundation Pavia, Italy

Books:

G. Fizzotti, I. Giorgi, M. Manera, C. Pistarini , " Instruments, rights, regulations and new care's relation. European e-Health Patient" (in press) **Journals:** Ottonello M., Giorgi I, Pain D, Giardini A, Pasetti C. "Disease awareness and quality of health information on clinical procedures: observational study in patients with cancer and ALS" UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 10th World Conference in Bioethics 2015 in Jerusalem

Observatory for Mobility, Immigration and Diversity

University of Ferrara

Prof. Francesco Maria Avato, Director

Conferences

International: International Day "Protection about Asylum seekers", Ferrara June 2015

Local: "Why the bioethics? The principles to process of decision making in medicine", Ferrara December 2015

Courses

AA 2014/2015 Bioethics Course, Medicine and Surgery School, University of Ferrara

Research projects

Memorandum of Understanding in the field of hospitality and social integration of asylum seekers at local level in the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services, entered in a system of local institutions called SPRAR (Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees): Women and man - Women and man with psychiatric or mental illness - Children without parents (2015-2016)

Publications

"Child maltreatment and child sexual abuse: a proposal examination record for clinical and medico-legal assessment", 23rd Congress of the International Academy of Legal Medicine – Dubai, 19-21 January 2015. Abstracts book: p224-226 - *"Sexual violence against women: a proposal examination record for clinical and medico-legal assessment"*, 23rd Congress of the International Academy of Legal Medicine – Dubai, 19-21 January 2015. Abstracts book: p 281-283 - Benedetti S. Avato F.M., Tsucalas F., Frsioni P., Accorsi G., Inglese R. Onti S., R.M. Gaudio - *"Medico-legal investigation on asylum seekers in local network Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees"*, 23rd Congress of the International Academy of Legal Medicine – Dubai, 19-21 January 2015. Abstract book: p455-456.

International Office for Bioethics Research

University Federico II of Naples

Prof. Claudio Buccelli, Director

Conferences

Regional:

"Prevention and management of clinical risk in Dentistry", June 25, 2015 Naples, Italy

National:

"Clinical risk in Forensic Medicine and Dentistry", June 2015, Naples, Italy; "Legal medicine and multiethnic society: ethical aspects", February 2015, Macerata - Italy; "Kidney transplant", June 2015, Naples

International:

"International Conference about medicine, ethical aspects, clinical trials", May 2015, Bologna – Italy; Co-organization of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference 2015 in Naples

Courses

National: "Master course 2015: Training of Regional Ethics committees on bioethical problems related to clinical trials", January-June, 2015, Naples, Italy

Research projects

National: "Ethical, deontological and insurance on clinical trials"

Publications

"Medical Legal aspects of informed consent" (Buccelli C., Niola M., Di Lorenzo P.); *"On the comparison of radiographic dental development methods for the age determination of Italian population"* (Di Lorenzo P., Niola M., Pantaleo G., Buccelli C., Amato M.), Dental Cadmos. 2015;83(1): 38-45; *"Early Medical Skull Surgery for Treatment of Post-Traumatic Osteomyelitis 5,000 Years Ago"* (Petrone P, Niola M, Di Lorenzo P, Paternoster M, Graziano V, Quaremba G, Buccelli C) PLoS ONE. 2015; 10(5): e0124790. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0124790

Research Institute for Ethics in Medical Technology and Operation Choice

University of Genoa

Prof. Domenico Palombo, Director

Conferences

Local: Lectio Magistralis "Principles and exceptions of bioethics applied to surgical sciences: the UNESCO approach" by Prof. A. Carmi, UNESCO Chair for Bioethics Holder, Genoa
18.11.2015

Course

Regional: "WEB MEDICINE & HEALTH AND SOCIAL GIVERS" inter-professional course,
21.11.2015, Aosta – Italy

Research projects

National: Research project "A survey on student's perception of bioethics topics and teaching" in cooperation between University of Genoa, University of Rome La Sapienza and University of Insubria- Italy

Publications

Journals: Article "Ethical pressures between economy and trust issues: what can the surgeon do?" Domenico Palombo, Bioethical Voices, Year 1, issue 2

JAPAN



The 3rd nation-wide Clinical Ethics Workshop Medical University Hospital, April 2015, Tokyo – Japan

