

Bioethical Voices



Newsletter of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

EDITORIAL

HOW TO REMEMBER NAPLES TO THE WORLD: THE UTOPIAN STRAIN OF BIOETHICS

"The XI UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics & Health Law", chaired by Professor Amnon Carmi in collaboration with Professor Claudio Buccelli, Director of the "Carlo Romano" Ethics Committee of the Federico II University of Naples and with the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit, has already ended off. In-depth analysis, discussions, debates, mediations, possible points of contacts were the key words synthetizing the long, complex and structured meeting that took place in Naples last 20-22 October. There are not always unequivocal answers even to the most typical ethical dilemmas. In addition, bioethical challenges are not the same all over the world. We should already know it or at least imagine it as something rightful and inevitable but now it is loudly official and acknowledged, suggesting the need to amend the confrontation, for instance, even through specific dedicated sessions in a next Conference. In the following pages, you will realize how complex and unpredictable the debate has been even this time, being suitable to different levels of reading. That's why, for this issue, we choose to highlight very much the collected impressions, the proposed contributions, the different emphasis to enhance the puzzle. The Conference was full of cues able to revive useful fascination, being often capable to free our minds from the common places, even the ones too hard to die, and letting the implicit arguments, the shared values, the criteria to be followed emerge all together. There have been many areas represented such as bioethical education, bioethics, medical ethics and medical law, ethics committees, bioethical research and trials, forensic medicine, law and ethics. And there have been many sub-

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jects discussed like informed consent, the doctor-patient relationship, euthanasia, organs donation, stem cells, abortion and in vitro fertilization, genetic engineering, patient's rights, violence and torture against immigrants, disability, environment protection and eco-bioethics sensitiveness, bioethics education for schools and health professions... A mass of titles and subjects that induced somebody to ask: where is the present-day bioethics going? Everywhere it is needed, especially in this stage of great transformation and change: this was the certain "in chorus" answer. It was an answer really without hesitations. Would you like to know how, during the Conference, it was possible to have a strong common purpose despite the different declared positions? Giving the right order to the things, underlying the priorities that cannot be renounced against the possible drifts, pointing out the path to walk along and a project of life. The perfect push to start, the moral strain as a method and the supremacy of human dignity as a goal not only among science ambition and clinical trials. Hence, first of all the unavoidable ethical trend in professional acts and behavior belonging to everybody and to each one. Bioethics has always been this way, even before it has been called Bioethics, delivering all over the world and in all fields a utopian tension: the not negotiable respect of the fundamental values of the human person among all.

Dr. Giacomo SADO, *Editorial board Director*



BIOETHICS IN THE WORLD

On Thursday October 22, 2015 at 1.30 pm as a conclusion of the Round Table on “Ethical Committees, which future? An invitation to public debate” held in Naples on the occasion of the UNESCO 11th World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law and organized in collaboration with the Ethics Committee of the Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, the speakers Prof. Alfredo Anzani, Prof. Claudio Buccelli, Prof. Carmine Donisi, Prof. Silvio Garattini, Prof. Maurizio Mori, Prof. Lucio Romano and all those present, unanimously approved the following Motion, to be transmitted to the Health Commission of the Italian Parliament, to the President of the Ministers’ Council, to the Health Minister, to the Presidents of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità, of the Agenzia Italiana del Farmaco (AIFA) and to those responsible for the Mass Media.

MOTION FOR 2016 NAPLES CHARTER

The unequivocal need has been once again stressed for the absolute compliance with the supreme, and universally shared principle, according to which “The production of new knowledge, the primary objective of biomedical research, must never prevail over the rights and interests of those involved in it (article 8 of the Helsinki Declaration). This principle is stated in many other authoritative international, community and national, ethical and deontological documents and has recently been raised to “General Principle” by article 3 of EU Regulation n.536, 2014 where it is established that “clinical trials can be carried out only if, in addition to being designed to produce “reliable and robust data”, “the rights and safety, as well as the dignity and wellbeing of the individuals are protected and prevail over all other interests”;

In order to enforce the above principle, the need has been established to ensure experimenters their autonomy in designing and implementing the clinical trials and concerning the dissemination/publication of the positive and negative results thus acquired;

The primary correlated requirement has been also re-affirmed to “guarantee the safeguard of the rights, safety and well-being of the persons undergoing experimentation” and to “provide public guarantee of such safeguard” (article 1 of the Decree by the Health Minister, 8 February 2013);

Having reminded that the achievement of the above basic goal is solely entrusted to territorial Ethical Committees by many regulatory sources and corresponding decisions of prestigious institutions;

THAT BEING STATED

An absolutely contrary opinion is expressed against any assumption of reduction of the tasks or even the suppression of the above Committees and their replacement with a Single National Committee on the basis of arbitrary interpretations of the mentioned EU Regulation n.536/2014 which are not consistent with the “irreplaceable and decisive” role they play for the safeguard of dignity and inviolable rights of the people enrolled in trials;

Apart from the impossibility for only an Ethical Committee to examine carefully and in the pre-established time all experimental protocols concerning many Research Centers of the

country, it is also as evident that only individual Territorial Ethical Committees and not the unrealistic single centralized Ethical Committee, which are in touch with the specific socio-economic milieu where they operate, are able to acquire a real and in depth knowledge of the human, structural and organizational environment where complex experimental trials are carried out and which cannot be disregarded for the purpose of a careful and reliable evaluation of the latter.

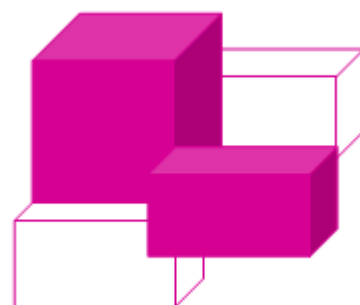
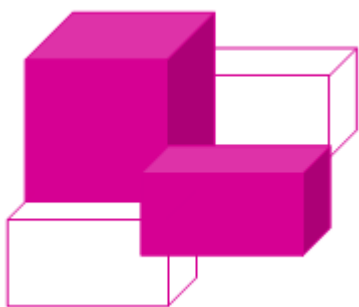
In this respect, UNESCO has expressed full agreement on the existence of several Ethical Committees, in compliance with article 30 of the Universal Declaration of bioethics and human rights of this authoritative Body.

Indeed, in consideration of the difficult task attributed to these Committees and in order to improving their functioning, it is considered appropriate to reduce their number also in relation to their territorial location, suggesting also the need for adequate qualitative standards with reference to their members' professional and ethical-deontological training;

Always in view of the appropriate implementation of the principles stated in the premise, we agree with the position taken by the National Bioethical Committee (Motion of September 25, 2015) about the incompatibility between the exercise of the trials' evaluation function and the use of controlled studies data for "regulatory purposes or for decisions concerning the possibility of reimbursement by the National Health Service (NHS)".

Finally, we state our commitment to draw a document as soon as possible (entitled the "Naples Charter") in which, in addition to the collection and systematic description of ethical, deontological, scientific and legal principles to be respected in every type of trial, initiatives and methods will be suggested in order to increase the efficiency of the Territorial Ethical Committees, also by means of the possible establishment of a Body for the Coordination of the latter.

The Motion was presented to the Italian Parliament during a Press Conference held by Prof. Claudio Buccellii, Prof. Carmine Donisi, Prof. Alfredo Anzani, Prof. Antonio Gioacchino Spagnolo and the member of the Italian Senate Prof. Lucio Romano. During this event, it was planned to organize in February 2016 a two-days Conference about the future of Ethics Committees, to be held at the Italian Parliament in Rome. On this occasion, it will be presented the "Naples Charter".



ABOUT LEGISLATION

The liberal way of Austria: Recent developments in the Austrian Law on Reproductive Medicine (Fortpflanzungsmedizingesetz)

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Due to the rapid development of Artificial Reproduction Technologies (ART) different regulatory regimes have been enacted in several European countries to accommodate, limit and regulate this field of medicine (Dickens and Cook 1999). The resulting tessellated picture of European legislation expresses the moral values of the sovereign states and their societies and has not yet led to a legal harmonization within the member states of the European Union. Meanwhile the national lawmakers are only limited by the boundaries of the European Convention of Human Rights and the respective decisions of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) (for further discussion see Flatscher-Thöni and Voithofer 2015). By February 2015 Austria moved from a restrictive legal framework for ART to a relatively liberal one, reacting on recent rulings of the ECtHR (namely *S.H. and others v. Austria*, no. 57813/00, 2011 and *Costa/Pavan v. Italy*, no. 54270/10, 2012) and the Austrian Constitutional Court (G 16/2013, G44/2013), as well as on recommendations of the Austrian Bioethics Commission. Due to this amendment of the Austrian Law on Reproductive Medicine lesbian couples do have access to ART, donated sperm can be used for all accepted methods of ART (IVF etc.), Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis (PGD) is regulated and oocyte donation is accepted. On 3 December 2015, a public discussion of the new law was organized by the association W & V (Wissenschaft und Verantwortlichkeit, Science and Responsibility) in collaboration with the Austrian unit, see: http://www.uibk.ac.at/wuv/programm/ws15/v4_eizellspende_oe.html.

Eliminating prenatal sex selection – The Global Agenda and National Action Plans

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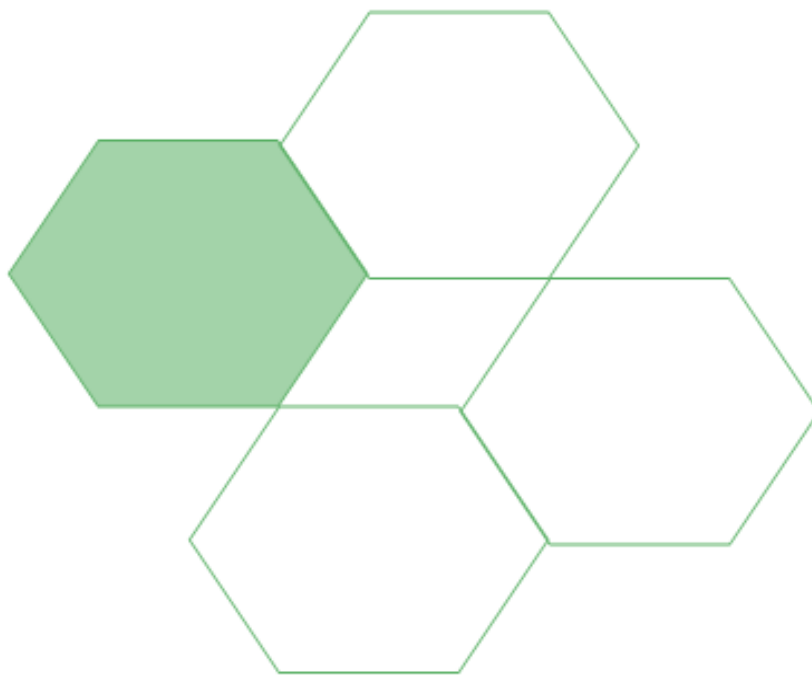
Son preference and increasing rates of sex selective abortions have been observed in numerous countries across the globe, as for example in parts of Asia but also in Southeastern Europe and the Southern Caucasus region. The practice causes a variety of consequences particularly for girls and women but also for the society as a whole.

The potential negative impact on reproductive health rights, increasing discrimination and violence against women, and demographic imbalance are key areas of concern for policy makers on the global and local level. The international community but also national governments have therefore put the issue on their agenda and have developed strategies to tackle the issue of

sex selective abortions. International organizations, like the United Nations (esp. UNFPA and WHO) or the Council of Europe, recommend interventions in five policy areas: legislation, advocacy, health care, support and research.

Countries with a longer tradition of son preference and sex selection, like China, India and also South Korea, have already implemented a mixture of facilitative and restrictive policies. In South Korea, a package of measures including awareness campaigns highlighting the value of the girl child, gender equality laws and restriction of sex determination during pregnancy have contributed towards the normalization of sex ratios at birth. However, other countries governments' have not yet developed such holistic approaches and the practice of sex selective abortion continues.

In general, the recommendation framework provided by international organizations and also the actual action plans by national governments do not adequately address the potential future dimension of son preference for the general society. Additionally, a stronger discussion regarding the ethically sound use of reproductive technology and impact evaluation of implemented measures would be needed.



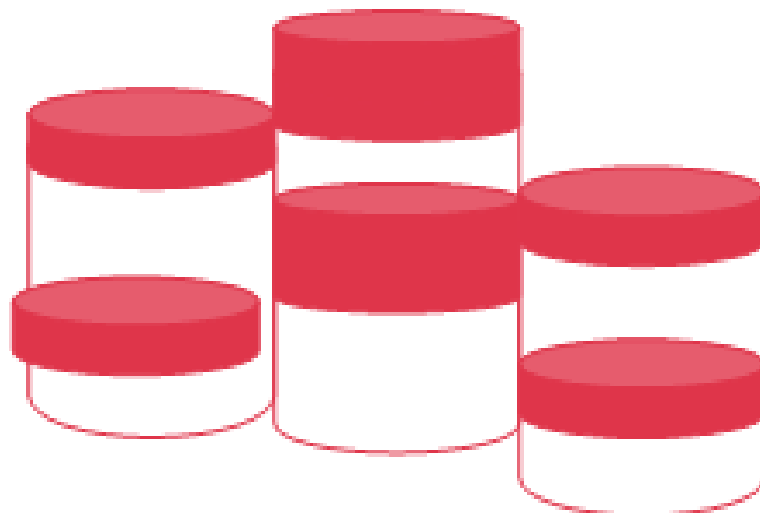
VIPS & Institutions

New Bioethics Unit established Govt. Medical College - Aurangabad Maharashtra Bioethics Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Professor Dr Chandrakant Bhasker Mhaske, Dean Govt. Medical College – Aurangabad Maharashtra has been appointed Head of the Unit and Dr Mirza Baig the secretary.

New Bioethics Unit established Govt. Medical College – Bhavnagar Gujarat Bioethics Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)

Professor Dr Vikas Sinha, Dean Government Medical College Bhavnagar Gujarat – has been appointed Head of the Unit and Professor Dr Nilesh Parekh Professor & HOD Department of Ophthalmology has been appointed the Chair of the Steering Committee and Professor Dr Chinmay Shah Co Convenor of the Medical Education unit has been appointed Secretary of the Unit.



Disabilities & Bioethics

HUMANITY, DIVERSITY, FREEDOM - AN UNUSUAL MIRROR GAME

Who, among us, does not remember, in his youth, being at least once to the amusement park and in the enchanted castle where, in the dark among the screams, baffled we stopped in front of big strange mirrors: deformed, elongated, swollen, narrowed, crushed bodies and then faces with expressions so unreal, ridiculous, almost monstrous. A really strange image show, through artificial because, in fact, it was the result of optical illusions. If we think a little, we have to admit that what our eyes see and what we know is not reality, but our reality version. And then there are the words, extraordinary containers of meanings that don't remain the same, over time and place: the historic moment, the geographical context, beliefs, genetic inheritance and experiences are intertwined in unexpected ways, to give color and shape to our thoughts, our security, our fears and our choices. And how many dreams, illusions, surreal expectations punctuate our thoughts and our desires. Are we always equal to ourselves, at different times of life?

These reflections of mine arise from the assessment of pre-post-implantation diagnostic procedures: the risk to roll in the slippery slope of eugenics perspective, and then the consequent disruptive effects that could affect the delicate and precious balance that underpin the decision to become parents and, ultimately, the fundamental social unit, the family.

An unusual physical appearance and/or an unpleasant behavior bring out the use, more or less conscious but very common, categories of life quality that make a big difference. But how can we define these categories of acceptability? What criteria?

Can really a disabled baby have the same free access to live that other 'normal' babies? What kind of moral code can presume to establish the right to assign report cards of humanity? Can ethical coordinates draw degrees lines of discomfort or disability, that is, between what is acceptable and what, in some way, have to be 'returned to sender'?

It's, maybe, the obsession of the different and the unknown, which is founded on the illusory belief that only physical well-being is the basis for all realizable value in lifetime. This belief that appears more like judgment, can reach a such degree of cynical opportunism to define 'compassionate' treatments, very different from those reserved to persons defined normal, and all aimed at stigmatizing the disabled person into a semantic space of 'definitely unhappy' existence.

I'm inviting everybody to reflect on concept of 'not worth living life' that, in its deepest meaning. It's showing a triple alarming nature: the inherent fault of the subject to be who should not be, the diagnosis is becoming a verdict of guilt, the biological and social punishment by having to pay.

I believe this reflection should be of everyone interest 'because it can affect everyone. But who, healthy or ill, hasn't faced several difficulties and hasn't suffered the burning defeats? How many persons, for different reasons, had to pick up the shattered pieces of their lives? But then, if this is the destiny that unites all, where is the difference? How many men and women could make reliable predictions on what will be their future? No one can do it. But for some humans there who thinks he can or have to. I'm reiterating the disabled child, in the making or already born, must not be identified with his disability and he should not be induced to do so.

What can it mean to choose the life of child based on the response of a genetic diagnosis? This

leads us to reflect on the experience of what all of us, could find or not of ourselves in others, and then fear and flee. This imbalance caused by the presence of a person with a different physical appearance, or with a different public behavior, in the lives of others, often gets the blame to be served. In fact, it is preferred, in times past but also more recent, to isolate, institutionalizing people who had a physical aspect considered 'particularly nasty', or behavior perceived as 'incompatible' with living in a community.

Hiding in short, give illusion that the existence of diversity doesn't exist or, if anything, is strictly reducible and identifiable in a space of fatalistic acceptance of misfortune, dismissed or denied.