We, Japan Unit, hold the 3rd nation-wide Clinical Ethics Workshop at Tokyo Medical University Hospital in April. Over 40 participants took a lecture on four Topic Chart, which was devised by Jonsen AR at al., and then discussed the clinical cases that was offered the participants. One group has 5 or 6 participants and a case offer. This group stile is very useful for group members to ask him/her details of the case. The 4th Clinical Ethics Workshop will take place next November 2015. I attach two files of poster and scene of workshop. Best regards, Mitsuyasu Kurosu, Head of Japan Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

The Japan Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics of Keio University

第3回 臨床倫理ワークショップ

ユネスコ生命倫理学講座 日本支部

事例をとおして 臨床の悩みを考える

期日 2015年5月16日(土) 午後1時～5時30分

会場 東京医科大学病院 6階 第23会議室

私たち東京医科大学臨床倫理研究会は、多職種で、「事例」の検討を行ってきました。職種や経験によって一つのことに関しても様々な見方、意見があり、目から鱗・ボロ、感動IIII があります。今回、皆さんに、その活動を、広く知っていただくこと、そして、皆さんの悩みが、一つでも解決することの手助けになればとの思いで、ワークショップを開催することにいたしました。

- * 紹介： ユネスコ生命倫理学講座（ハイファ大学）国際ネットワークについて
- * 講演： 臨床倫理を学ぶ—4分割法の解説と活用
平山陽示 教授（東京医科大学 総合診療科）
- * ワークショップ1 共通事例の検討 班及び全体討論
- * ワークショップ2 参加者提供事例の検討 班及び全体討論

参加費等： 無料 定員50名
参加申込先： toiworkshop2014@gmail.com
問い合わせ先： 東京医科大学生命倫理学（医学倫理学）教室
03-3351-6141（内256）
主催： ユネスコ生命倫理学講座（ハイファ大学）日本支部
東京医科大学臨床倫理研究会
後援： 東京医科大学病院総合相談・支援センター





The Pakistan Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Department of psychiatry, Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University (SZABU), Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences(PIMS), Islamabad

Activities Jan 2015 – Aug 2015

- Two workshops were conducted by Prof. Rizwan Taj and team in colleges, one for school.
- Two workshops on ethics in health profession were organized in SZABU, PIMS, and were attended by health professionals from all specialties. Main speakers were Prof. Rizwan Taj, Consultant Psychiatrist & Chairperson psychiatry Department, SZABU, PIMS and Asima Khan, chief clinical psychologist, psychiatry department, PIMS.
- Lecture was delivered on medical ethics in Nursing.
- A workshop was arranged for local medical students on scope of medical ethics.
- In a local hotel, workshop on media and ethics was arranged, over 100 senior media persons attended.

Development of curriculum: on Bioethics for undergraduate medical students.

Publication of research:

- Asima Mehboob Khan, Rizwan Taj and Syeda Farhana Kazmi. Attitudes, perception and knowledge of Bioethics among physicians and post graduate trainees of hospitals of Islamabad and adjacent regions. Global Bioethics Enquiry, The scholarly publication of the UNESCO chair of the Bioethics. Vol 1.Jan 2015.

In Press:

- Competence, attitude, behavior and knowledge of ethics among journalists – a study from Pakistan

Under Process:

- Ethics in psychiatric practice

Pictorial glimpses:



SERBIA



The Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Activities of the Serbian Unit from January 2015 to July 2015

Authors: Olivera Z. Mijušković, Dunja Begović, Tanja Komnenović, Miloš Mihajlović, Danilo Polić and Stefan Mičić

In the period from January 2015 to July 2015 the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics realized various activities. Many of them were co-organized with the Center for the Study of Bioethics (CSB). Every Thursday at noon CSB held lectures and seminars at the Institute of Social Sciences in Belgrade, on various occasions in cooperation with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. Many of these events attracted significant attendance and public attention. The Head of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Professor Vojin Rakić held a series of lectures in bioethics in Serbia, France, Portugal, Austria and Switzerland. CSB organized an anniversary of its work in February. The opening speech was delivered by the Rector of the University of Belgrade. Various members of the Steering Committee of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics actively participated in the ceremony and its organization. The Center for the Study of Bioethics and The Hastings Center are organizing in collaboration with each other the international conference "Enhancing Understanding of Enhancement" on 27 and 28 October 2015. Various members of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics will take part.

Lectures in cooperation with CSB at the Institute of Social Sciences: "Moral enhancement and serotonin"

On 5 February 2015 the Center for the Study of Bioethics and the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics organized in partnership with the Institute of Social Sciences a lecture by Professor Aleksandar Damjanović: "Moral Enhancement and Serotonin". Aleksandar Damjanović is Professor of Psychiatry at the School of Medicine of the University of Belgrade, Director of the Institute for Psychiatry of the Clinical Center of Serbia, Regular Member of the Center for the Study of Bioethics, Assistant Director of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (in charge of bioethics education), member of the Cambridge Working Group for Bioethics Education in Serbia and the President of the National Commission for Mental Health.

Bioethics in degenerative medicine – a challenge for the 21st century

On 19 February 2015 the Center for the Study of Bioethics organized in partnership with the Institute for Social Sciences and the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics a lecture by Professor Amira Fazlagić: "Bioethics in regenerative medicine - a challenge for the 21st century". Amira Fazlagić is President of the National Association for the Promotion and Development of Regenerative Medicine, as well as Advisor for Medical Affairs of Europe's largest stem cell bank Cryo-Save. She is a Regular Member of the Center for the Study of Bioethics and General Secretary of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

Introducing Zoja's law

On 5 March 2015 the Center for the Study of Bioethics organized in cooperation with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics a debate about the introduction of a new law on the prevention and diagnosis of genetic diseases and rare diseases, also known as "Zoja's law" (named after the late Zoja Miroslavljević, a notable young sufferer of Batten disease). The law obtained unanimous support from members of the Serbian Parliament and has also become a matter of public discussion, which led to considerable interest in the debate. One of the event's main speakers was one of the authors of the law, dr Hajrija Mujović Zornić, Regular Member of the Center for the Study of Bioethics, Scientific Advisor at the Institute of Social Sciences and member of the Steering Committee of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. Other participants included Zoja's mother and dr Dušan Milosavljević, the MP who proposed "Zoja's law" to Parliament. A number of discussants proposed bylaws that Dušan Milosavljević agreed with. He committed himself to formulate these bylaws with his associates and propose them to the Serbian Parliament in the coming period.

Why is it important to work well?

From the researcher's point of view (The ethics of scientific research)

On 12 March 2015 the Center for the Study of Bioethics organized in cooperation with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics a lecture by Katarina Zeljić: "Why is it important to work well? – from the researcher's point of view (the ethics of scientific research)". Katarina Zeljić is employed as a lecturer at the Faculty of Biology of the University of Belgrade (the Department of Genetics and Evolution). The main areas of her research are molecular genetics and cancer epigenetics. Apart from teaching courses in genetics to bachelor and master students, she has also organized lectures and workshops on the ethics of scientific research within a Bioethics course for PhD

students at the Faculty of Biology of the University of Belgrade. She is a member of the Serbian Genetics Society and Secretary of The National Committee for Bioethics of the UNESCO Commission of the Republic of Serbia, seated at the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Genetic research and article 16 of the UNESCO Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights: caring for future generation

On 26 March 2015 the Center for the Study of Bioethics organized in cooperation with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics a lecture by Professor Marina Stamenković-Radak: “Genetic research and Article 16 of the UNESCO Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights: caring for future generations”. Marina Stamenković-Radak is Full Professor at the Faculty of Biology of the University of Belgrade, where she is Head of the Department of Genetics and Evolution, and Scientific Advisor at the Institute for Biological Research. She specializes in population and ecological genetics. She is a member of several national and European genetics associations, and since 2014 she has been a member of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and a Regular Member of the Center for the Study of Bioethics.

Therapeutic substitution – Ethical aspects

On 2 April 2015 the Center for the Study of Bioethics organized in cooperation with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics a lecture by Professor Milica Prostran: “Therapeutic Substitution – Ethical Aspects”. Milica Prostran works at the Institute of Pharmacology, Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology of the University of Belgrade School of Medicine. She specializes in clinical pharmacology and pharmacotherapy. A significant number of her texts have been published in journals on the CC and PubMed lists. She is a member of the Steering Committee of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

Clinical trials – Regulatory and Ethical Challenges

On 9 April 2015 the Center for the Study of Bioethics organized in cooperation with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics a lecture by Professor Valentina Marinković: “Clinical trials – regulatory and ethical challenges”. Valentina Marinković is a graduate of the University of Belgrade Faculty of Pharmacy, where she specialized in pharmaceutical chemistry. She has taught at the Faculty of Technology in Leskovac, Niš University and has 15 years of working experience at the pharmaceutical companies Zdravlje Actavis and Alvogen. She has published over 150 scientific papers. Valentina Marinković is currently employed at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Phar-

macy, at the Institute for Social Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Legislation. She is a member of The Cambridge Working Group for Bioethics Education in Serbia within the Center for the Study of Bioethics.