It's fundamental the belief of the fundamental equality between all human beings, opening in extraordinary and courageous decision of parents to generate a new life: the child always embodies confirmation and completion of their mutual project of love, becoming living and indissoluble part of the maternal and paternal generative dimension of this especial love choice.

Should scare the perspective that loneliness, fear of rejection and the nightmare for the future, could become the only images where the dreams of the parent of a creature with physical and/or mental trouble will reflect, because denying access to life a person deemed 'too different' is the great lost occasion, to give opportunity to enter into the complex mosaic of human lives of the individuals who, perhaps at first, may seem destabilizing, but in fact, help to make authentic and true the meaning of beauty of the life.

Everyone is precious for who he is, *quid unicum*, and so he offer himself to other, in the manner most consistent with accepting in the most compassionate of the sense, especially for the great responsibilities that we all have to feel for the future of new generations.

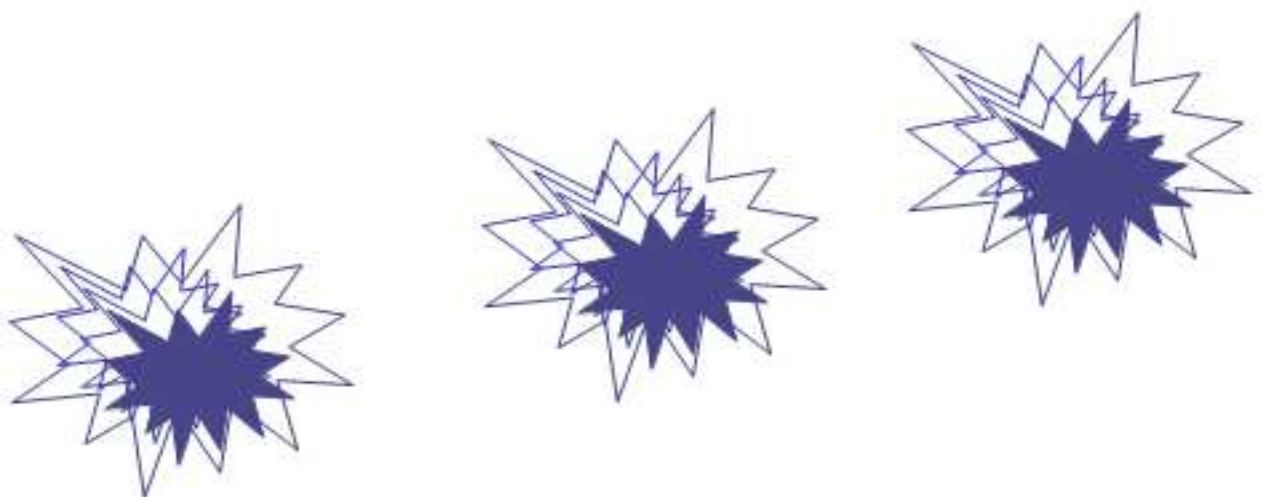
This principle is essential in order to develop good society, because a society that reduces the space of understanding of and solidarity could enter, even subtly and unusual, into a tragic black hole, unfortunately already experienced, and surely, there will be no winners.

I believe these questions are very delicate, and the certitudes are not so obvious: we must face these dilemmas and we cannot hide behind expediency mask, it's science, economics or fickle principles of freedom and autonomy.

I'm thinking of the wonderful Sicilian Cathedral of Monreale, with the vaults decorated with mosaics of a multitude of small pieces between them different, perhaps not perfectly square, but all, in their own way, are participating in the splendor of the religious narrative.

Dr. Lorenzo BERTANI

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Interprofessional Course of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit Aosta, Cheval Blanc Congress Centre - 21 November 2015, Italy

NEW TECHNOLOGIES CHANGE PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT RELATIONSHIP

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Effective doctor-patient communication is a central clinical function in building a therapeutic doctor-patient relationship, which is the heart and art of medicine. The information of the patient, his active involvement in decision-making and effective communication assume in this context an essential role.

The digital revolution has a deep impact on physicians and patients relationship. Over the coming decades, face-to-face patient/doctor contacts have become less common and exchanges between consumers and providers will increasingly be mediated by electronic devices. We are about to see a medical revolution with “little mobile devices” Actually smartphones assist healthcare operators in completing their daily tasks. At the same time online social network «OSNS» are a new potential medium for interactions between physicians and patients that may present both opportunities and problems in patient-doctor relationship.

There are multiple online social networks, but some of the most popular include: Facebook, You Tube, MySpace, Flickr, SlideShare .

Facebook is a popular free social networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues.

You Tube represents the largest video sharing site on the Web. YouTube has instructional videos on every subject, and it is a destination for anyone who wants to make a statement about anything.

MySpace a social networking site that focuses on music, movies, celebrities and games.

Flickr is an image hosting and video hosting website.

SlideShare is a Web 2.0 based slide hosting service, it also provides users the ability to rate, comment on, and share the uploaded content.

Increasingly, consumers engage in health information seeking via the Internet.

Blogs, Social Networks, Forums and Online Health Communities are actually more and more that help to patients and their families to discuss topics and questions related to conditions of chronic disability.

Telling a personal story in the internet is the most innovative instrument used by patients. Storytelling is important to user experience the patient contacts interpersonal Networking and acquires new information. The patient approaches in such a way the Web Community, furthermore the patient feel to be better cured and much more reassured that results in a better and complete self – management.

Narrative is a powerful approach in communication as it emphasizes human connections and

relationships. In this context, the story can play a key role for patients both in acceptance the new condition of disability and restructuring their personality. In the Digital Age a story will be appealing when it generates both empathy because patient recognizes himself in the text and consistent because it tells about real things and inclusive in according to Propp's theory.

At the same time, in online social network «OSNS» patients trust because they find confirmations, find what they find and recognize themselves; because «OSNS» do not contain only news but also people. The OSNS have a better "empathy clinic" than the doctor because patients find online stories that reflect exactly their discomfort. Rarely "I feel, I have" what the doctor says according to the medicine of evidence; very often patients have what somebody else has described online. Finally through OSNs can meet the stranger who presents an unexpected therapy, able to make them feel better. But we must be careful: what about controlling the quality of health websites? The general research without a previous screening increases anxiety and information systems security control is necessary. The Health On the Net Foundation (HON) is a not-for-profit nongovernmental (NGO) organization, headquartered in Geneva (Switzerland). Since 1996, the Foundation allows the web user to judge if she/he can trust the information found. At the same time Medpedia results an evolution of Wikipedia of Medicine that allows patients to diagnose themselves.

The major topics that we have to consider using OSNs are following: physician and patient privacy on social media sites, new hazards for medical professionalism, and ethical issues in social media.

Privacy has many meanings. The most general is freedom from interference or intrusion, the right "to be let alone," Internet users do not want to be left alone; they want to partake in the offerings of the internet and participate in what has become one of their most important social spheres. In the context of the internet, privacy is more abstract, and often misunderstood. A person's health information is acknowledged to be the most sensitive of all personal information, and the ease with which social media retains and spreads information makes it particularly vulnerable. A potential knowledge disparity exists in online physician-patient relationships. Physicians benefit from numerous guidelines and codes of conduct, but patients are less well equipped. Physicians' vigilance in ensuring they do not divulge personal health information without the informed consent of the patient. Professional boundaries help to safeguard the patient-doctor relationship and to establish a framework for an interaction that benefits the patient. However new hazards for medical professionalism must be considered. Physicians may find applying principles for medical professionalism to the online environment challenging in certain contexts. Physicians may not consider the potential impact of their online content on their patients and the public. A momentary lapse in judgment by an individual physician to create unprofessional content online can reflect poorly on the entire profession.

Where Ethics belongs and what is its role? In advising and suggesting users to use correctly and fair the internet. As patients and physicians use social media, there are social, cultural, or individual factors related to such use. Examples include different abilities to access the internet between groups of patients, as well as differences in the comfort level of patients and physicians in engaging in a social media environment. Notably, while social media has demonstrated decreased feelings of isolation and social exclusion, the opposite also occurs: concepts such as "status anxiety", related to anxiety or depression related to social media information shared by friends or colleagues, have indeed been described. There is a demonstrated ease and benefit of using data from social media for research, public health and geographic targeting. Despite the relative ease by which such data can be obtained, physicians are still bound to protect patient privacy. Beyond our focus on physician and public health use on social media, there is also "patient-generated problematic content". In particular, Boyd and co-authors explored the

aspects of the social media affecting the youth population, particularly social media disclosures of mental health disorders (e.g. self-harm and eating disorders) Social media may represent a source of support and encouragement for patients with mental health or behavioral disorders. However, there is a potential hazard that such interactions may encourage participation in negative practices. Currently, there is no easy “legal, technical, or social solution” and further research will be required.

Probably it is the time to take into consideration Theory “Eric Topol” according to which new technological devices are the real means to move from the old to the new medicine. At the same time, it is necessary for policymakers and stakeholders involved to work together to address and develop ethical standards for social media usage.

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Bioscience Ethics – International Perspectives on Human Reproductive Biology Across the Generations (UNESCO Core Curriculum: Lecture/Symposia Details & Links)

Prof. Irina POLLARD

Australian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Module 1: Introduction to Bioscience Ethics & Reproduction

L1.1: Bioscience Ethics & Reproduction

The role of ethics in science and technology are explored using practical applications of reproductive functions in medicine.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HIMFQAEKwbo>

L1.2: Human Origins, Natural Selection & Evolution of Ethics

Traces the evolution of ethical consciousness and relates how ethics impacts on modern science and its applications.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rSVqkVuGPJc>

Module 2: Human Reproduction and Development

L2.1: Fertilization and the Initiation of Development

Provides an overview of human reproduction taking particular note of lifestyles, fertility and the ethics of preconceptional care.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TW1YGbjVC4Q>

L2.2: Development and Placentation: Maternal-Fetal Communication

Traces the evolution of bonding, the establishment of pregnancy, placentation and epigenetic gene regulation heritable down the generations.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MAImCoVWh4s>

L2.3: Patterns of Human Growth

Traces life cycle as defined by biological characteristics such as critical periods during development and factors contributing to intrauterine growth restriction and preterm births.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D7b83ylZOdM>

L2.4: Sex Determination, Brain Sex & Postnatal Personality Development

Traces the foundation of adult sexuality in fetal life and explores the genetics of regular and 'hidden genders'.

YouTube link is as follows:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hcAfMrBDF_U

L2.5: Assisted Reproduction: At the Intersection of Ethics and Social Determination

Experience a realistic simulation of routine medical assisted treatments available to couples seeking fertility assistance at an IVF clinic.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bW0iFX7rTq0>

Module 3: Gender, Sexuality and Social Aspects

L3.1: GL1: Transgendered: A Personal Perspective – Katherine Cummings

Introduces the evolution and wide-ranging bases of the transgendered as lived by an XY woman.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OPSdQRUNP6E>

L3.2: GL2: Gender Diversity – Gina Wilson and Katherine Cummings

Traces current political activism supporting Intersex Rights and acceptance of sexual diversity.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AyWtTaZe0eo>

L3.3: Human Sexuality: Behaviour & Pheromones

Describes the chemistry of attachment, desire, kinship laws and incest.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sMSSHu9r7YI>

L3.4: Sociobiology

Describes the biological basis of social behaviour and fitness enhancing strategies such as sexual triggers and body image.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fpAou13S4c0>

Module 4: Considerations of Effective and Ethical Reproduction

L4.1: Principles of Toxicology & Teratology

Establishes a better understanding of the science of toxicology with special reference to human reproduction.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IM268WpvA18>

L4.2: Substance Abuse & Parenthood

Describes the physiochemical characteristics of drugs, the neuroendocrinology of addiction and socio-political responsibilities.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z8uUnEBOHYg>

L4.3: Fertility Awareness & the Aging Gamete

Causes of human congenital anomalies at birth are investigated from the biological, behavioural and bioethical perspectives.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nsK2ySJBpms>

L4.4: Parental Behaviour & the Neonate

Early developmental patterns and physiological adaptation to extrauterine life are discussed.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gDHY6zwnwbU>

L4.5 Stress and Adaption: Neuroscience & Neuroethics

The biology of stress from the perspectives of sickness and health, happiness and depression, advances in neuroscience and neuroethics are examined.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dbzzNI8ckw4>

Module 5: Sustainable Ethics

5.1: Social Discrimination and Health Disparity Across Generations

Challenges social discrimination and health disparity in general and in contemporary Australia.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LU1xMSp41LY>

L5.2: Population Growth and Economic Dynamics

Provides an overview of economic dynamics, sustainable population growth and modern approaches to fertility regulation.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4gpqXBDGFG0>

L5.3: Human Dominated Ecosystems

Environmental priorities are re-evaluated and the effectiveness of multiple-entry bookkeeping, stewardship of Earth and the Gaia theory are assessed.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uwkRu9mj7LA>

L5.4: Sustainable Peace for a Sustainable Future

Self-sustaining characteristics of the ecology of violence are challenged and whether modern warfare is fitness enhancing or a losing evolutionary strategy is questioned.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DJT4QDRSHAY>

Module 6: Ethics In Society

L6.1: GL3: Policy Papers: The Politics & the Ethics – Jenny Burchmore

Examines the ethical and political dimensions of policy development using case studies in fisheries and water management policy.

YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TIwjQq-b7ml>

L6.2: GL4: Sustainability Indicators – Morgan Pollard

Reviews the bioethical basis of global limits, ecological economics and UN Millennium development Goals.

YouTube link is as follows:

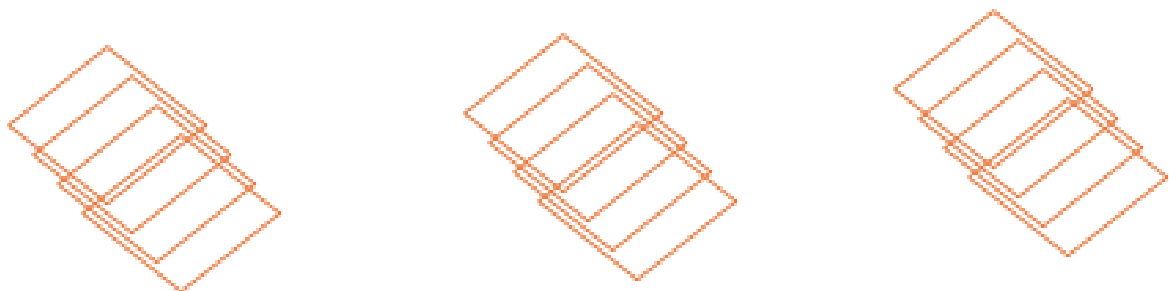
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f_7CzmohBmU

L6.3: GL5: Ethics of Doing Science – Roger Hiller

Provides an integrated view of academic science, industrial science and military science to promote a better understanding of the ethical implications of scientific and technological developments.

YouTube link is as follows:

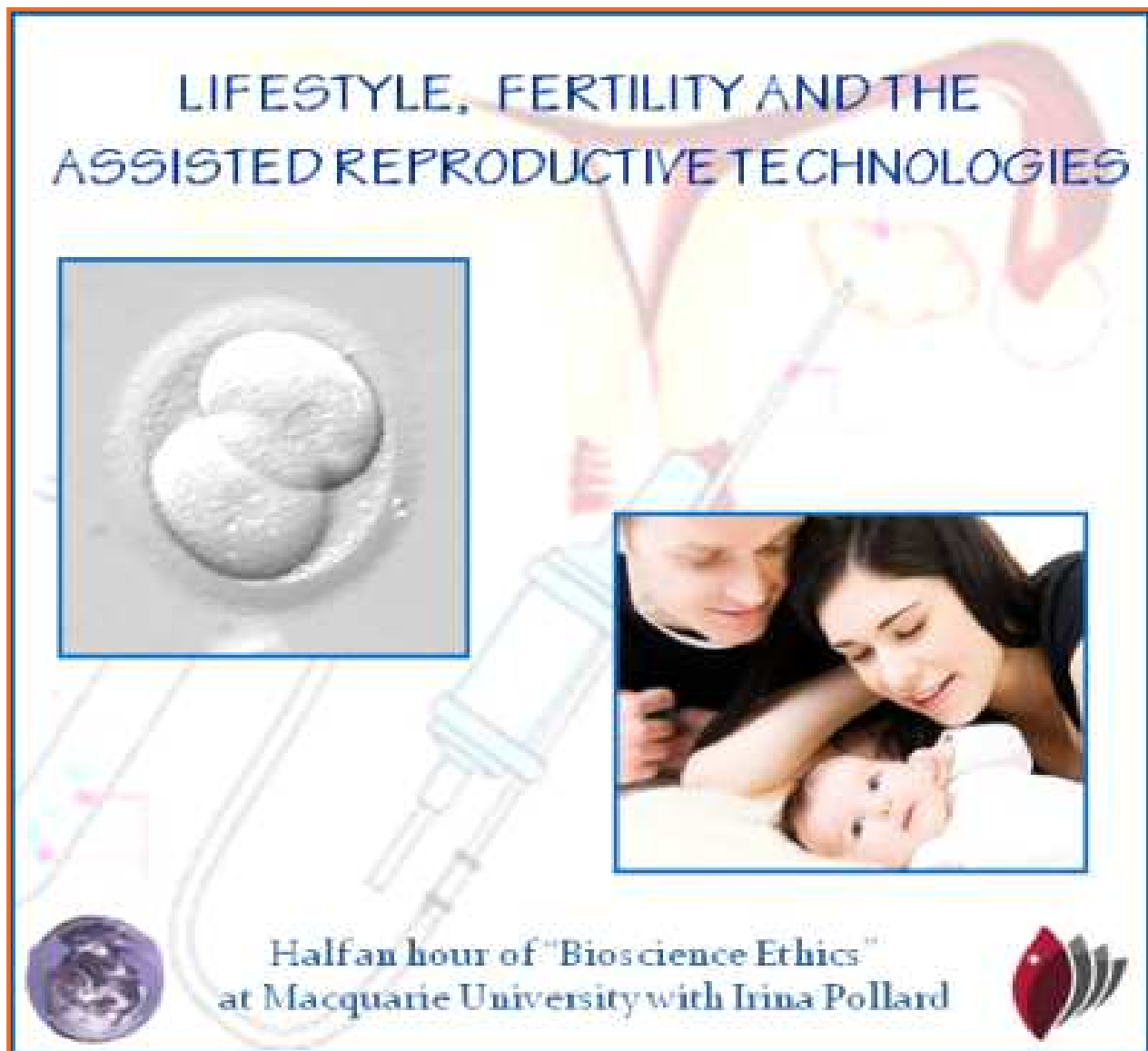
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7iARfSPcTDI>



Movies and Other Resources

Below are two free-to-air public education movies which may be of interest.