Scientific Research Ethics and Publishing papers: What is Plagiarism and how do we recognize it?

On 30 April 2015 the Center for the Study of Bioethics organized in cooperation with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics a lecture by Professor Dušanka Krajnović: "Scientific research ethics and publishing papers: what is plagiarism and how do we recognize it?" The lecture focused on the basic principles and values of scientific research and ways to maintain its integrity, illustrated by real-life examples. Dušanka Krajnović works at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Pharmacy, at the Institute for Social Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Legislation. She is a Regular Member of the Center for the Study of Bioethics and a member of the Steering Committee of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION HEADLINED "EDUCATION FOR MEMBERS OF ETHICS COMMITTEES IN SERBIA"

On 6 April, the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Belgrade, in partnership with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and with the support of the Center for the Study of Bioethics, organized a seminar within the program "Continuing Medical Education". The title of the seminar was "Education for Members of Ethics Committees in Serbia". This program of Continuing Medical Education was also accredited by The Council for Health of The Republic of Serbia.

The lecturers were, in order of their presentations: Professor Vojin Rakić, Dr Hajrija Mujović Zornić, Professor Dušanka Krajnović, Professor Aleksandar Damjanović, Professor Ivana Novaković, Professor Zoran Todorović, Professor Slobodan Savić, Professor Milica Bajčetić and Vera Zdravković. Five of these nine speakers are members of the Steering Committee of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION HEADLINED “REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN SERBIA”

The Center for the Study of Bioethics, in partnership with the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics organized and realized the symposium „Reproductive Health in Serbia – Prejudices, Facts and Expectations“ within the Program of Continuing Medical Education. The program is accredited by The Council for Health of The Republic of Serbia.

In a full Imel Group’s hall the conference was opened by the Director of the Center for the Study of Bioethics and Head of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Professor Vojin Rakić. The moderator and manager of the entire seminar was Professor Amira Fazlagić, General Secretary of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

Presentations were delivered by various experts in the field: Professor Mirjana Rašević, Professor Dušanka Krajnović, Professor Marina Odalović, Professor Aleksandar Vuksanović, Dr Sonja Pavlović, Professor Miroslava Gojnić-Dugalić, Professor Milica Džinić and Dr Hajrija Mujović-Zornić.

International Cooperation that is organized or that is relevant for the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and/or the Central and Eastern European Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (CAEE)

CAEE ORGANIZES LECTURE AND INTERVIEW OF VOJIN RAKIĆ IN INNSBRUCK

Head of The Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and CSB Director Vojin Rakić was invited by the University of Innsbruck (Austria) and the Management Center Innsbruck (MCI) to present CSB as a best practice model. On 8 May he delivered a lecture on that subject in Innsbruck. During his stay in Innsbruck, Rakić also gave a 40 minute interview for a Austrian documentary film entitled „The Future Baby“. *All this was organized by CAEE and the CAEE Deputy Head Gabriele Werner-Felmayer.*

THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF BIOETHICS FORMALIZES ITS COLLABORATION WITH GLOBAL BIOETHICS INITIATIVE

We are happy to announce the formalization of the collaboration between CSB and Global Bioethics Initiative (GBI), a United Nations-associated non-profit organization based in New York City. We have teamed up because we share the common goal of promoting awareness and discussion of bioethical issues. Our cooperation should help facilitate the exchange of information, the or-

ganization of seminars and conferences, as well as the advancement of other activities that are important to the development of bioethics. We hope that by combining our networks we will be able to reach more people.

Many of the most reputable names in bioethics are members of GBI, including Thomas Pogge, Arthur Caplan, Peter Singer, James Hughes, and actress Mia Farrow.

THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF BIOETHICS SIGNED AN AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY (EIO) IN MILAN

EIO is one of the most renowned institutes/clinics of that kind, where research and treatment of malignant diseases is conducted. EIO employs 600 physicians and other medical personnel. Its capacity is 230 beds. EIO is known for the use of the most advanced technologies in oncological surgery, such as robotics.