“Lifestyle, Fertility and the Assisted Reproductive Technologies” describes how our life choices and reproductive health interrelate across the generations.



YouTube link is as follows:

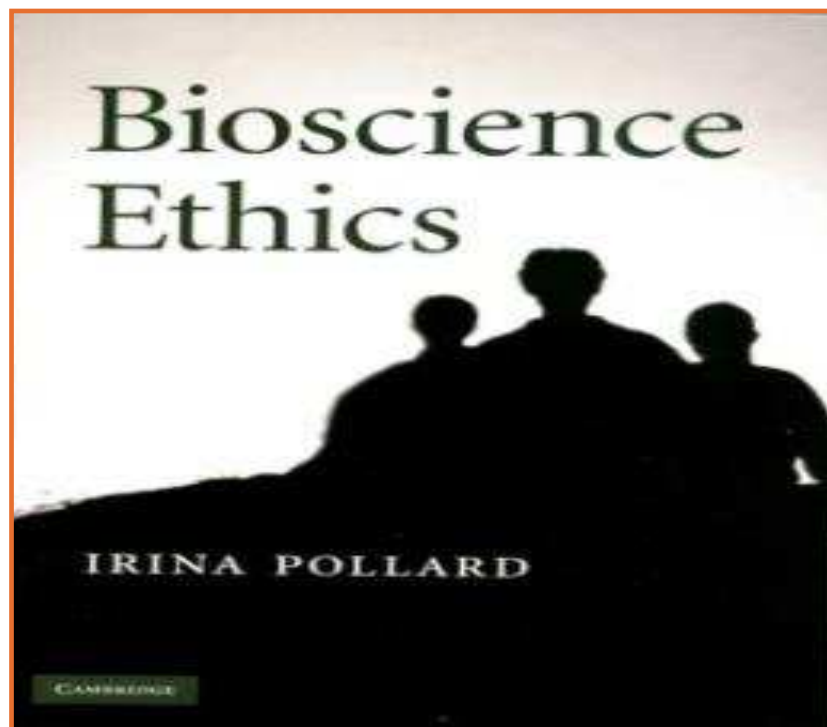
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PE69WMmw8nU>

“Marsupial Reproduction and the Conservation of Endangered Species” challenges human-dominated ecosystems, portrays kangaroos in the wild and presents examples of endangered species and captive breeding programs.



YouTube link is as follows:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bq0xxq49C6Q>



Student text *Bioscience Ethics*, Cambridge University Press, 2009



Research

12th National Conference on Bioethics for schools

Taking care - Bioethical paradigms

4-5 December 2015, Imperia (Italy)

- TWO DAYS FULL OF EVENTS: AN OVERVIEW -

•

The 4th and the 5th of December 2015 it has been held the 12th edition of the National Conference on Bioethics for schools at Imperia, “Fratelli Carli” Convention Hall.

The Conference has been organized by the Italian National Committee for Bioethics (Comitato Nazionale di Bioetica), which is an Institution of the Prime Minister of Italy, in collaboration with the Italian Institute of Bioethics (Istituto Italiano di Bioetica), with the patronage of the University of Genoa, the Province of Imperia, the Municipality of Imperia and the Italian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics.

Many students and teachers from Italy have attended the Conference and have experienced in first person challenges, satisfaction and – why not – difficulties which are part of each Bioethical discussion, because of the thorny themes Bioethics has to deal with.

The Conference started with an Introduction by two Professors of the University of Genoa, Luisella Battaglia, who is also a Member of the Italian National Committee for Bioethics and the Scientific Director of the Italian Institute of Bioethics, and Franco Manti, who is also the General Secretary of the Italian Institute of Bioethics.

After the Introduction, some students from many Regions of Italy have held their speeches in front of the audience composed by other students, teachers, experts in Bioethics, Professors from many Universities and Members of the Italian National Committee for Bioethics. The speeches had been previously prepared by the students in class with the help of their teachers. In addition to their speeches some students also provided many videos, photos and power point presentations. Some students showed an enthusiastic and committed attitude to research and scientific analysis.

This 12th Conference on Bioethics for schools turned out to be a valid and unique way to put in contact youngsters and Bioethics, especially with some themes like *“taking care of yourself, taking care of the others and taking care of the world”*.

After student's speeches there have been held two workshops with the participation of some

Members of the Italian National Committee for Bioethics (Prof. Salvatore Amato, University of Catania; Dr. Agnese Camilli, Coordinator of the Secretary of the Italian National Committee for Bioethics; Prof. Stefano Canestrari, University of Bologna; Prof. Marianna Gensabella, University of Messina) who presented the Italian National Committee for Bioethics to the audience, talking about its history and its organization. At the workshops there were also some experts in Bioethics who talked with the students and the audience about some fundamental questions arisen from the discussion.

Some names of the personalities who took part in the discussion were: Prof. Monia Andreani (University of Urbino; Italian Institute of Bioethics); Dr. Ivana Carpanelli (Italian Institute of Bioethics); Prof. Rosagemma Ciliberti (University of Genoa; Italian Institute of Bioethics); Prof. Michele Schiavone (University of Genoa; Italian Institute of Bioethics) and Prof. Monica Toraldo di Francia (University of Florence; Italian Institute of Bioethics).

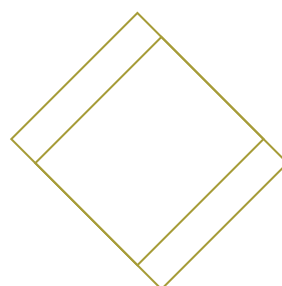
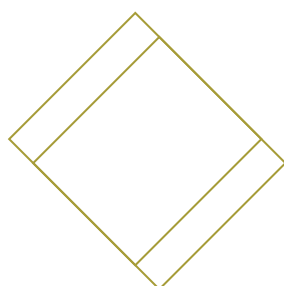
During the Conference it has been presented the pilot project of the “First Syllabus for Youth Bioethics Education” by Dr. Miroslava Vasinova, President of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life and Director of the Italian Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and Prof. Claudio Todesco, Technical coordinator of the project.

It was an opportunity to show teachers and professors a new method to put in contact youngsters and Bioethics, aimed at developing moral sensitiveness and awareness in our “future citizen of the world” starting from the very first school years.

The Syllabus project was born thanks to an idea of Prof. Amnon Carmi, Holder and Head of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa), and it has been realized by the Italian Unit of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics which has coordinated a group of educators and other professionals who prepared a book on Bioethics for children and adolescents. The book is based on the educational methodology of the UNESCO Chair which starts from a real or a concrete case of study and then it clarifies and deeply analyses the Bioethical Principles expressed in the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Right of UNESCO.

The authors have designed and realized some instruments aimed at teaching bioethical principles to students of different ages. They are divided in different units, each unit is dedicated to a different age group: young children (3-5 years), elementary school children (6-10 years), teenagers (11-14 years) and teens (15-19 years). The book is written for teachers and educators and it includes materials such as stories and games and methodological explanations for the use of these materials.

It is available for free on this site: <http://www.unesco-chair-bioethics.org>





BIOETHICS: RESEARCH FROM STUDENTS' POINT OF VIEW

What is extraordinary and unexpected by the experts who have taken part into this Conference is the passion showed by the students and their teachers during the event, plus their bravery accepting challenges and difficulties related to Bioethics discussions, which are always very thorny because of their capability of questioning beliefs and ideas society considers – and sometimes hopes – as immutable.

Thanks to this experience, students and teachers now know how does it feel to be a Bioethics researcher: if it is true that everybody should be free to express his/her opinion about bio-ethical themes which are very near to our everyday lives, it is also true that we have to pay a lot of attention to what we are saying.

This is why even in Bioethics each sentence has to be clarified and supported with a consistent bibliography and materials, as students have learnt during the workshops, where they had to answer to many questions about materials, sites and books they had consulted in class before writing their presentations.

Students talked about many different Bioethical themes in their presentations, such as:

- taking care of yourself as a mean of taking care of the world (High School “Liceo Classico Vi-esseux, Imperia”, presentation on “I care: ethics of care”);
- ethics in sport (High school “Liceo Scientifico E. Fermi, Cantù (CO)”, presentation on “Ethics and Bioethics in Sports. Sport and doping”. During their presentation the students have also presented an online game designed and realized by them in order to teach ethics and fair play in sports);
- bioethical aspects of nutrition (High school “Liceo G. Marconi, San Miniato (PI)”, presentation on “Bioethical aspects of nutrition as a way of taking care of oneself” with a video titled “The ingredients of happiness” which has been appreciated by the audience for its elegance and irony; High Schools “Istituto di Istruzione Superiore “Maurolico”, Messina” and “Liceo Scien-tifico G. Galilei, Spadafora (ME)”, presentation on “Wellness, well-being and obsession”, on eating disorders in adolescence);
- bioethical aspects of taking care of immigrants and refugees (High school “Liceo Statale C. Amoretti, Imperia-Sanremo”, presentation on “Bioethics and immigration policies”; High school “Liceo Classico Chiabrera, Savona”, presentation on “taking care of the immigrant”);
- euthanasia (High school “Liceo Classico e Musicale G. Palmieri, Lecce”, presentation on “The right of a good death”);
- researches on stem cells (High school “IIS Des Ambrois – Oulx, Oulx (TO)”, presentation on “Stem cells. Reflections on possible future therapies”);
- animal and environmental bioethics (High school “Liceo classico, artistico e musicale di Aosta”, presentation on “Taking care of animals and environment”; high school “Istituto Majo

rana-Moncalieri, Torino”, presentation on “Taking care of the world as an ethical obligation towards next generations. Sustainability: being aware to modify our behaviour”; high school “IIS Amaldi- Liceo Scientifico – Scienze applicate - C. Nevio, S. Maria Capua Vetere (CE)”, presentation on “Poisoned Italy: is there any therapy?”);

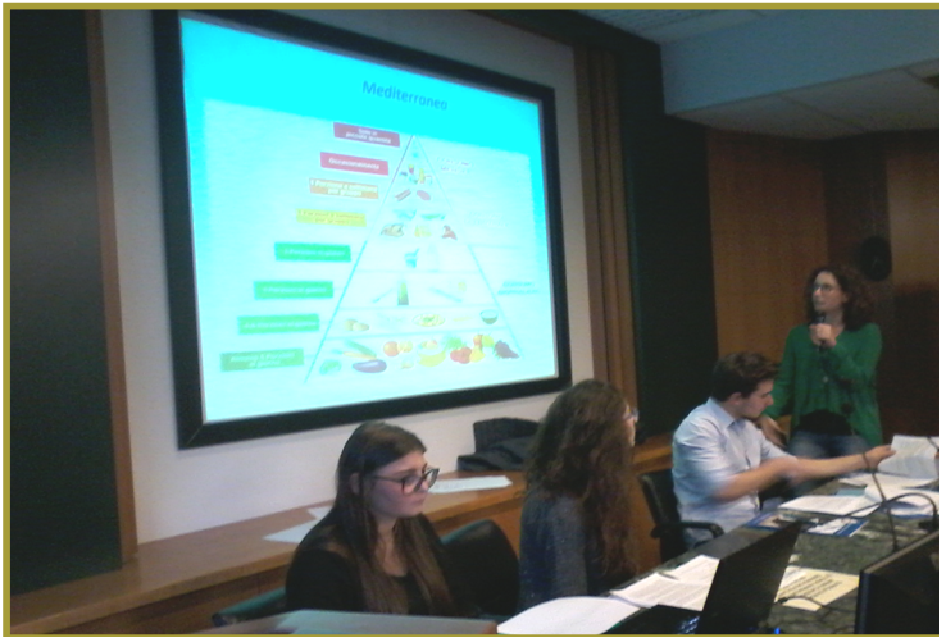
- roboethics (High school “Liceo Scientifico E. Fermi, Genova”, presentation on “Roboethics”). Thanks to students' researches and presentations, there have been many discussions about these topics, especially after the presentation offered by the students of the Liceo Scientifico E. Fermi, Cantù (CO), Class IV-A, accompanied by their teacher, Prof. Nadia Battazzoli. The audience appreciated their game about fairness in sports called: “the fair-play game”, which is available for free here <https://scratch.mit.edu/projects/59184800/>



With their presentation students have showed a new and productive way to talk about sports which goes beyond the superficiality associated with its spectacular aspects and is capable of talking about the ethical and moral aspects of each athletic challenge.

Stela Berhami, Gemma Bruni, Arianna Falchi, Eleonora Macchi, Camilla Salvadori, Matteo Santini, Sara Cau, Giulia Dinitrio, Giulia Galeone and Jaslykim Ringor study at the High School “Liceo G. Marconi di San Miniato (PI)”, and during the Conference they have presented their work coordinated by their teachers, Prof. Gabriella Boldrini, Rosa Cinzia Cino and Graziella Maltinti on the “Bioethical aspects of nutrition as a way of taking care of oneself”. They provided the public with an analysis of the cultural aspects of the food in different countries, then spoke about different kinds of diet (Mediterranean, Vegetarian, Vegan) and, at the end, they talked about the psychological and social aspects of food and nutrition. The students underlined the risks of a society like ours, which imposes a false, conventional and impossible ideal of

beauty: the risk is that people start to develop eating disorders in order to reach this ideal.



Student Manuela Mastroeni from High School “Istituto di Istruzione Superiore “Maurolico”, Messina” presented a relation on “Wellness, well-being and obsession” in which it is described the dual relationship between beauty and well-being and the concept of “beautiful and healthy body”, which is related to History and fashion trends. The student claimed that Bioethical aspects of nutrition have to be analyzed in order to safeguard the psychological and physical well-being of people, then she underlined the difficulties experienced by many teenagers when mass media and social networks convey the idea that “a beautiful body is a skinny body” and that it is necessary to look like photoshopped V.I.P. even in the real world in order to be beautiful and then accepted by the peers.



Class III-C of the High school “Liceo Classico Chiabrera, Savona”, accompanied by their teacher

Prof. Gloria Bardi, presented a research which connects the thorny problem of refugees and immigration with the Bioethics. Students tried to answer to this difficult question: what does it mean taking care of a person who does not know our culture nor share our values and who had to face the cultural shock of leaving his/her Country and moving to a totally different one?

Stem cells and the bioethical implications of their use in new therapies have been the topic of the presentation of the students Sofia Perini and Michele Pejrolo from Class IV-S of High School "IISS Des Ambrois – Oulx (TO)", accompanied by their teacher Prof. Giulia Piovano. Students tried to answer to some questions related to this topic and then asked to bioethics experts from the audience to help them in their research. Some of the questions were: if stem cells represent a big promise for future medicine and therapies because they could be able to cure diseases like Alzheimer, Parkinson, cancers, etc., how can we find a solution to the several moral dilemmas which arise from the use of stem cell in research? Is it morally acceptable using and/or producing human embryos in order to have stem cells for the research? Is therapeutic cloning morally acceptable? Is it morally acceptable the commercialization and the production of stem cells?

After the discussion, students discovered that in Bioethics there is not the "right" answer to a question and that sometimes an "unanimous consent" is unreachable, but it is worth continuing discussing in order to be aware of the problems we may face in our everyday future life.



Antonino Romano and Nicole Mesturino from High school "Istituto Majorana-Moncalieri, Torino - indirizzo di scienze applicate", accompanied by their teacher Prof. Maria Carmela Dicuzzo, talked about the importance of taking care of the environment as an ethical obligation towards next generations. The sustainability of human life on Earth is possible only if we be

come aware of our impact on nature and modify consequently our behaviour. During their presentation the students talked about the development of a new discipline known as “Environmental Bioethics” and then described some “green” and renewable resources which could represent the future of our Science.



Environmental bioethics has also been part of the presentation by Matteo D'Addio and Sofia Maria Ferraro, from Class V-F of the High school “IIS Amaldi- Liceo Scientifico – Scienze applicate - C. Nevio, S. Maria Capua Vetere (CE)”, accompanied by their teacher, Prof. Annamaria Esposito.



Their presentation on “Poisoned Italy”, which has been about some Italian ecological disasters and scandals and their consequences on the health of human beings, animals and environment. The students offered a complete and very precise overview of many Italian sites at risk, like ILVA in Taranto, “Terra dei Fuochi” in Campania, an Italian Region where mafia has been systematically destroyed one of the most beautiful places in the world hiding all sort of waste (even radioactive waste) under the ground, causing tumors, cancers and many diseases to the adjacent population, ETERNIT in Casale Monferrato, STOPPANI in Cogoletto. Then they talked about scandals and judiciary inquiries related to these sites and claimed that the only way to stop our self-destruction is taking care of the environment and starting policies aimed at safeguarding citizen's health: this is the moral obligation of our age.