BROCHER WORKSHOP

CSB co-organized a seminar on genetic counseling from 20 to 22 May. together with its German partner Charite Hospital. The title of the seminar was “Genetics, Testing, Screening and Science, Paving the Way for a Decision Making Model in Genetic Counseling”. The project has been funded by the Brocher Foundation. This is one of three projects from the field of genetic counseling in which CSB participates.

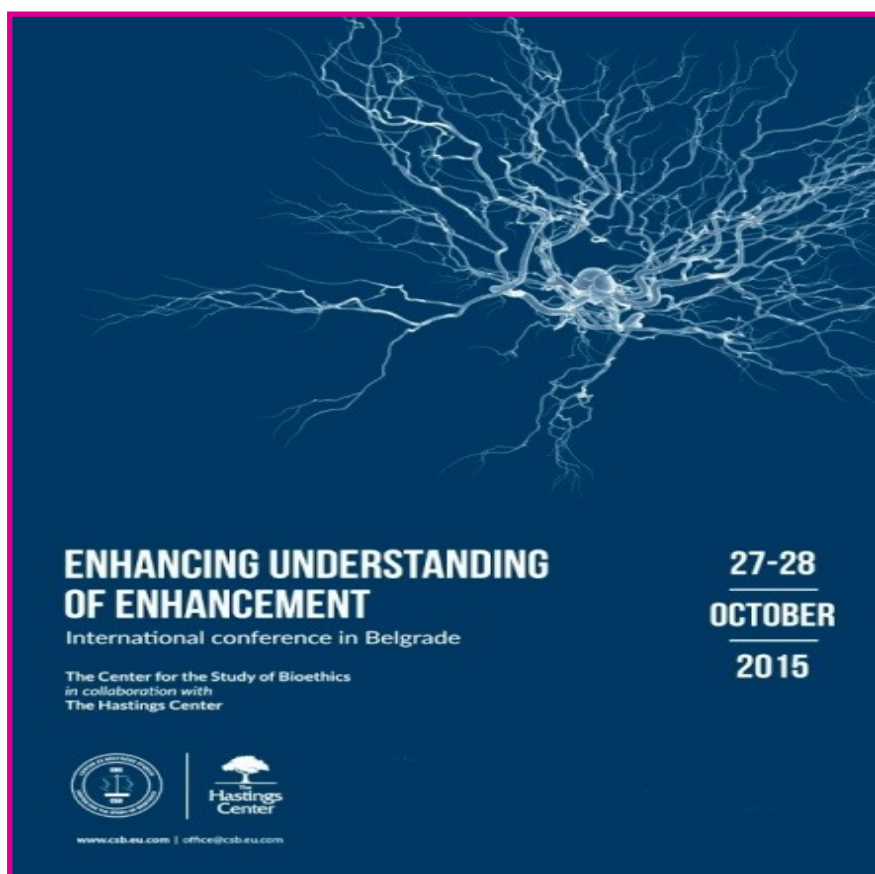


Professor Vojin Rakić and Professor Arthur Caplan

One of the seminar participants was the renowned American bioethicist, Professor Arthur Caplan. All CSB representatives at Brocher were members of the Steering Committee of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics: Professor Vojin Rakić (Head), Dr Hajrija Mujović-Zornić (Deputy Head) and Professor Dušanka Krajnović (Deputy Head).



CSB (The Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics) in collaboration with The Hastings Center: Conference



Enhancing Understanding of Enhancement, on 27 and 28 October 2015 in Belgrade.

The Center for the Study of Bioethics and The Hastings Center are organizing in collaboration with each other the international conference "Enhancing Understanding of Enhancement". The conference will explore various issues pertaining to enhancement, including our understanding of enhancement, genetically engineered en-

hancement, cognitive enhancement, moral enhancement, bioenhancement in general... The keynote speakers will be John Harris and Erik Parens. Invited speakers include Michael Hauskeller, Anders Sandberg, Maartje Schermer and Harris Wiseman. Many members of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics will participate. Its Head, Professor Vojin Rakić, is President of the Scientific Committee of the conference.

Annual Ceremony of the Center for the Study of Bioethics

The Center for the Study of Bioethics organized on 10 March 2015 its Annual Ceremony in order to celebrate a successful year of the Center's activities.

The Annual Ceremony was opened by Professor Vladimir Bumbasirevic, Rector of Belgrade University. He underlined both the domestic and foreign significance of CSB. The Rector's speech was followed by lectures of Professor Aleksandar Damjanović (Belgrade University, Director of the Institute for Psychiatry of the Clinical Center of Serbia) and Professor Elvio Baccarini (University of Rijeka in Croatia). All three speeches were largely devoted to the publications of Professor Vojin Rakić.

At the Ceremony, the CSB Director and Head of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Professor Vojin Rakić, delivered thanksgiving certificates to people who had the most significant contribution to the activities and growth of CSB, the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and the development of bioethics in Serbia: prof.dr Vladimir Bumbaširević, prof. dr Milan Ćirković, prof. dr Aleksandar Damjanović, prof.dr Amira Fazlagić, prof. dr Dušanka Krajnović, PhM Olivera Z. Mijušković, dr Sonja Pavlović, prof. dr Milica Prostran, prof. dr Mirjana Rašević and dipl. ing. Mirko Urošević. Around half of them are members of the Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. The CSB Annual Ceremony was followed by significant media coverage.



The choir Collegium Musicum was responsible for the artistic part of the Ceremony.

CSB and The Serbian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics in the media

On 30 April 2015, a TV-crew of RTS (Radio Television of Serbia) recorded a program about the junior staff members of the Center for the Study of Bioethics. The interviewed researchers were: CSB Program Coordinator Olivera Z. Mijušković (PhM), Aleksandra Radosavljević and Dragoljub Kaurin (PhD). Some of the young associates are members of the Secretariat of the CAEE Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.



Focus on Unit

BRAZIL



The Brazilian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)



José T. Thomé
Head of the Brazilian Unit

José T. Thomé MD , PhD

Born in São Paulo, Brazil in 1946. Medical doctor specialized in Psychiatry and Psychodynamic Psychotherapy .

Psychiatrist with own private practice as a Psychiatrist and Psychotherapist, from 1972 to date.

Founder, Coordinator and Professor of the course of Psychodynamic Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, is held at the Institute Sedes Sapientiae in São Paulo, since 1975 to date.

International Member of the UNESCO Chair of Bioethics – Haifa University

President Brazil Unit of the Ibero-American Network of Eco-Bioethics- UNESCO Chair of Bioethics- Haifa.

Co-Chair of the Section Disaster Psychiatry of the World Psychiatry Association

Board Member of the Latin American Psychotherapy Federation (*Federation Latino Americana de Psicoterapia*)

Honorary Member of the World Council for Psychotherapy (WCP)
New York headquarters WCP delegate to the United Nation
Professor of Bioethics in Santa Marcelina Medicine School in São Paulo
Member of the PhD formation in Disruptive Investigation- San Salvador University- Buenos Aires - Argentina
Member of several Institutions and Study Centers in the fields of Psychiatry/ Psychotherapy.
University Affiliation: Bioethics Department of Santa Marcelina Medical School in São Paulo.

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

The Brazilian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics–Haifa was established in 2008 involving professionals from the fields of Medicine, Psychology, Economics, Management and Law since its beginning.

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Bioethics is essentially the base for the humanization of the relationship of Medical Science practice referring to Law. Due to the interferences, for example, of the laboratories, insurance companies related to mercadological matters environment was added developing the Eco-bioethics in a wide sense (Benyakar -2004-). Bioethics started to be understood as a Model of Complexity (E. Morin) and the new concept of Transdisciplinarity unlike Interdisciplinary.
The medical practice related to laws is integrated by to take out the mercadological interferences.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

After some years working in the UN and in interventions in crises situations I had been involved in bioethics and eco - bioethics, firmly convinced that medicine or law cannot be apart from the deep influence that environment has on man and society. I added the principles of the complexity and transdisciplinary to understand Health and Mental Health as a whole. Health is Economics, Architecture, Urbanism, Law, Medicine, etc. The application of these principles is accomplished through a work, together with team collaborators, in training people who hold various institutional roles in order to be a reference point and a concrete psychological support to the damaged people.

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

My place teaching Bioethics is in the graduation course of the Santa Marcelina Medical School. At the same time I developed courses applying Bioethics and Eco-Bioethics principles and their dilemmas that arise in crises, with health professionals and disasters situations. When I am working in private institutions there is very good acceptance. But when I am working with the public institutions I have difficulty with the political ideologies.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about bioethics and spreading bio-ethical message, if any, and why?