At the end of these two days totally dedicated to the research from students' point of view, there was the presentation on Roboethics, the ethics applied at the use of robots in medical therapies.

Alessandro Cingolani and Simone Traverso, from Class V-E of High school “Liceo Scientifico E. Fermi, Genova”, accompanied by their teacher, Prof. Giovanni Masidda, have captured the attention of the audience showing some animal-like robots used in therapies for people affected by relational disorders, like elders or autistics. One of these robots is PARO, a little seal-like interactive robot, which can be used to help patients who cannot be in contact with real animals or even with other people due to their disease.

Students have then showed some “exoskeletons”, devices that can substitute missing arms and/or legs in patients, to help them in their everyday life.

A moral question related to these kind of devices is: how can we distinguish from devices used for therapies which are so morally acceptable and devices used to enhance a human being and so morally unacceptable?



Hopefully, discussions and debates arisen from students' presentations did not end with the conclusion of the Conference: presumably they would continue at home, at school, with parents, friends and teachers.



People at the Conference have learnt that in Bioethics – as in real life – nothing is taken for granted and everything can suddenly happen or change. Our aim as citizen of the World is continuing talking about these themes, trying to find acceptable and shared solutions respecting the differences and the peculiarities of each of us.

Isotta BURLIN

Ph.D. in Bioethics and European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life expert



AN ANALYTIC STUDY ON THE SOCIAL APPROACH TOWARDS ABORTION IN ALBANIA DURING THE PERIOD 1998-2004

The quintessential topic of abortion in today's society constitutes an important area for bioethics studies. Besides the highly articulated medical and legal implications of this complex phenomenon, it is of paramount importance to identify the elements that may condition the perception (acceptance or rejection) of the Albanian society towards abortion. In order to better understand the social dynamics of abortion in Albania, the Albanian Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) analyzed surveys conducted in 1998 and 2004 by the Faculty of Social Sciences with the aim to reveal how the Albanian society perceives the problematics related to abortion under the influence of economic, cultural and religious factors.

The R. Inglehart's analysis regarding the two dimensions of cross cultural variation in the world was used to explain the data collected from the two enquires conducted in national rank (1998 and 2004). According to this system, Albania society ranks on the survival (good salary, stable job, personal security etc.) and traditional (family, religion, national culture, non-justification of abortion, refusal of euthanasia and suicide etc.) elements.

A complex hypothesis was factorized into three simple hypothesis that connect the social acceptance of abortion to each of the three factors. These three simple hypothesis enabled the deduction of theoretical predictions of implications of conditional type.

Hypothesis 1 predicted a correlation between the indicators of economic development (income per capita, economic satisfaction, employment and economic concern) and social acceptance of abortion; it consisted of indicators that correlate the degree of social acceptance of abortion to the economic development (income per capita, GDP, employment, and economic concern) by administrative regions. However, it had a problematic result that did not allow to consider it neither confirmed nor unconfirmed. Results obtained by enquires conducted in 1998 and 2004 revealed that social acceptance of abortion was conditioned neither by income per capita, nor economic satisfaction, but conditioned by employment rate and economic concern. Its review requires a deeper scientific inquiry process, which probably will have to consider the interaction of economic factors with other cultural factors associated with traditional character in the past but also the present of the Albanian society. It is known that traditional societies, whether those with low levels of economic development, as is the Albanian society, for religious reasons, living patriarchal culture are against the acceptance of abortion. In some of them it can be considered as one of the social taboos. These are some of the reasons that justify a more in-depth study of the reasons why economic factors are not decisive in social attitude towards the phenomenon of abortion.

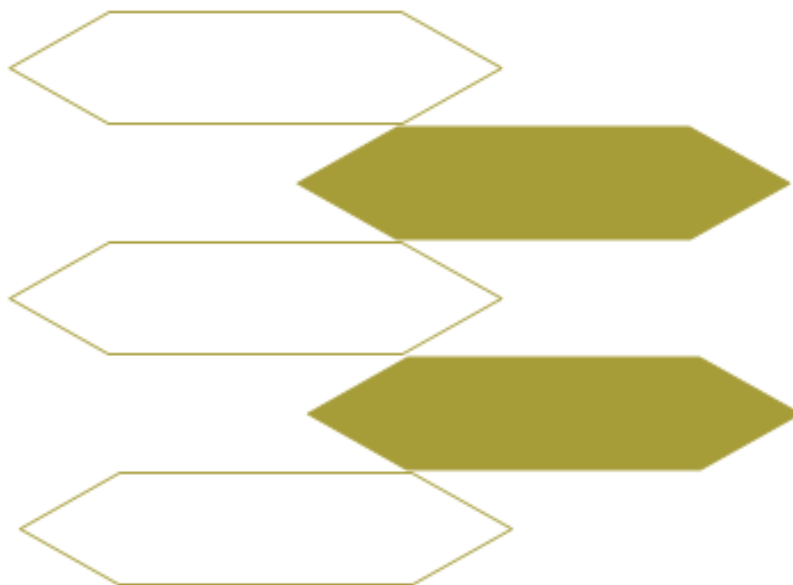
Hypothesis 2 consisted of indicators that correlate the degree of social acceptance of abortion to the cultural development (education, Inglehart's indicator of subjective wealth, and birth rate) by regions. Results obtained from surveys conducted in 1998 and 2004 supported hypothesis 2, revealing the correlation between social acceptances of abortion to the level of cultural development; the higher the level of cultural development (high level of education, high level of subjective wealth and low level of birth rate) of a region, the higher the degree of social acceptance of abortion.

Hypothesis 3 consisted of indicators that correlate the degree of social acceptance of abortion to religious practices (religious influence in the family, expression of fear of God, and compliance of religious percepts in the daily life) by regions. As predicted by hypothesis 3, social ac-

ceptance of abortion in Albania is inversely correlated by the degree of religious practices; the higher the level of degree of religious practices, the lower the social acceptance of abortion. The analysis of our data, based on two surveys conducted in 1998 and 2004, revealed that the social acceptance of abortion in Albanian is positively correlated to a higher economic level, a higher cultural level and a lower degree of religious influence.

It could be important for a better understanding of the results of this research study to highlight the fact that the period 1998-2004 marks a second step of the developing Albanian society after the first period of post-communist era, which is characterized by an increasing, even though still fragile, social stability. Furthermore, it might be helpful to remind that the referring period of time follows the law of December 7, 1995 which fully legalized the abortion in Albania. In a context of a legalized phenomenon the indicators of the research study might acquire a further predictive value.

The conclusions of this research project will be published soon in an international Bioethic Journal.



Publications

Human Germline Modification—A Missing Link

Gabriele WERNER—FELMAYER* and Carmel SHALEV

****** Ao. Univ.Dr., Division of Biological Chemistry, Biocenter, and Bioethics Network Ethucation, Austrian unit of the International Network, UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa), Medical University Innsbruck, Austria

******the founding head of the Department for Reproduction and Society at the International Center for Health, Law and Ethics, Haifa University, Israel

American Journal of Bioethics 15 (12), 49-51, 2015, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15265161.2015.1103810>

In this paper we challenge the idea of editing the human germline with the CRISPR/Cas9 technology which some think is an appropriate tool to eradicate human genetic disorders and also to 'enhance' humans. Proponents of introducing such a form of human bioengineering overlook, among other important issues, the cost for the women involved. Medically assisted reproduction is a prerequisite for this application of gene editing and women are needed as providers of bioresources (ovulation, impregnation, gestation, and birth). Nevertheless, they are absent from the ethical debate in a way that is characteristic for other biomedical technologies that use body materials from women as well, such as establishing human stem cell lines. We call for a more nuanced understanding of ethics in the context of this novel technology.





Manipal Unit - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) Quarterly Report Oct-Dec 2015

Publications

The following students and faculty published articles in The Global Bioethics Enquiry Vol 3 Oct 2015

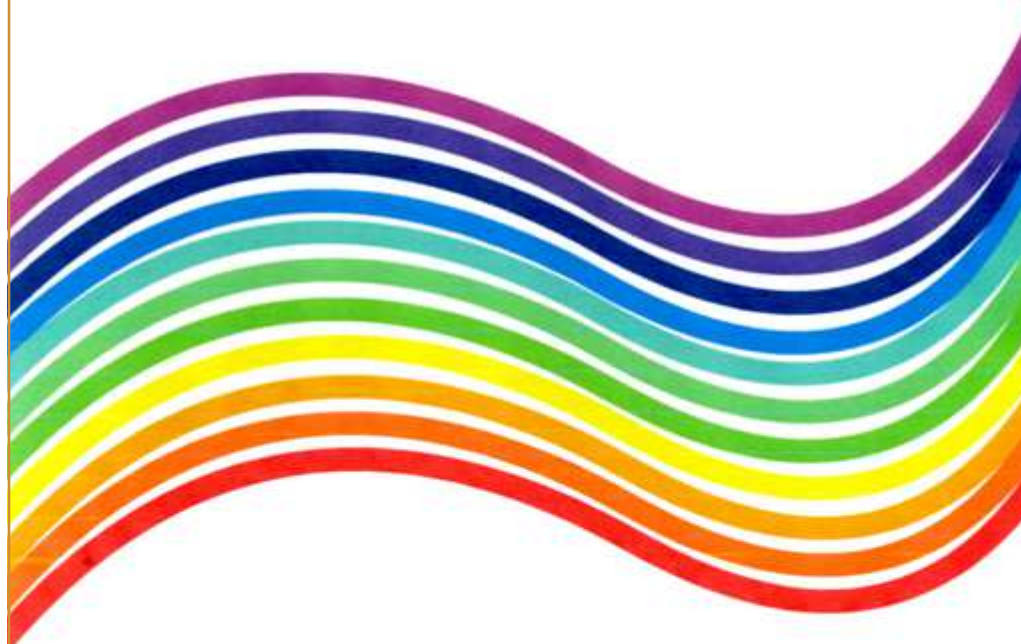
1. Rohit S Jain, 5th semester, 2nd MBBS - The Doctor and the digital age: Ethics of eMedicine
2. Hannah Elizabeth Mathew, 4th semester, 2nd MBBS - A student's thoughts on Ethics in Medical education'
3. Dr. Russell D'Souza & Dr. Mary Mathew – Editorial, Medical Education and Ethics

Activities

Dr. Mary Mathew, Dr. Swati Sharma, Dr. Vikram Palimar, Dr. Stanley Mathew & Dr. Joseph Thomas members of the Manipal unit were resource faculty for the Certificate Course in Bioethics conducted by CDSA, Manipal University and TMA Pai Endowment Chair

THE FIRST SYLLABUS

for
Youth Bioethics Education

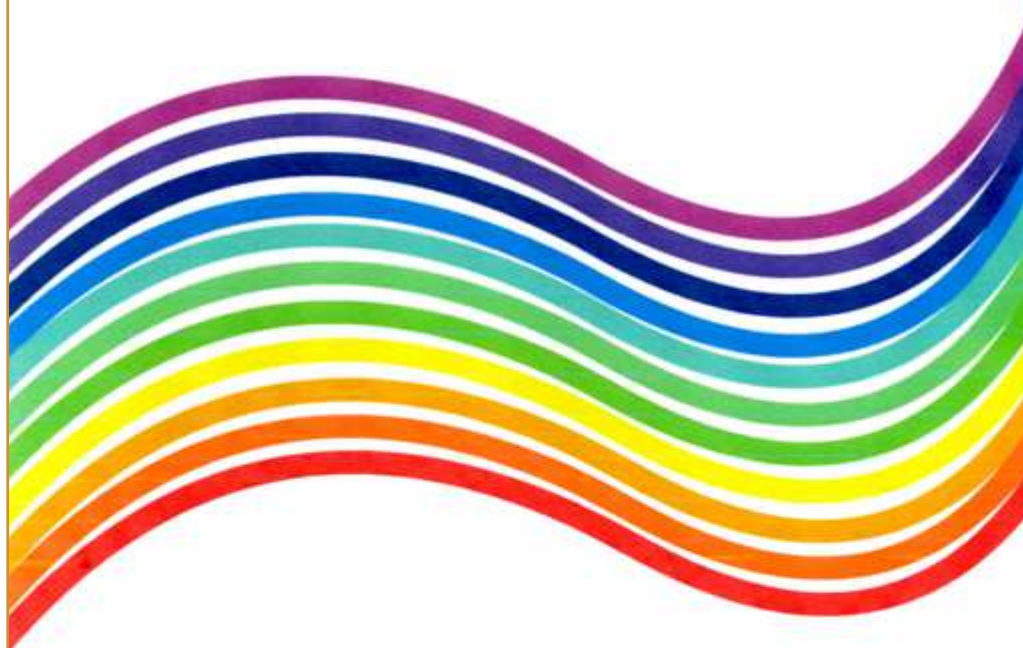


UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics
(Haifa)

SEPTEMBER 2015

Il Primo Syllabus

per
l'insegnamento della Bioetica
ai giovani



NOVEMBER 2015

We announce you the publication of the Italian version of the First Syllabus for Youth Bioethics Educations on the Chair's website.

Moreover, in the next issue of the Newsletter, we will dedicate a particular section to the Syllabus, in order to collect

- the translation of the First Syllabus in other languages
- the comments of the Units about their experiences in training of the First Syllabus among different schools of their own countries

Events

3T Plus E bioethics training Haryana State Nodal Centre At UHS Rothak

75 Teaching Faculty from 15 colleges and deemed Universities Participated with establishment of UNESCO Bioethics Units in all the colleges planned with introducing of the Bioethics.

An outstanding Accredited 3T Plus E Bioethics Training Course for Medical and Dental Teacher Faculty was held at the O.P. Sharma University of Health Sciences Rothak Haryana as part of the Association of Indian Health Science Universities – UNESCO Chair in Bioethics program. 75 senior teaching faculty as participants from 15 colleges and deemed universities completed successful assessment requirements. Honourable Vice Chancellor of O.P. Sharma University of Health Sciences Rothak Haryana Dr OP Kalra along with Dr Russell D'Souza Head Asia Pacific UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Australia participated in the training teaching faculty along with the distinguished national faculty overseen by Head Indian National Program, Dr Mary Mathew lead by Prof Dr Payal Bansal National Training Faculty and 3T Plus E Course coordinator Prof Dr Pradeep Borde with national faculty members Dr Prasad Pandit Colonel Professor Dr Derek Dsouza, Dr Shivani Bansal. The Valedictory lecture was delivered by the Executive Director National Board of Examinations Delhi Dr Bipin Batra The Honourable Vice Chancellor O P Kalra UHS presided over the August Certificate presentation ceremony with Asia Pacific, Head Dr Russell D'Souza and Executive Director DNB Delhi Dr Bipin Batra.