As I work with the citizenship of persons this threatens the politics in my country.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

The positive sides are the possibilities to promote developments in the reflections of graduate students, professionals of Health and damage people based in their emotional experiences. This experience based in Bioethics and Eco-bioethics principles generates emotional changes and after that they can think rationally and, we hope citizenship.

Describe your Unit's future projects, in particular, for next Napoli Conference.

- 1- Go on teaching Bioethics. Next year we will move our academic affiliation to Jundiaí Medical School which is public;
- 2- Further develop projects involving Health professionals generally helping them to reflect and rethink the bioethical dilemmas that every day are more present.
- 3- Act in the society through assistance interventions searching for the development of citizenship of the population based on principles Bioethics developing citizenship and develop resilience. Our country is suffering a serious moral crisis and low self-esteem.
- 4- For Naples conference I will present based in the Eco-bioethics principles how methodology we are applying to developed. emotional experience

COLOMBIA



The Colombian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

Gina Lorena García
Head of the Colombian Unit



Short Presentation

My name is Gina Lorena Garcia, I am from Colombia, veterinarian by profession, working as a professor at the Universidad de los Llanos, in Villavicencio, Colombia, and I have a post-graduated in Bioethics. I am part of the Committee of bioethics of the Universidad de los Llanos, “Los Llanos University” and “Académico correspondiente” of the Colombian Academy of Veterinary Sciences. Head of the Colombian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa), member of the International Forum of Teachers (IFT).

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

The Colombian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was established in 2013.

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Bioethics, ethics of life, involves a set of research, speeches, interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary practices, which purpose is to clarify or seek to resolve ethical questions raised by the research, biomedical and biotechnological development in three main groups, nature, biomedicine and social level.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

From my field of work into veterinary medicine, I have always been interested in the issue of the relationship of the animal and the ethical treatment of animals; for that reason, I did my graduate studies in bioethics. Now, as a teacher, my interest is teaching about animal ethics and animal welfare in the programs of veterinary, seeking (looking for) to ensure a better quality of life to animals (production animals, company animals, and animals used in experimentation and wildlife).

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

In Colombia, in general, the issue of bioethics is new. Not many people talk about bioethics; However, universities are implementing, within their curriculum studies in different academic programs, the teaching of ethics or bioethics as binding (obligatory); Even so, awareness for the teaching of bioethics and especially in practice, in all fields is required.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bi ethical message, if any, and why?

In my work into the veterinary fields, spread the message of animal bioethics has not been easy. Most ranchers do not apply an ethic to farm animals, and animal welfare is still not part of its animal production systems. It requires a greater awareness regarding the ethical treatment of animals and more education on the subject from primary education as high school, College and

graduate.

What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

I have founded the Seminary of bioethics and animal welfare in my University, where it discussed on various aspects of bioethics, animal ethics and animal welfare. Spaces for reflection which invite the academic community to apply the themes discussed in the professional and personal chores of everyday life. Courses on bioethics that I teach, I seek to enact bioethical principles in the profession an particular, its application on the environment and animals.

Describe your Unit's future projects.

Keep coordinating the Seminary of bioethics and animal welfare in my city of Villavicencio and be part of networks around the world on Bioethics and animal welfare. I would like to place more emphasis on bioethics applied to animals, as for example the ethical treatment of animals that will be used for human consumption, replacement, minimization and the refinement of the use of experimental animals, awareness through education in bioethics for conservation of the environment, including not remove wildlife in their natural habitat.

FINLAND



The Finish Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa

Dr. Helena Siipi, Head of Unit



Short presentation:

My name is Helena Siipi. I have a doctoral degree in philosophy and I am a docent (equal to associate professor) in applied ethics. I work as a collegium researcher in the Turku Institute for Advances Studies and in the Unit of Philosophy at the University of Turku, Finland. My country of origin is Finland and I have always lived there.

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

In the beginning of year 2014.

What does Bioethics mean to you?

As a professional philosopher, bioethics is for me, first and foremost, an interesting field of study and research. I approach it from the view point of philosophical ethics. Yet, I acknowledge the practical relevance of bioethics and I think that many practical bioethical questions can best be answered from a multidisciplinary perspective.

About Bioethics: since when have you been involved in this field and how?