PROGRAM

संथन

हेल्थ यूनिवर्सिटी में बायो एथिक्स पर दूसरे दिन भी डॉक्टरों को पढ़ाया पाठ

मरीज के साथ बनाएं भावनात्मक रिश्ता : डॉ. डिसूजा

रोहताक | यूएसए से आए डॉ. रूसैल डिसूजा ने कहा कि चिकित्सकों को मरीज से बातचीत करते हुए भावनात्मकता के साथ उससे पेश आना चाहिए और उसको अहसास करवाया जाए कि वह उसके दर्द को समझ रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि यदि मरीज डॉक्टर को अपने साथ जुड़ा हुआ पाता है तो मरीज आधा ठीक महसूस करता है और कभी भी झगड़े की नीबट नहीं आती। डॉ. रूसैल ने कहा कि मरीज को जब हम कुछ समझाते हैं तो उस समय हमारे हाव-भाव भी काफी मायने रखते हैं, ऐसे में हमें स्थिति के हिसाब से इनका ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

यूनेस्को बाँयो एथिक्स एशिया पसिफिक डिविजन हाईफा व पंडित भगवत दयाल शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान के साझे प्रयास से डेंटल कालेज के ओडिटोरियम में 3टी प्लस ई ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम इन बाँयोएथिक्स फॉर मेडिकल एंड डेंटल टीचर प्रोग्राम



बायोएथिक्स कार्यशाला में आई यूनेस्को की टीम के साथ कुलपति डॉ. ओपी कालरा व अन्य।

चल रहा है। प्रोग्राम के दूसरे दिन एशिया चेंबर हेड डॉ. रूसैल डिसूजा ने इमोशनल इंटेलिजेंस पर डॉक्टरों को जागरूक किया। डॉ. शिवानी बंसल ने बताया कि किसी भी मरीज का इलाज करते हुए उसकी बीमारी व पूर्ण इलाज के बारे में जानकारी देनी चाहिए, खासतौर पर सर्जिकल आपरेशन के दौरान होने वाली पूर्ण प्रक्रिया के बारे में विस्तार से बताना चाहिए और उसके खतरों के बारे में आगाह करना चाहिए।

डॉ. बंसल ने कहा कि हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि मरीज को उसकी भाषा में ही समझाया जाए, विशेषतौर पर कम पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को।

डॉ. पायल बंसल ने बताया कि छात्रों को स्नातक व स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर ही गलत व्यवसायों से दूर रहने की नैतिक शिक्षा दी जाएगी। उन्होंने बताया कि मानव शोध करने के लिए इंडियन काउंसिल ऑफ मेडिकल रिसर्च ने गाइडलाइन बनाई है,

यह रहे मौजूद

इस अवसर पर कुलपति डॉ. ओपी कालरा, कुलसचिव डॉ. सरला हुड्डा, पीजीआईडीएस के प्राचार्य डॉ. संजय तिवारी, डॉ. एससी नरुला, डॉ. विकास कक्कड़, डॉ. परमजीत गिल, डॉ. राकेश भितल और डॉ. वरुण अरोड़ा सहित दर्जनों डॉक्टर उपस्थित रहे।

जिन्हें हर चिकित्सक को अनुसरण करना चाहिए। बच्चों, गर्भवती स्त्रियाँ और वृद्ध लोगों का विशेषतौर पर ध्यान रखते हुए इलाज करना चाहिए। इस कोर्स के सह-कोर्डिनेटर डेंटल कालेज डॉ. आरके शर्मा ने बताया कि कोर्स के तीसरे दिन विभिन्न विभागों एनाटमी, फिजियोलोजी, बाँयोकेमिस्ट्री, पैथोलोजी, माइक्रोबायोलोजी व फॉरेंसिक मेडिसिन में एथिक्स से संबंधित नियमों के बारे में चर्चा की जाएगी।

हेल्थ यूनिवर्सिटी में डॉक्टरों को पढ़ाएंगे नैतिकता का पाठ

प्रदेश के 10 मेडिकल कॉलेजों में भी खोली जाएगी बायो एथिक्स की यूनिट

रमल पंजा | रोहतक

डॉक्टरों और मरीजों के बीच आए दिन होने वाले विवादों की फेहरिस्त लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। ऐसे में इनके बीच का तालमेल सुधारने के लिए डॉक्टरों को बायो एथिक्स का पाठ पढ़ाया जाएगा। यूनेस्को की ओर से इसके लिए पंडित बीडी शर्मा हेल्थ विश्वविद्यालय में नोडल सेंटर फॉर बायो एथिक्स खोला जाएगा। इसके अलावा प्रदेश के 10 मेडिकल कॉलेजों में भी इसकी यूनिट स्थापित की जाएगी।

यह खुलासा विशेष बातचीत में यूनेस्को के एशिया पॅसिफिक प्रोग्राम के चेयर हेड डॉ. रमल डिमुज ने किया। वे सोमवार को पंडित बीडी शर्मा हेल्थ विवि में तीन दिवसीय वर्कशॉप में बतौर कोर्स डायरेक्टर यूएसए से पहुंचे। बता दें कि महाराष्ट्र और लखनऊ के किंग जॉर्ज मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी के बाद अब हरियाणा के पंडित बीडी शर्मा हेल्थ साइंस विश्वविद्यालय रोहतक में भी बायो एथिक्स का पाठ पढ़ाया जाएगा।



डॉ. रमल डिमुज, यूनेस्को एशिया पॅसिफिक कार्यक्रम

डॉक्टरों के पाठ्यक्रम में होगा शामिल

डॉ. डिमुज ने बताया कि यहाँ से समयानुसार वर्कशॉप लगाकर बायो एथिक्स पढ़ाया जाएगा ताकि डॉक्टर मरीज को एक वस्तु न समझकर उसे एक मनुष्य के तौर पर बर्ताव करें। रिसर्च और इलाज के दौरान डॉक्टरों को किन एथिक्स का पालन करना चाहिए, यह सब पीपल कोर्स में शामिल होगा। यूनेस्को की ओर से मेडिकल छात्रों को यह ज्ञान पाठ्यक्रम में पढ़ाया जाएगा। इस पाठ्यक्रम में 15 नैतिक सिद्धांतों के साथ शैक्षणिक व कानूनी जानकारी और बिस्तर पर पड़े मरीज से व्यवहार को शामिल किया गया है। उदाहरण के तौर पर निस्तान दंपतियों को डॉक्टर कई बार बिना इलाज करवाए इन विट्रो फर्टिलाइजेशन (आईवीएफ) की वसीहत देते हैं। यह बायो एथिक्स के खिलाफ है। आईवीएफ की सलाह देने से पहले डॉक्टरों को सुरक्षित गर्भधारण के दूसरे सर्टिफिकेट लैबों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए।

हेल्थ विवि के दो डॉक्टर बने नेशनल ट्रेनर : डेंटल कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल डॉ. संजय तिवारी ने बताया कि हेल्थ विवि में बायो एथिक्स नोडल सेंटर, हरियाणा बनने के बाद दो वरिष्ठ डॉक्टरों को नेशनल ट्रेनर बनाया गया है। इसके लिए ईएनटी के सीनियर प्रोफेसर डॉ. विकास कक्कड़ और डेंटल कॉलेज में प्रोफेसर डॉ. अरुण शर्मा को चुन गया है। अब इन दोनों डॉक्टरों की ओर से देशभर के मेडिकल संस्थानों में जाकर बायो एथिक्स का पाठ पढ़ाया जाएगा।

बढ़ रहा है डॉक्टरों पर वर्कलोड

एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक देश में 1217 लोगों पर मात्र एक डॉक्टर तैनात है जबकि देश में औपचारिक तौर पर 9 लाख डॉक्टर पंजीकृत हैं। इनमें से काम करने वालों की संख्या 6 से साढ़े 6 लाख के करीब है। देश में 480 मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं। सबसे ज्यादा डॉक्टरों की फौज महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु की ओर से तैयार की जाती है। वर्कलोड लगातार बढ़ रहा है और इसके कारण हर साल डॉक्टर और मरीज के बीच 1250 से ज्यादा विवाद होते हैं। फिलहाल देश में चार लाख डॉक्टरों की जरूरत है। भारत में हर साल 1500 डॉक्टर ही तैयार होते हैं।

पाठ्यक्रम में उटी पर जोर

वर्कशॉप में उटी यानि ट्रेनिंग, टीचिंग और ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। यानि प्रशिक्षण, शिक्षण और एथिक्स का अदान-प्रदान शामिल किया गया है।

डॉक्टर और मरीज के बीच मूल्यों को समझने से थमेंगे विवाद

भास्कर न्यून | रोहतक

यूनेस्को बायो एथिक्स एशिया पॅसिफिक डिजिटल हब व पंडित बीडी शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान के साझे प्रयास से चल रहे तीन दिवसीय 3 टी प्लस ई ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम इन बायो एथिक्स फॉर मेडिकल एंड डेंटल टीचर प्रोग्राम का बुधवार को समापन हो गया। कार्यक्रम के अंत में सभी प्रतिभागियों को सर्टिफिकेट देकर सम्मानित किया गया।

कुलपति डॉ. ओपी कालरा ने नैतिकता और व्यावसायिकता विषय पर व्याख्यान देते हुए कहा कि समय के साथ समाज में मूल्यों की गिरावट आई है। एमपीआई की ओर से एथिक्स पर गाइडलाइंस दी गई थी। जो मौखिक तौर पर छात्रों को बताई जाती थीं, परंतु अस्पतालों में फिर भी मरीज और चिकित्सकों के बीच

इलाज को लेकर कहासुनी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए बायो एथिक्स को स्नातक व स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल करने का कदम उठाया गया है। डॉ. कालरा ने बताया कि जहाँ नैतिकता की बात करते हैं तो इसमें जैव नैतिकता, व्यापार, पर्यावरण, सामाजिक, संगठनात्मक, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की नैतिकता शामिल है, जबकि जैव नैतिकता मेडिकल फ़िल्ड से संबंधित है, जिसमें नैदानिक, शोध, संसाधन, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य व नर्सिंग एथिक्स शामिल हैं। डॉ. कालरा ने कहा कि उन्हें पूरी उम्मीद है कि इस तीन दिवसीय प्रोग्राम से यहां आए चिकित्सकों को कामों कुछ सीखने को मिला होगा, जिसके बाद वे अपने-अपने कॉलेजों में जाकर अन्य फैकल्टी व छात्रों को बायो एथिक्स के बारे में पूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करेंगे।



कार्यक्रम में मौजूद लोगों को संबोधित करते हुए वक्ता।

गोष्ठी में सुझाव लिए

बायो एथिक्स को किस प्रकार एम्बेड्डेड व बैंडीएस पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाए, इस बारे में गोष्ठी कर सभी के सुझाव लिए गए। एम्बेड्डेड के कार्यकारी निदेशक डॉ. विपिन वरा ने कहा कि एथिक्स, प्रोफेसरियल एंड मेडिकल एजुकेशन विभाग पर व्याख्यान दिया। इस अवसर पर डॉ. रमल डिमुज, कुलपति डॉ. ओपी कालरा, कुलसचिव डॉ. सरत हुड्डा, पीजीआईएस के प्रचार्य डॉ. संजय तिवारी, डॉ. विपिन वरा, डॉ. विकास कक्कड़, डॉ. अरुण शर्मा, डॉ. राकेश तिलाल सहित दर्जनों डॉक्टर उपस्थित रहे।

रोल प्ले के माध्यम से डॉक्टर व मरीज के व्यवहार का विश्लेषण

डॉ. परमल वंश ने बताया कि आज कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रतिभागियों द्वारा रोल प्ले के माध्यम से डॉक्टर व मरीज कक्कर ओपीडी में होने वाले व्यवहार के बारे में विश्लेषण किया गया कि किस तरह से मरीज की व्यक्तिगत, गोपनीयता व स्वसत्ता का ध्यान रखा जाए। बायो कैमिस्ट्री विभाग से डॉ. श्रिमी राख ने प्रयोगशालाओं से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों, जिसमें जंघों का व्यवसायीकरण एवं प्रयोगशालाओं का एकीकरण के बारे में बात की। डॉ. परमल वंश ने डॉ. वरुण अरोड़ा ने रोल प्ले के द्वारा एचआईवी एड्स से संबंधित मुद्दों पर विशेष तौर से जोर देते हुए बताया कि समाज में एचआईवी से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति के जीवन में किस तरह की समस्याएं व मनसिक उन्नत-पुनर्न होत हैं और भावी डॉक्टर होने के रूप में क्या-क्या जिम्मेदारियां निभानी चाहिए। कार्यक्षेत्र में यह भी दर्शाया गया कि ओपीडी में आने वाले मरीज के सामने किन-किन बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए, जिसमें क्रोध, मजक, मेबड़ल का उपयोग, अश्लील का संपर्क आदि का मरीज पर होने वाले असर को दर्शाया।

Bioethical Discussions and Deliberations

STUDENT WING Father Muller Medical Collage

*This is the third time the Student's Wing will be organising this event.
Three students will be giving a talk on three various bioethical issues.
Each speaker will talk for 7 minutes and will be moderated by an esteemed
Doctor of the college.*

Andrea (MBBS 2013) will be talking on "The Trolley Problem"

Moderator: Dr Rakesh Rai, Head of the Unit of Surgery.

Rayna (MBBS 2015) will be talking on "Surrogacy."

Moderator : Dr Udaykumar, Medical Superintendent.

Vijay Allan Inbanathan (MBBS 2013) will be talking on

"Genetic Control Embryos"

Moderator : Dr Nagesh KR, Head of the department of Forensic Medicine.

Venue: Decennial Hall,
Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore
Time: 4PM

Gabriel Ernest
President
Bioethics – Students Wing
Father Muller Medical Collage
Mangalore – 575002.
Mobile: +91-7795998955
Email: gabrielernest1994@gmail.com



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

Cordially invites faculty and students for

STUDENT TALKS

By

Dr. Anshul Singh

Assistant Professor, Department of Radiation Oncology, KMC, Manipal

On

Ethics of Cancer Care - Where do we start?

Date : Friday 9th October, 2015

Venue : Gd, Ground floor, Interact Building

Time : 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Dr. Mary Mathew
Chair, Manipal Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Dr. Vikram Palimar
Secretary, Manipal Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics



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

Cordially invites faculty and students for

STUDENT TALKS

By

Priya Pai

3rd Semester, MBBS

On

“Baby Gammy & the Ethics of Surrogacy”

Date : Friday 16th October, 2015

Venue : Gd, Ground floor, Interact Building

Time : 4:45 PM – 6:00 PM

Dr. Mary Mathew
Head, Manipal Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Dr. Swati Sharma
Head, Student Wing
Manipal Unit

Dr. Vikram Palimar
Secretary, Manipal Unit
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

NEXT EVENTS

FRANCE



International Congress: Complementary Therapies, Nancy – France, 27-29 May 2016

FINE (European Federation of Educators in Nursing Science) is a partner in the Congress and we all invite you to share your skills. A parallel session will be included especially for FINE members. Calls for abstracts are available on the site below www.congres-therapiescomplementaires.org



ITALY



THE MEDICAL PROFESSION: ETHICAL AND LEGAL DILEMMAS

European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

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DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE BIOMEDICHE AVANZATE
SEZIONE DI MEDICINA LEGALE
DIPARTIMENTO DI GIURISPRUDENZA

**La PROFESSIONE MEDICA:
DILEMMI ETICI e GIURIDICI**

**25-26
gennaio
2016**

NAPOLI
Via Comunale Margherita, 482
CEINGE - Biotechnologie Avanzate
Centro Congressi

Comitato scientifico
ed organizzatore:
Claudio Buccelli
Amnon Carmi
Miroslava Vasinova

ETHICS COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES FEDERICO II
UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES FEDERICO II
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF ADVANCED BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES
LEGAL MEDICINE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF JURISPRUDENCE

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION: ETHICAL AND LEGAL DILEMMAS

25-26 January 2016

CEINGE Congress Center, Naples, Italy

Scientific board and Organizing committee
Claudio Buccelli, Amnon Carmi, Miroslava Vasinova

25/1/2016

9.30 Introduction

Claudio Buccelli, Amnon Carmi

POSITION OF WARRANTY, AUTONOMY AND LIABILITY OF PHYSICIAN IN THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP

9.45 Medical treatment in emergency situations: ethical and psychological considerations

Amnon Carmi

Dual “loyalty” of doctors

Amnon Carmi

Brainstorming

11.30 Coffee break

TREATMENT OF VULNERABLE PATIENTS: ETHICAL DILEMMAS

11.50 Treatment of children

Michael Barilan

Treatment of mental patients

Michael Barilan

Brainstorming

13.20 Break

15.30 Introduction

Claudio Buccelli, Amnon Carmi

INFORMATION, CONSENT AND REFUSAL IN DIAGNOSTIC, THERAPEUTIC AND EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Informed consent: what's new

Amnon Carmi

16.00 The pact of participation

Claudio Buccelli

16.20 Therapeutic treatment without consent worsening quality of life

Carminé Donisi

16.40 Termination of life-saving therapies by patient request *Antonio Lepre*

17.00 Termination of artificial nutrition and hydration by family/substitute decision maker

Mauro Criscuolo

17.20 Brainstorming

18.20 End of session

26/1/2016

9.30 Introduction

Claudio Buccelli, Amnon Carmi

GUIDELINES, GOOD CLINICAL PRACTICES AND MEDICAL LIABILITY

Ethical considerations

Michael Barilan

10.15 Legal doctrine and case law: *de iure condendo* and *de iure condito*

Sergio Moccia

10.45 Brainstorming

11.15 Coffee break

AGGRESSIVE TREATMENT, FUTILE TREATMENT, COERCIVE EXPERIMENTATION

Aggressive treatment: an infant with no hope of survival

Claudio Buccelli

12.00 Futile treatment: the cosmetic surgery *Michael Barilan*

Medical treatment in Nazis' concentration camps: ethical dilemmas *Amnon Carmi*

13.00 Brainstorming

13.30 End of the course

Claudio Buccelli, Amnon Carmi

AUTHORITIES

- Prof. Gaetano Manfredi, Rector of the University of Naples Federico II, Italy

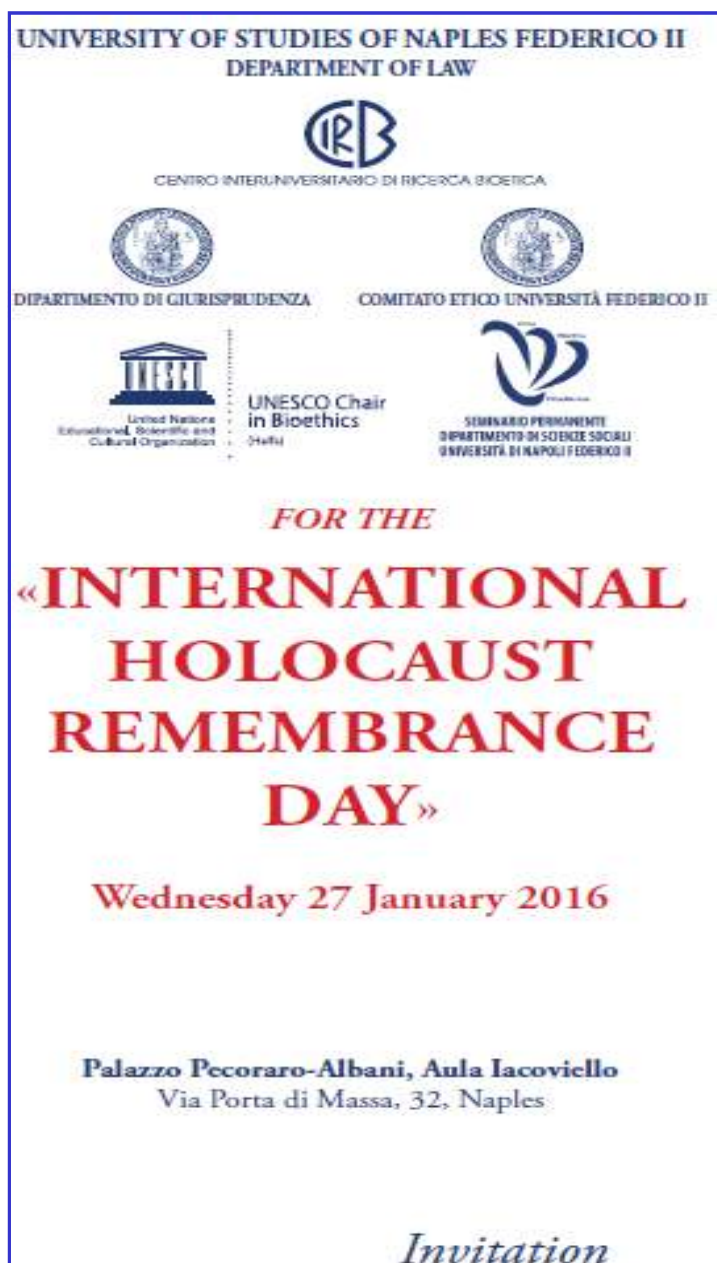
- Prof. Luigi Califano, President of the School of Medicine of the University of Naples Federico II

- Prof. Lucio De Giovanni, Director of the Department of Jurisprudence of the University of Naples Federico II, Italy

- Dr. Miroslava Vasinova, Head of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit and President of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life

SPEAKERS

- Prof. Michael Barilan, Associated Professor of Medical Education in the Sackler Faculty of Medicine at Tel Aviv University, Israel
- Prof. Claudio Buccelli, Professor of Legal Medicine of the University of Naples Federico II and President of the Ethics Committee of the University of Naples Federico II, Italy
- Prof. Amnon Carmi, Chairholder of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa), Israel
- Dott. Mauro Criscuolo, Judge of the Court of Cassation, Italy
- Prof. Carmine Donisi, Professor of Civil Law University of Naples Federico II, Italy
- Dott. Antonio Lepre, Judge of the Court of Appeal of Naples, Italy
- Prof. Sergio Moccia, Professor of Penal Law University of Naples Federico II, Italy



EXCESS OF EVIL AND PROBLEMATIC FORGIVENESS

h. 9.30

Chairman

Lucio DE GIOVANNI

Director of the Department of Law
University of Studies of Naples Federico II

Greetings

Gaetano MANFREDI

Dean of the University of Studies of Naples Federico II

Paolo FERRARA

in representation of the President and of the Chief Rabbi
of the Jewish Community of Naples

Luigi CALIFANO

President of the School of Medicine and Surgery
of the University of Studies of Naples Federico II

Luisa FRANZESE

General Director of the School Department of Campania Region

Claudio BUCCELLI

Director of the Inter-university Center for Bioethics Research

Guido ROSSI

Member of the Ethical Committee
of the University of Studies of Naples Federico II

Emilia D'ANTUONO

Coordinator of the Permanent Workshop on "Ethics, bioethics of citizens"

Lectio Magistralis

*The abuse of medicine in NZ Germany:
ethic-legal analysis*

Amnon CARMi

Chair holder of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics

Break: Musical performance by Knorr Band

Songs inspired by the Shoah

Papers

Memory and forgiveness

Ignazio SCHINELLA

Saint Thomas Section of the Pontifical Theological Faculty
of South Italy

*Insanity of masses and disintegration
of the European ethos*

Giuseppe LISSA

University of Studies of Naples Federico II

h. 15.00

Workshop

*The threads of the memory, the weave of the
generations: remembering, thinking, imaging
the Shoah*

Chairman

Lorenzo CHIEFFI

Second University Of Studies Of Naples

Introduction

Emilia D'ANTUONO

University Of Studies Of Naples Federico II

Papers

Irene KAJON

University of Rome "La Sapienza"

Saul MEGHNAGI

National Museum of Italian Judaism and Shoah of Ferrara

Raffaella DI CASTRO

University of Rome "La Sapienza"

Barbara DE ROSA

University Of Studies Of Naples Federico II

Programmed reports

Gianluca Attademo, Mariangela Caporale, Lavinia
D'Errico, Emilia Tagliatela

With the participation of Doctors

Marina De Palma, Alessia Maccaro, Francesco

Manfredi, Chiara Piedisacco, Giovanna Potenza



3rd IME Conference – Call for abstracts - Saturday 18 June 2016, Edinburgh

The Institute of Medical Ethics invites abstracts for its forthcoming conference. The conference is a one-day event, designed to give opportunities for academics, clinicians and students involved in biomedical ethics research to present their current work.

Keynote speakers include Prof Richard Ashcroft, Professor of Bioethics, Queen Mary University, and Prof Ilina Singh, Professor of Neuroscience & Society, Oxford University.

The conference organisers welcome submissions from a range of disciplines relevant to bioethics, including medical ethics, medicine, healthcare, philosophy, social sciences, law and public policy. In addition to submissions from established academics, early career researchers and healthcare professionals, we also encourage submissions from postgraduate and undergraduate students.

The word limit for the abstracts is 300 words.

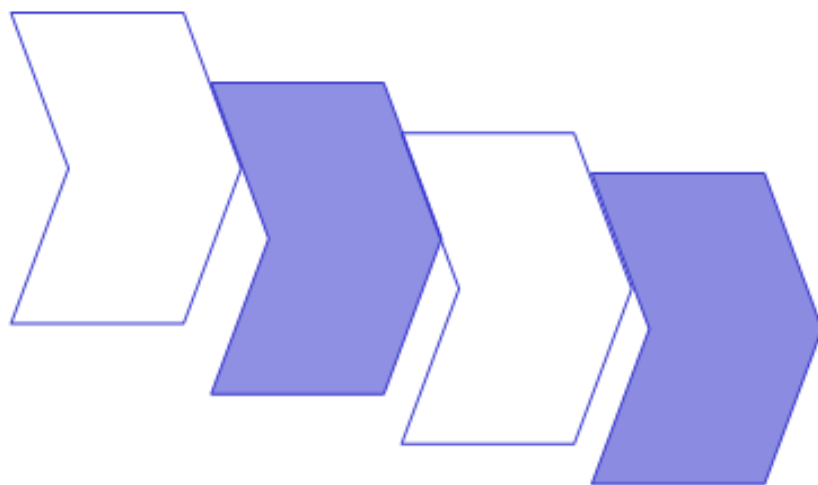
Download the abstract submission form [here](#).

Deadline for submissions (emailed to: research@instituteofmedicalethics.org): 18 January 2016

IME Research Committee: Dr Carwyn Hooper (Chair), Rev Bryan Vernon, Dr Anna Smajdor, Dr Zoe Fritz, Dr Lucy Frith, Dr Merryn Ekberg, Dr Silvia Camporesi and Ms Emma Nottingham.

For further information please contact: Dr. Carwyn Rhys Hooper, Chair of the IME Research Committee and Senior Lecturer in Medical Ethics and Law, St George's, University of London chooper@sgul.ac.uk

Please SAVE THE DATE and spread the word!



About Units

AUSTRIA



Workshops on international medically assisted reproduction (IMAR)

Dr. Gabriele WERNER—FELMAYER

Ao. Univ.Dr., Division of Biological Chemistry, Biocenter, and Bioethics Network Education, Austrian unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa), Medical University Innsbruck, Austria



Over the past decade, a growing yet little understood market of international medically assisted reproduction (IMAR) involving third parties as gamete donors and for surrogacy has been established. From a global perspective, India and Thailand are major arenas for these practices, serving mainly customers from Western societies. Also within Europe, this market seems to flourish due to legislative and socioeconomic differences and asymmetries, such as

within the Central and Eastern European (CAEE) region. From 6 – 8 May 2015, a workshop on IMAR from a CAEE perspective was organised by Gabriele Werner-Felmayer from Medical University of Innsbruck and AIANI guest professor Carmel Shalev. The workshop was organised in cooperation with Magdalena Flatscher-Thöni, UMIT, Hall and Siegfried Walch, MCI, Innsbruck, and was supported by AIANI and the association for Science and Responsibility (Wissenschaft und Verantwortlichkeit, WuV). Workshop participants came from Ukraine, Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia, Czech Republic, Germany, Austria and Israel and explored the current landscape of third-party IMAR in this region of Europe. The workshop was part of a long-term pro-bono international project, ERIMAR, the ethics and regulation of IMAR, launched by Carmel Shalev in 2014. ERIMAR aims to initiate a discussion on the adoption of an international code of ethics and the drafting of an international human rights convention to address failures in an unregulated global market of IMAR. The project will enter a next stage of development in January 2016 with an international workshop on “IMAR – Conceiving a human rights ethic of care” to be held at the Brocher Foundation, Hermance, Switzerland.

Information on the IMAR-CAEE meeting in May 2015 at https://www.imes.ac.at/ethucation/docs/Folder_IMAR_CAEE_Mai-15_Aussendung.pdf and on the Brocher workshop in January 2016 at <http://www.brocher.ch/en/events/140/inter-country-medically-assisted-reproduction-imar-conceiving-a-human-rights-ethic/>.



News from the European Association of Health Law (EAHL: www.eahl.eu)

Prof. Verena STUHLINGER

Health Lawyer and Senior Scientist at the Department of Public Health, Health Services Research and Health Technology Assessment (HTA), UMIT, Austria (www.umat.at). Verena Stühlinger was recently appointed to the Board of the European Association of Health Law by the General Assembly of the Association in Prague (verena.stuehlinger@umat.at).

In October this year the European Association of Health Law (EAHL) organized its 5th bi-annual conference in Prague, Czech Republic on 'Health Law and Cross-Border Care in Europe'. Health Lawyers from all over Europe, but also from Africa, the USA or Australia addressed current ethical and legal challenges relating to patient's right to cross border healthcare, (dis)advantages of cross border health care, cross border medical research and equity in access. Several outstanding keynote speakers raised important issues in this context. One of them, Ladislav Švec, State Official at the Ministry of Health, Prague and in charge of coordinating the application of EU law within the Czech health insurance scheme, presented data regarding frequency and challenges in cross-border health care from a Czech perspective. Conference presentations can be downloaded at the homepage of the European Association of Health Law at www.eahl2015prague.eu/presentations.htm.

CENTRAL INDIA



Report of First Bioethics Workshop



UNESCO Chair
in Bioethics
(Haifa)

*Central India Unit, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research-
Dr. Ram Manohar, Lohia Hospital and
Indian Medical Association (IMA) Nodal Centre, New Delhi
Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa, December 11, 2015*

This was the first academic activity supported entirely by the PGIMER funds and resources. Thus it was a ground breaking activity for which Organizers thank the Director, Dean and Registrar of the PGIMER-Dr. RML Hospital. We are also grateful to accounts and administrative staff of PGIMER-Dr. RML Hospital. Workshop was held on December 11, 2015 from 9 am-5.30 pm. The Workshop was held in the Auditorium of PGIMER complex. This was because the number of registrations was more than double of what was expected when the workshop was initially planned. Total number of registrations: 147; Faculty from Dr. RMLH and College of Nursing RMLH: 86; Faculty from other institutions: 33; Registrations for Students Quiz: 15; Organizers: 13

Inauguration:

The Workshop was inaugurated by Dr. A.K. Goila Addl. M.S. He graciously wished the workshop all the best. He was ably supported from the audience by Dr. Poonam Kapoor, Addl. M.S.

The two Guests of Honour, Dean Dr. Rajeev Sood and Dr. K. K. Aggarwal, Secretary Indian Medical Association and Secretary, IMA- UNESCO Chair in Bioethics National Program spoke on the importance of bioethics in day to day clinical life. Dr. K.K. Aggarwal also discussed how the Bhagvad Gita was the first treatise on psychotherapy and ethical behavior.

The Lamp of Knowledge was lit by Dr. A.K. Goila, Dr. Rajeev Sood, Dr. K.K. Aggarwal, Mrs. Nir-mala Singh Principal, College of Nursing RMLH, Dr. Shalini Makar Dept. of Forensic Medicine, and the Organizers along with Dr. Mina Chandra, who very ably conducted the entire workshop. The other organizers, mostly consisting of research staff of Dept. of Psychiatry remained involved and active from the day the workshop was conceptualized till date.

Chairs:

This workshop was blessed with distinguished and knowledgeable Chairs for each and every session. The first session was chaired by Dr. Vijay Kumar, Scientist G and Head of Basic Medical Sciences Division of Indian Council of Medical Research, which deals with Ethics.

The second was chaired by Dr. S. N. Pandey, a distinguished scholar of Yoga and Naturopathy and Vice Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Sciences University, Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh.

The third session was chaired by PGIMER Dean Dr. Rajeev Sood.

The fourth session was chaired by Dr. Girish Tyagi, Secretary, Delhi Medical Association.

The Valedictory was chaired and prizes for Winners of Students Quiz were distributed by Dr. C.K. Durga, Member Steering Committee Central Unit and Head, Department of General Surgery, PGIMER-Dr. RMLH.

First winners: Dr. Rucika Rathee, Dr. Aishwariya George

Second Winners: Dr. Aastha Sharma, Dr. Anmol Singh

Third Winner: Dr. Seujee Goswami

Talks and Speakers:

- Dr. Prof. E. Mohandas, Psychiatrist, Head of Research of the Indian Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Haifa began with a scholarly lecture on Beneficence and non-maleficence with a special context to clinical practice. Peppered with scholarly references yet humorous, his lecture was appreciated by one and all.

- Dr. Prof. Barna Ganguly spoke on Autonomy in a highly interactive case based format. Her experience with research ethics committees and clinical trials evoked many queries and comments from the participants and the talk went on well after scheduled time.

- Dr. Prof. Anu Kant Mital is a very busy practitioner as well as medical teacher in Mumbai who handles many sensitive issues for the government as well. He drew upon his vast experience with patients and knowledge about electronic and social media. He discussed extensively the risks of sharing patient information even on personal devices and how it could impact confidentiality. It could indeed have unforeseen consequences even in the doctors own personal life. His talk was of great benefit to the students in the audience who tend to be less aware of risks of social media.

- Dr. Prof. Amitabh Dutta, Associate Professor of Anesthesiology, GRIPMER -Sir Ganga Ram Hospital (SGRH), New Delhi delivered the last talk. He not only discussed bioethical issues in medical emergencies through a case report which his colleague Dr. Prof. Bhuwan Chand Pande presented, but also educated the audience about management of patients in the emergency care as well as out of hospital settings.

Quiz for students:

Over 15 students had registered for the quiz . They were handed a 25 MCQ which they were asked to complete at the earliest. To our delight, there was a tie for both best score and second best score.

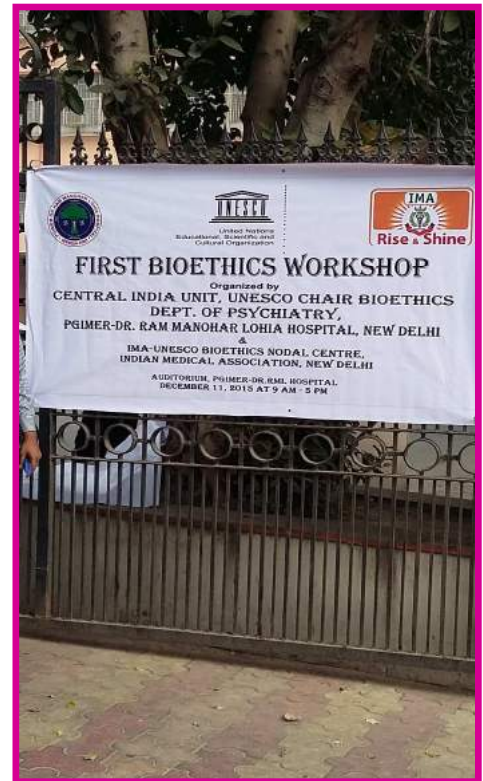
Hence instead of 3 prizes, five prizes (2 for first position, two for second position and one for third position) were distributed by Dr. C.K. Durga, Member Steering Committee Central Unit and Head, Department of General Surgery, PGIMER-Dr. RMLH.

Dr. M.S. GHADLINGE
Convener, Central India Unit,
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics,
Haifa

Dr. R.P BENIWAL
Organizing Secretary, Central
India Unit, UNESCO Chair in
Bioethics, Haifa

Dr. Smita N. DESHPANDE
Head of Central India Unit,
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics,
Haifa





SOUTH INDIA UNIT



National level Inter - Medical Collegiate Bioethics Skit Competition

Dear Heads Committee and Student Wing Chairs

You are invited to participate in this bioethics seminar and annual national skit competition which is being organised by Prof Princy Palatty of the Indian Program of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics and the South India Unit at Father Muller Medical College. The Student Wings that have been established and the Units at the Medical Colleges and Universities are now around 20 and Professor Mary Mathew Manipal who heads the Student Wing will coordinate along with Prof Princy Palatty Mangalore Prof Barana Gangly Anand with Prof Praveen Aurora Pune DUP Unit at Pune where we are to inaugurate a National centre that will coordinate and support the Student wings in the new year.

I hope to meet you and your student wing members at this seminar and Skit competition. The details are attached to this email Best wishes

Russell D'SOUZA MD

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Spot Quizzes, Bioethics update by International speakers
Attractive Cash Prizes and many more!

**NATIONAL LEVEL
INTER-MEDICAL COLLEGIATE
BIOETHICS SKIT COMPETITION**

Venue : Academy Hall, Fr.Muller Medical College, Mangalore.
Date: 17 January, 2016 Time: 2:00pm onwards...