I wrote my PhD thesis on the concept of naturalness in bioethical argumentation. I earned my doctoral degree in 2005 and since then I have taught and studied applied ethics. My research interest include environmental ethics, ethics of new biotechnologies and philosophy of food. I have not done so much research on medical ethics. Yet, I have contributed to it through my work in national ethical committees in Finland. At the moment, I am a member of the National Committee on Medical Research Ethics, Ethical Board of the Research Department of Kela (The Social Insurance Institution of Finland) and the Ethical Board of TEHY (the Union of Health and Social Care Professionals).

How much is your place of work, your University, your Country interested or involved in Bioethics?

The Philosophy Unit of the University of Turku has a quarter of a century long tradition of research on applied ethics and bioethics and it can be considered as the number one unit for them in Finland. University of Turku has the only Professorship in biomedical ethics in Finland and bioethics as a field seems to be appreciated by our university. Bioethics is usually found important also on national level and Finland has several national ethical committees.

Can you describe which kind of problems you found talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical message, if any, and why? What were the positive sides talking about Bioethics and spreading bioethical messages?

On positive side, bioethics is usually found interesting and important by everybody. Teaching bioethics is also very rewarding as students appreciate possibilities to learn it. On negative side, it is not easy to get funding for bioethical research projects at the moment.

Describe your Unit's future projects, in particular, for next Napoli Conference:

There are numerous bioethical projects going on in the Unit of Philosophy at the University of Turku. Couple of doctoral thesis are under work and few post-doctoral projects are running. For the Napoli conference we are preparing a session called "Food and Human Death". The papers of the session will concern ethics and politics of fighting hunger, food insecurity, obesity and low quality food. We will problematize and criticize the ways hunger, food insecurity and obesity are currently conceptualized and evaluate the current policies for diminishing them.



PAST WORLD CONFERENCE in Jerusalem

UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS WORLD CONFERENCE

JERUSALEM (UNDER THE SNOW)

6-8 JANUARY 2015

The last UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference was held in Jerusalem from 6 to 8 January 2015. The Conference hosted almost five hundred participants coming from more than forty countries belonging to five Continents.

During the Conference, there was the opportunity of listening not less than 260 experts and lectures of high scientific quality within four, five or six parallel sessions.

The scientific program consisted of very interesting and important topics in the field of Bioethics. This experience enriched both our knowledge and soul.



11th UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference

Naples 2015



SAVE THE DATE

www.bioethics-conferences.com

Tempio di Apollo (Pompei)

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 11th World Conference
BIOETHICS, MEDICAL ETHICS & HEALTH LAW
Naples, Italy - October 20-21-22, 2015

Presidents: Prof. Claudio Buccelli, Prof. Amnon Carmi
Vice-President: Dr. Miroslava Vasinova

European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

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MESSAGE OF CHAIR HOLDER

Professor Amnon Carmi

Holder of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Is pleased to announce the publication

no. 11 of the Chair's Case book series:

THE FIRST SYLLABUS

for

YOUTH BIOETHICS EDUCATION

The Youth Bioethics Education Pilot Project was

promoted by

the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life -

UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit

and realized in collaboration with

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THE FIRST SYLLABUS

for

Youth Bioethics Education



UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics
(Haifa)

EDITORIAL BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEWSLETTER'S CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIREMENTS

The contributions for the next Bioethical Voices newsletter must be forwarded to the Editorial Board before 15 December 2015. They should be written in good English and in Word Format, with some photos (where possible) and their contents should be of international interest.

Each author is personally responsible for the contents and the language of his/her own contribution. Contributions must be signed.

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Chair Holder's Message, Editorial, Bioethics in the World, Bioethics VIPs and Institutions, About Legislation and Judgments, Bioethics and Disability, Education, Research, Publications, About Unit, Focus on Units, Events, Past and Future Chair's Conference, Editorial Board Announcements

The structure of the Newsletter is still in progress.

AIM OF SECTIONS

Bioethics in the world (300 words max.): description of a concept /idea and its interpretation / application in the different geographical contexts or a news.

About legislation and judgments (300 words max.): news from Law associations, Court decisions, developments in national or international legislations

Education (max 300 words): announcements of creation of working group or networks, list and a short description of courses, seminars, workshops (including the target, the dates and organizers), trainings, university programs.

Research: ongoing research projects: title, authors and short description.

Publications: title, authors, year of publication.

International events (no national events); title, date, place and short description.

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