ORGANIZED BY:
SOUTH INDIA UNIT
OF INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF UNESCO CHAIR IN BIOETHICS
IN ASSOCIATION WITH FR. MULLER MEDICAL COLLEGE,
MANGALORE

REGISTRATION ENDS ON DECEMBER 31st, 2015
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**BIOETHICS UPDATE FOR
MEDICAL STUDENTS**

Talks by
RENOWNED INTERNATIONAL SPEAKERS

VENUE:
Lecture Hall 1, B Block,
Fr Muller Medical College, Mangalore

DATE: 17 January, 2016 | **TIME:** 9:00 am to 12:30 pm

Organized by:
South India
Unit of International
Network of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics
In Association with
Fr Muller Medical College, Mangalore

**CALL FOR
"PRIZE PAPER" PRESENTATION**

Registration is Essential

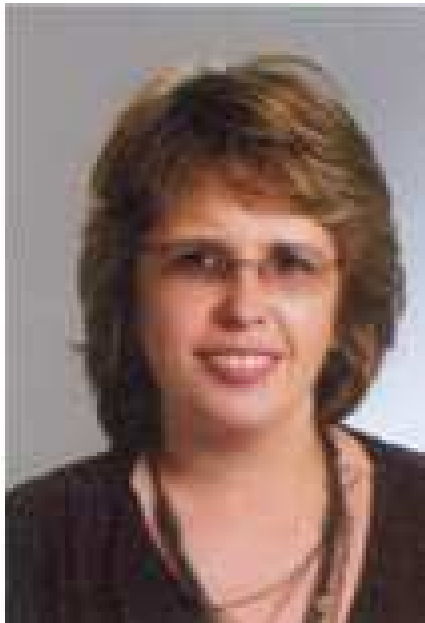
Fee: NIL

Focus on Unit

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA



The Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa



Prof. Dr. Sabina SEMIZ
Head of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit

Short presentation:

My name is Sabina Semiz. I am an Associate Professor at the Genetics and Bioengineering program, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, International University of Sarajevo (IUS), Bosnia and Herzegovina. I also teach Drug metabolism as well as Pharmacogenomic and personalized medicines at the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Sarajevo.

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics was established in the beginning of the year 2015.

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Recent developments in the natural sciences and technology, including biotechnology, have greatly facilitated better living conditions and offered novel therapeutic options to people worldwide. In order to deal with the difficult decisions that new technologies demand, I believe that bioethics is becoming an important interdisciplinary field of several life sciences, such as medicine, biology, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics, and bioinformatics, needed to set ethical guidelines.

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

Currently, I am leading a project in the area of pharmacogenomics of Type 2 diabetes and actively participate as a member of consortium in three international projects (COST Project of European Commission, MetGen, and PGENI Project). I am also a member of the Management Committee for the COST action titled "Citizen's Health through public-private Initiatives: Public health, Market and Ethical perspectives". I am particularly interested in the ethical considerations and dilemmas associated with this approach, such as potential health disparities, stigma, direct-to-consumer genetic tests, genetic data handling, patient's privacy, and other socioeconomic barriers.

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

International University of Sarajevo is particularly interested in this field, and they have already established course "Law and Ethics", which is addressing several important bioethical issues. In addition, recently we have also initiated the activities to introduce the "Bioethics" course within the curriculum of the Genetics and Bioengineering Program. Ethics is also taught at the University of Sarajevo and this University also has several ethical committees.

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

It is vital that physicians, geneticists, pharmacists, biotechnologists, and other health science professionals understand the basic aspects of ethics, law and the legal system in order to follow good practice. For example, practical application of bioethics concepts is essential for the well-being of both patients and physicians. By modelling good ethics practice, bioethicists could provide services that assist specific patients and their families, as well as health care providers. If young professionals, including physicians, geneticists, pharmacists, biotechnologists are not taught the importance of bioethics issues for their professional practice, patients' legal rights may be disregarded and their experience of health care will be less than optimal. If this is to be avoided, bioethics must receive a higher priority in biomedical education in the future than it has occupied in the past.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your presentation for last Naples Conference:

Members of the Steering board of the newly established Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics are eminent professors from University of Sarajevo, University of Banja Luka, University of Mostar, and International University of Sarajevo. Our Unit supported earlier this year the participation of Prim. Dr. Fahrudin Kulenović, president of the Medical Chamber of Sarajevo Canton and member of the Board of the UNESCO Office for Bioethics in Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the Symposium "Integrative Bioethics and New Epoch", which took place in Croatia from 17-20 May, 2015. During my presentation at the UNESCO Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law in October this year I addressed several ethical issues related to pharmacogenomics and personalized medicine.

Additional activities of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics include modernization of curricula in universities and biomedical faculties in Bosnia and Herzegovina through inclusion of the "Bioethics" course; design of modern educational materials in the field of bioethics; and the organization of lectures and confer-

ence in the field of bioethics. We have already initiated the activities to introduce the Bioethics course within the curriculum of the Genetics and Bioengineering Program at the International University of Sarajevo. There is also a master thesis in progress that is related to biomedical and ethical perspectives in genetic testing and personalized medicine initiatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

GERMANY



The German Unit (Hannover) of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa



Prof. Dr. Gerhard FORTWENGEL
Head of the German Unit

What does Bioethics mean to you?

Bioethics not only focuses on ethical issues relevant to clinical care, but also concerns the moral, legal, political, and social issues raised by medicine, biomedical research, and life sciences technologies.

We are driven by bioethical principles, further specified through three broad categories:

The first is academic bioethics, a category mainly focused on how theoretical and practical aspects of medicine affect considerations such as special obligations or responsibilities of clinicians, what is valuable, good, right, etc. in the biomedical context and how one might go about providing systematic accounts of such considerations.

The second is public policy and law bioethics, where concerns lies in how legal and extra-legal institutions can and should be involved in the regulation of clinical and research practices.

The third category is clinical ethics, and its focus is directly related to how the incorporation of bioethics into *clinical research* can help to improve patient care.

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

In my current role as professor for clinical research management since 2010. Before that, I worked in pharmaceutical industry for more than 20 years in the field of clinical research. During that period bioethics was of essential importance to me in particular how to apply and standardize a high degree of bioethical procedures in all our activities. My special interest is with bioethics in clinical research!

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

We (our working group at the University) do our research work always following the bioethical principles. This is of special importance to us, as our focus is on clinical/epidemiological research in developing countries, in which subjects might be rather exploited pandered to less access to medication and a lack of local health insurance compared to subjects in the Western world, which requires a careful implementation of bioethical standards to ensure an ethical treatment of subjects.

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

Many people in the developing suffer from poor health and reduced life expectancy. The role of research that contributes to the development of appropriate treatments and disease prevention measures is vital. However, lack of resources and weak infrastructure mean that many researchers in developing countries have very limited capacity to conduct their own clinical research. They therefore often undertake research in partnership with groups from developed countries. A sound ethical framework is a crucial safeguard to avoid possible exploitation of research participants in these circumstances.

Also we recently conducted a research about the number of clinical studies done in India and S. Africa. Aim was to find out marketing of these products investigated in India and S. Africa after completing the clinical trials. We did publish the results in the British Medical Journal, but I am afraid to say developing countries are still often used as test grounds.

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

Our experience is really positive. We interacted with physicians/health care professionals from various countries (e.g. India, Sudan, Lebanon, and Nigeria) regarding bioethics related to clinical trials focussing on submission of safety reports to sponsors pharma companies and regulatory authorities. We offered them training and then observed the change in their knowledge and attitude, results were astonishing, and attendees liked the training and become very positive in attitude towards this very specific area of bioethics.

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your presentation for last Naples Conference:

Currently we run epidemiological studies in several developing countries together with our local partner universities. Those studies do allow us to implement certain bioethical standards via the study protocol and to discuss its implications with our local colleagues.

In addition, we do offer trainings specifically in drug safety reporting and pharmacovigilance as well as general Good Clinical Practice in developing countries.

Last but not least: we plan a conference end of May/early June 2016 for undergraduate and graduate students. This conference is designed to be a platform for national and international students from our partner universities in regards to exchange of knowledge on bioethics, options for application, and exchange of experiences with regards to cultural aspects of bioethics.

INDIA



The Central India (New Delhi) Unit of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, Haifa



Prof. Dr. Smita Neelkanth DESHPANDE
Head the Central India Unit

Short presentation:

Name: Smita Neelkanth Deshpande

Date of Birth: June 22, 1956

Education: MBBS, MD, DPM,

Area of Work: Psychiatry

Country: India

University Affiliation: Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Dwarka, New Delhi

Present Assignment: Consultant, Professor and Head, Department of Psychiatry & De-addiction Services; & Resource Centre for Tobacco Control, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi (Central Health Services, Government of India).

When was your UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit established?

Established in December 2014, formally inaugurated by Susan Vize on November 7, 2015

What does Bioethics mean to you?

To me, bioethics is a living science, a way of life which dictates what I do in both personal and professional life.

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

I have been an active researcher since my student days and by extension, was interested in research ethics. As Indian Principal Investigator of several multi-country Fogarty Institute funded

Training Programmes (beginning 2004), my interest in ethics grew but I wanted to extend this to ethical behaviour with our patients in day to day life. That is how my interest and commitment to bioethics developed.

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

As of today this is a growing but as yet nascent field. It is the duty of people like ourselves to involve other professionals in bioethics, as knowledge about bioethics is essential for health care workers.

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

Health care workers in India are not really aware of bioethics as a way of professional behaviour. Legal provisions such as the Consumer Protection Act or the Right to Information Act force doctors to act in a certain way, but bioethics needs emotional acceptance, needs to permeate every aspect of professional and personal life, beginning with 'respect for persons'. Therefore when I speak about consistently using bioethical principles to behave with patient, colleagues and even family, this does not find acceptance. People find it difficult to change their patriarchal outlook.

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

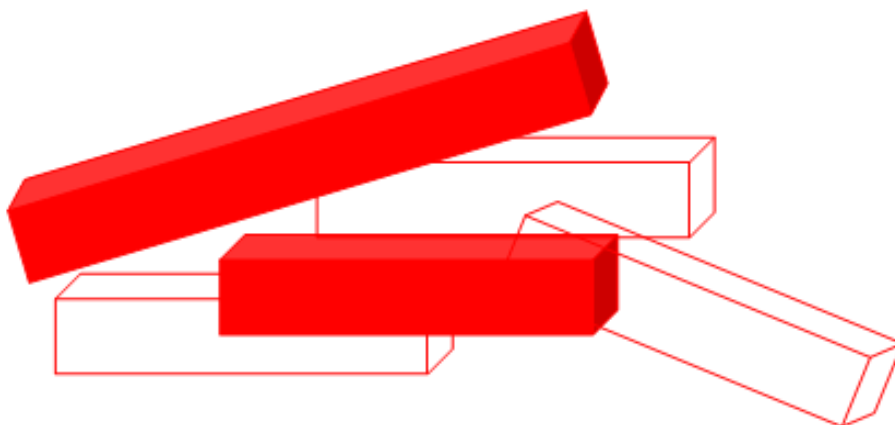
Meeting wonderful professionals who think as I do, and finding that I am not alone!

Describe your Unit's future projects, and your presentation for last Naples Conference:

Our Unit has been in the learning mode so far. More so, because we waited for a formal inauguration. Nevertheless we published an article in the UNESCO Chair Journal - Global Bioethics Enquiry, attended training workshops, and have now organized our first workshop on December 11, 2015 at our Institute.

I have personally started a 'Bioethics Dilemmas' column in the newsletter called e-Medinews, published by the Indian Medical Association which reaches thousands of doctors all over the country. I feel pondering over such dilemmas will encourage doctors to participate in bioethics knowledge growth.

We will continue to be in the vanguard of teaching bioethics to thousands of practicing doctors through our collaboration with the Nodal Centre of Bioethics at the national forum of Indian doctors- the Indian Medical Association.



11th UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference

Naples 2015

From 20th to 22nd October, 2015 the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics 11th World Conference "Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law" took place at Royal Continental Hotel in Naples organized in collaboration with Naples University Federico II Ethics Committee and the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life. The following interviews and contributions were left from some of the speakers and participants of the Conference.

Luigi DE MAGISTRIS
Mayor of Naples, Italy



"Naples does not want borders, so there will not be walls, there will not be bulldozers against people. Naples claims the importance of human dignity and human rights, which come first than profit and superstructure".

With these words the Mayor of Naples Luigi De Magistris welcomed the XI UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law. "Globalization of rights and respect for differences - the Mayor said - will be a defense against the globalization of the indifference. Indifference is more dangerous than mafia and using bulldozers against people is even more miserable. Is it true that Naples is a city with many problems, but it is proud to sustain a new humanism able to realize a Mediterranean area of peace". The Bio-

ethics answer to the world is the major theme of the talk of the Council Member of the Region of Campania Amedeo Lepore." We are very interested in a worldwide debate able to combine human rights with research ambitions.". It will be a fundamental contribution aimed at glorifying human rights and the necessity of justice in the whole world.

Prof. Claudio BUCCELLI

Co - President of the Conference, Director of the Ethics Committee "Carlo Romano" of the University of Studies of Naples Federico II and Head of the International Office for Bioethics Research of the European Centre for Bioethics and Quality of Life - UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Italian Unit



Ladies and gentlemen, Authorities, Colleagues, Friends, to each of you, aware of Bioethics as interdisciplinary field aimed at discussing moral dimensions of life and health, on behalf of Prof. Carmi, I would like to welcome you to the XI UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference on Bioethics, Medical Ethics and Health Law, which is also the VIII National Congress of the Ethics Committee University of Naples Federico II and the second in which it collaborates with UNESCO.

Developments in the scientific research and in the application of technologies are richer and more pressing, and they are enhancing the health and the quality of life of the people. It is therefore necessary that biomedicine, ethics and bio-law cooperate to guarantee the protection and the respect of people fundamental values. A person should never be seen as a mere instrument to realize scientific knowledge, but always as the very end of the scientific process, which is aimed at realizing increasing levels of physical, psychic and social well-being. Nowadays Bioethics can permeate bio-medical knowledge to define methods and (if necessary) limits to medical practice and to scientific research so that its progresses could be realized in respect to human beings and their dignity. This is possible thanks to the fundamental action of Ethics Committees, which operate not only with regard to clinical researches. Italian law and foreign laws have always defined the Ethics Committee as an Independent organism to which it

is committed the responsibility to guarantee the respect of rights, safety and well-being of people during the researches. So the Ethics Committee takes part into the Congress with enthusiasm. The Congress is dedicated to different bioethical subjects, with regard to subject related to researches, Ethical Committee and forensic medicine, in collaboration with UNESCO and Prof. A. Carmi, who is involved in the promotion and dissemination of Bioethics. To Prof. A. Carmi goes all our esteem and respect for its past, present and future work at an international level. Our Ethics Committee has produced a book, which has been offered to you this morning, which re-collects some reflections on evolution, problems and ethical and deontological perspectives on biomedical research. The book is made by physicians, philosophers, lawyers and bioethicists of the Inter-University Centre of Bioethics Research, to which are connected all the Universities of the Region of Campania, included the Pontifical Faculty of Theology of South Italy, Saint Thomas Section.

Each topic included in this publication will be discussed later in other talks. These talks are part of the work of Italian speakers who have worked for the Congress together with the speakers of other Countries. At this point we can introduce the wise words of one of the main characters of Italian Bioethics, Prof. Adriano Bompiani, unfortunately passed away but always in our minds: "we hope that the Congress will be the headquarter for reflections open to many different collaborations between people who can stimulate the Bioethics debate". With these words it is time to officially start the Congress, and so let us start by welcoming the Authorities, which showed their precious interest in Bioethics research.

Prof. Amnon CARMi

Co - President of the Conference, Holder of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa)



After two years, the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference takes place in Naples again.

In the light of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights principles and in their application. The UNESCO Declaration includes 15 ethical principles that have been approved and accepted by all the states worldwide. Our commitment in spreading these principles was realized through the establishment of 80 Units belonging to the five continents under the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics. Each Unit is committed to the advancement of ethics education in its university and around its country. Here in Naples, once again, we will have the chance and the possibility to share the knowledge and experience of experts coming from all over the world about the different fields concerning Bioethics. Let the Conference in Napoli function and serve, once again, as the

bioethical lighthouse for the next generation.

Interview to

Prof. Claudio BUCCELLI and Prof. Carmine DONISI

Naples Federico II University Ethics Committee C. Romano, Italy

From the end of life to eco-bioethics. It will be difficult to define Bioethics in such a wide range of issues

Prof. Buccelli: In reality, Bioethics was first defined and taken to public attention by Potter as an ethical analysis of all the sciences related to life. Today Bioethics is mostly focused on medicine for the great development of technologies and progress interesting this field. This scientific enhancement put the man in front of important dilemmas that require his personal involvement like never before. For example, we have patients, victims of road accidents or ischemic attack, whose destiny in the past was only to die; nowadays they can live in a state of minimal consciousness or in a vegetative state. In this case the dilemma is if, how, and when we may take care of them. We can find another example considering organ transplantation: is it correct to remove organs in a patient whose blood circulation is still functioning? And what about all the possibilities developed in the field of conception and birth and their related dilemmas? All these new realities arouse questions and problems impossible to imagine even a few years ago. These bioethical dilemmas concern not only medical professionals but also patients, citizens, and all the public



opinion. Moreover, bioethics involves philosophers, sociologists and other kind of experts: each of them gives his personal contribution to the bioethical thought.

A particular role is played by the jurist who is involved in regulating the relationship between ethics, deontology, and law.

During this conference organized by UNESCO and the Federico II Ethics Committee of Naples University we could appreciate discussions, debates, and lectures in the multiple issues of bioethics. One of the most important focused by this event was about research trials, ethics committees and the involvement of medical law in this field.

There are different answers and actions for each bioethical dilemma: what did this Conference mean in this context?

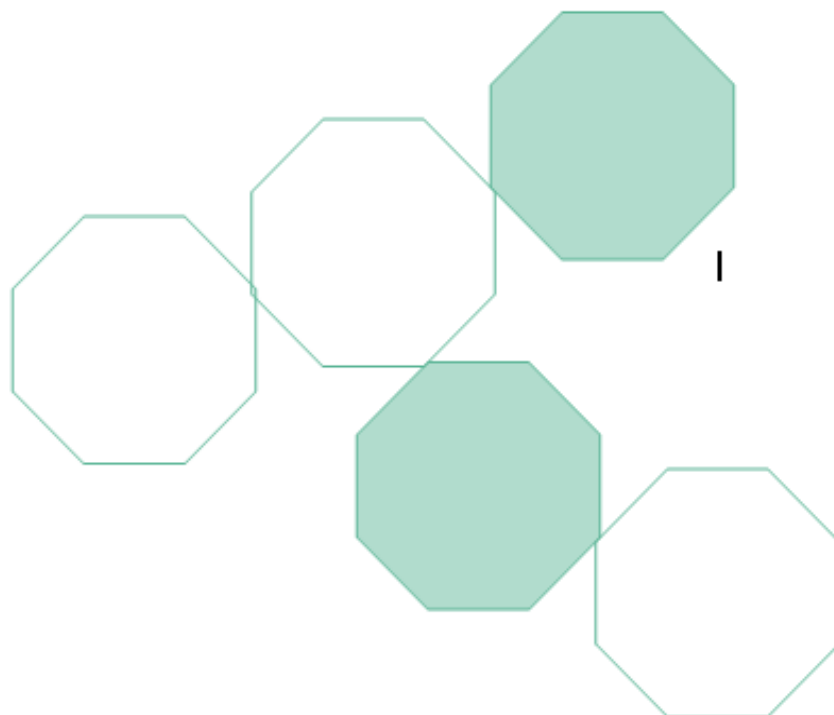
Prof. Donisi: This Conference was the right place for different cultures to meet and to have a debate, being free to express different way of thinking and even opposite opinions. For instance, Personalism that is mainly widespread in Europe faced the culture of Efficiency, particularly common in the Anglo-Saxon world: the first puts the person in the center of the world, the latter gives most relevance to the cost-benefits effects. In a world full of different points of views and opinions it is of utmost importance to find out common places of interest.

The 2005 UNESCO Declaration on bioethics and human rights represents the fundamental meeting point for protecting the human being. Only through a fair confrontation, it will be possible to highlight the fundamental rights of people, finding possible ethical solutions. Dialogue is the soul of Bioethics.

How can this Conference be successful among public opinion?

Prof. Buccelli: First of all, through a complete and right information about the Conference, the quality of the issues discussed and the high professional level of the speakers coming from about 80 different countries from all over the world. This has been a very important event for Bioethics, representing the special place of meeting for different people and cultures in the light of the fundamental human principles. I have personally experienced, during all these years going along the path of bioethics, a development of knowledge, sensitiveness and of upcoming challenges in the future.

Prof. Donisi: In my experience as a lawyer expert in civil law, I could even appreciate an increasing interest for protection of dignity, safety and people rights. The great enrichment of the world of law facing bioethical issues has been opening a wide fascinating horizon.



Prof. Pasquale GIUSTINIANI

Holder of the Chair in Bioethics of the Law Department, SUN Naples University and full Professor of Theoretical Philosophy of the Pontifical Faculty of Theology of South Italy, Saint Thomas Section



In the emerging field of environmental bioethics, also the teaching of Pope Francis gives its contribution with the encyclical "Laudato Si" (2015): "Praise be to you, my Lord, through our Sister, Mother Earth, who sustains and governs us, and who produces various fruit with coloured flowers and herbs"; "Everything is related, and we human beings are united as brothers and sisters on a wonderful pilgrimage, woven together by the love God has for each of his creatures and which also unites us in fond affection with brother sun, sister moon, brother river and mother earth"

With it, the scenario of an eco-theology where the earth is treated as a mother and a sister, as well as being the hometown, takes place. The issues of the integral ecology that assimilate the environmental lacerations to the discarded people become important. They call into question all the knowledge, even the ones that seem far from the interest of the bioethics of biosphere (a new possible denomination of environmental bioethics).

The UNESCO congresses are interesting for the comparison among different bioethical cultures, but to the current parallel sections (organized by thematic units), some general sessions with the method of the round tables should be associated in order to allow different international perspectives about the emerging topics of the bioethics.



Prof. Antonio G. SPAGNOLO

Chair of Bioethics & Director of the Institute of Bioethics School of Medicine "A. Gemelli", Catholic University in Rome, Italy



The UNESCO Congress has underlined many Bioethics topics which attested the extent of this discipline: bioethics is no more a science confined to issues related to the beginning and the end of life. From its origins, Bioethics showed that the covered fields can be heterogeneous and vast, as one of the founders Bioethics, V. R. Potter, said when speaking about “Global Bioethics”, a science able to discuss on all the ethical issues related to everyday life of all living beings. One of the most interesting themes is “experimenting on human subjects”, especially when there are available technologies such as biotechnologies and nanotechnologies.

Problems related with such kind of researches are the protection of vulnerable people and the safety of the subject involved in the experiments: the need for explaining and making people understand the purposes of the research in which they are enrolled has been evaluating by Ethics Committees, which represent a public guarantee aimed at safeguarding the ethical principles of the research for the safety of the population.

The Bioethical challenge is building a common dialogue and a common set of values in order to facilitate exchanges between different cultures and religious views. This is why Bioethics is a bridge to connect people and not a barrier to separate them.

Dr. Princy Louis PALATTY

Head of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit, South India



Dr. Palatty is the Head of the first UNESCO Chair in India, and she has underlined the Bioethics topics mostly discussed in her Country: teaching bioethics, conscientious objection, futility in oncological practice, family bioethics and internet ethics. Furthermore, Dr. Palatty affirmed that the first step that Bioethics experts could do is to encompass this discipline in the whole world, in order to have an ethical world in which life could be easier and better for everyone. Ethics is contagious but still too few people are practicing it: if everybody practiced it the world would be a better place. The UNESCO Congress is a great occasion to widespread a Bioethical message to the world.

Prof. Dr. P. THANGARAJU

International Bioethics Network of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa), India



Indian Bioethics is focused on research and experimentations but there is another pressing need: improving methods and instruments for teaching Bioethics to students in Medicine Universities. This is why there has been implemented a vertically integrated bioethics curriculum for medicine undergraduate students, which had been presented in the last 10th UNESCO congress in Israel. It is very important to sustain initiatives aimed at spreading ethics and bioethics in Universities, not only Medicine faculties, but also in Law and bioengineering ones, because not many students currently choose to insert Bioethics subjects in their studies. The 11th UNESCO congress has had good vibrations, especially because many talks have been focused on the importance of teaching and spreading Bioethics to young generations of students.

Dr. Aryeh LEWIS

ISAS International Seminars Partner, Jerusalem, Israel



The 11th UNESCO Congress has gone very well, with the participation of the Heads of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Units from many Countries all over the world. The Congress is the perfect place where the big family composed by representatives of Bioethics awareness can share their ideas and feelings, in a process which grows each year. In fact, UNESCO Units are more and more each year: in 2013 the countries housing UNESCO units were 36, in 2014 they were 54 and in 2015 we can now count 80 countries in all five continents. This is a very good outcome which underlines the importance and the necessity of such initiatives, and the quality and the quantity of the talks and of the audience witnesses that Bioethics is a fundamental issues worth spreading.

Prof. Daniella KEIDAR

International Center for Health, Law and Ethics, University of Haifa, Israel



How can we create an effective interaction between patients and doctors to find together the best way to cure diseases? The answer is in the Emotional Intelligence (EI). In her talk Prof. Keidar underlines the importance of the EI in the education of Bioethics. EI is a new way through which we can use our brain, instead of being used by our brain, and it is the result of the co-operation of psychology, philosophy, sociology and law. Prof. Keidar has explained that doctors and care-givers with more EI are more able to develop ethics thoughts and actions so as patients with more EI are more able to accept the cure and to overcome a disease: this is why EI is so important and worth spreading, especially thorough initiatives like the 11th UNESCO Congress which has seen the participation of many students from different faculties.

Prof. Marta ALBERT

Chair in Philosophy of Law and Observatory on Bioethics, Universidad Católica de Valencia, Spain



In Spain some of the most controversial bioethical topics are abortion and end-of-life issues, which have been discussed in the 11th UNESCO World Congress. A challenging aim proposed by Prof. Albert is finding a way through which UNESCO Bioethical principles and personalist philosophical principles could converge. The possibility to share ideas and thoughts with representatives of many countries has become realty thanks to this congress and its multi-cultural sessions, which have seen the participation of experts from Brazil, Jerusalem, Indonesia, Spain, Italy, China, Lithuania and other countries. This is why this congress is important, being a chance to confront and find solutions to several and delicate issues thanks to the different souls which have made up this great experience.

Dr. Nunzia CANNOVO

Forensic Doctor, Naples University Federico II Ethics Committee "Carlo Romano", Italy



Doctor Cannovo enjoyed very much the Conference during which she presented a speech entitled: FURY, FUTILITY, INADEQUATE STUDY IN CLINICAL RESEARCH. This presentation dealt with the possible abuses perpetrated in the name of research, the gray areas of clinical research and surgery, where inadequate research models are proposed, and also those areas of medicine where stubbornly research is not being done.

Prof. Dr. Maria Luisa PASCARELLA

Teacher of Medical Law at Federico II Napoli University



Dr Pascarella has attended many UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Conferences. During this event, which she enjoyed very much, she presented a poster about "RELATIONAL ETHICS FLOW IN ELECTRONIC HEALTH-CARE" highlighting, in the age of information technology, the need to strengthen the humanization of the relationship with the patients, in particular those affected by complex problems, through a direct and personalized communication. For instance, narrative medicine offers the opportunity to face the health condition not only in terms of "disease" (clinical knowledge about the disease) but also as "illness" (subjective experience of the patient about the disease) and as "sickness" (social perception of disease).

Tommaso POMERANI
medical student, IFMSA member

This was the first time that the IFMSA (International Federation of Medical Students' Association) took part into an UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference. IFMSA is a medical student task force representing 115 different Countries. It includes many areas of interest like public health, international partnerships, medical education, etc. Some of the IFMSA members coming from all over the world (Italy, Holland, Portugal, Macedonia, Canada, etc.) were involved in the conference, attending several different sessions and sharing their contents during a daily briefing. Tommaso Pomerani is one of the Italian student attending the 4th year of medicine, who represents IFMSA in the Conference. The increasing importance of bioethics in medicine let him take part to this event. He was impressed by the huge development of the "Case studies" methodology in the Southern-Eastern Asian countries (India, Philippines), showing their "dynamic" involvement for medicine in the field of bioethics. At the opposite, in some European countries Bioethics seems not to be that much part of the medicine core curriculum. Tommaso wishes that, in the future, Italian universities would be more involved in this field. Moreover, his positive experience during this meeting let him wish that even other conferences will be open to all kind of students.





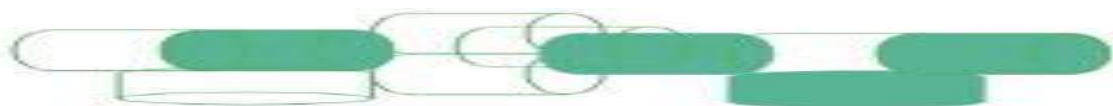
Prof. Ines GIORGI

Director of Psychology Unit at Maugeri Foundation, Pavia, Italy



Stressing the importance of a correct relationship between physicians and patients and their families, autonomy in decision-making, respect of patients' needs is fundamental for the Bioethical thought. The problem is even more delicate when facing oncological patients, because sometimes families are not prepared to accept the disease. In order to help patient to face their condition we could use technology, especially that kind of technology able to “connect” people through social media. Social media can be a very interesting resource in order to communicate with patients and their families, and to facilitate the communication between patients and other people in the same conditions. The use of social medias to improve a new kind of narrative medicine has many vantages but also many drawbacks, in fact it can help people to understand and then accept their diseases, but if used without supervision could result in confusion and hypo-

chondria. This is why physicians should be very careful when speaking or giving their opinions through social medias. Bioethics can be a tool worth developing in order to spread ethical consciousness to physicians and care-givers which have to be prepared to help patients and families facing dilemmas and fears due to illness.



Georg MENDZ

Professor of Medicine in the School of Medicine, University of Notre-Dame, Sydney, Australia

I've come to the Conference because I'm very interested in ethical topics of the beginning and end of life, In particular, in this conference I have discussed some issues about euthanasia , specifically the interpretation of a MORI poll that was commissioned by the Economist and published in June 2015 the result of that poll and also some philosophical concepts on the opinion, the concept of respect of person. As a person involved in the education and training of future doctors I feel that we need to be very clear on our ideas on ethical issues all through the life of our patients but particularly at the beginning and the end of life of our patients. My view is that euthanasia represents a contrary of what many people think, my view is that euthanasia represents a fundamental lack of respect on the part of the doctor and on the part of the patient and in that sense the principles that support euthanasia have been promoted on a basis which is not philosophically sound.



Prof. Paola FRATI

Full Professor of Forensic Medicine in La Sapienza University of Rome, Italy



This is not the first time that I took part to this kind of conference where there are so many issues and aspects discussed in the field of Bioethics. I was mostly impressed by the session about the different aspects of the role and the responsibilities of ethic committees where I took part as a speaker. In particular, this session was focused on the specific training and updating of the members of ethics committees: in fact they have the responsibility to validate scientific protocols involving vulnerable patients. This requires a special sensitiveness, knowledge and ethical consciousness. Actually, at international level and even in Italian legislation there is a change in the organization of ethics committees. The Italian law is focused on the safeguards of health as a public guarantee. According to the last European regulation and the consequent Italian ministerial decree of Law no. 189 of 2012 about the new organization of ethics committees it was highlighted the role of informed consent. Informed consent concerns physicians, lawyers, health care professionals that now is going to overcome defensive medicine. Bureaucracy should not replace an active doctor-patient relationship. The 2014 new Italian code of medical deontology

underlines how the time spent to communicate with a patient is a time of health care. I hope that from this conference will come out a rediscovery of ethical values to protect not only the patient but even all the health care professionals. Empathy should replace bureaucracy in health care professional- patient relationship.

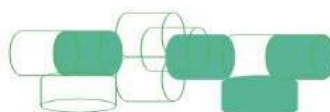
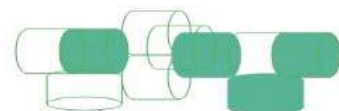
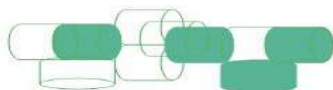
Dr. Robert ROSSET

President of the Aosta Valley Autonomous Region Order of Physicians, Italy



Therapeutic alliance is of fundamental importance. In order to protect a doctor-patient relationship should be more than good, all the possible changes in health care for a spending review require doctor's advices. In fact, physicians are the only one who can decide what is useful for their patients or not necessary and sometimes even dangerous (as an over exposure to X rays). The first aim of a doctor is to listen to his patient especially now that chronicity in health care overcomes acute intervention thanks to multiple prevention programs. Doctors should have time to listen to their patients who need to express their feelings, this is a bioethical cornerstone. The doctor should develop empathy to the sufferance of the patient, even to the psychological one, especially for old people affected by chronicle disease who need more than health care. Deontologically, speaking, the doctor should communicate with the patient telling him all the truth that means that even a fatal prognosis has to be revealed but paying attention and never omitting hope. As a matter of fact, all the physicians know how the facts could

prove good or bad previsions wrong. There are so many protocols and guidelines muddling things up, so they could be less helpful than personal knowledge and sensitiveness for a doctor for this particular task.



Prof. Francesco INTRONA

Full Professor of Forensic Medicine of “Aldo Moro” University of Bari, Italy



One of the most urgent problem concerning Italy, and in particular Puglia region, is the enormous flow of migrants landing to our coasts. As a forensic doctor, I often perform autopsies of migrants and examine foreign patients, victims of torture, without an identity or with many different false identities. The need of an identification of these people, leaving their own countries for many different reasons and moving to Italy or staying here only in transit, is essential not only for Italian citizens security. The right and the duty of health safety controls is of utmost importance for the individual and the community interest. Moreover, we have to consider that migrants are very vulnerable people, often reduced to slavery, exploited for out-of-the-book work, prostitution, and drug pushing. A correct and systematic identification of the migrants present in all Europe does not represent a segregation of these people; at the contrary, identification will protect them from exploitation, in the light of the principles of human rights.

Dr. Natali LEVIN

lawyer specialized in damages and civil law, Israel



During the Conference she presented a speech about “Types of Harm: Pecuniary Harm and Non-Pecuniary Harm”. *Medical Malpractice and Intangible Harm to the Victim Research:*

What are the factors that influence the compensation for mental harm and intangible harm to the victim in medical malpractice lawsuits?

Project Aims:

The research objective is to identify and analyze the factors that influence in the matter of compensation for mental harm in a medical malpractice lawsuit. Today there is legal ambiguity in all that concerns compensation for pain and suffering and there is no precise formula that provides an answer to the topic.

The study of medical malpractice and the comparison of the law in different countries and different legal systems

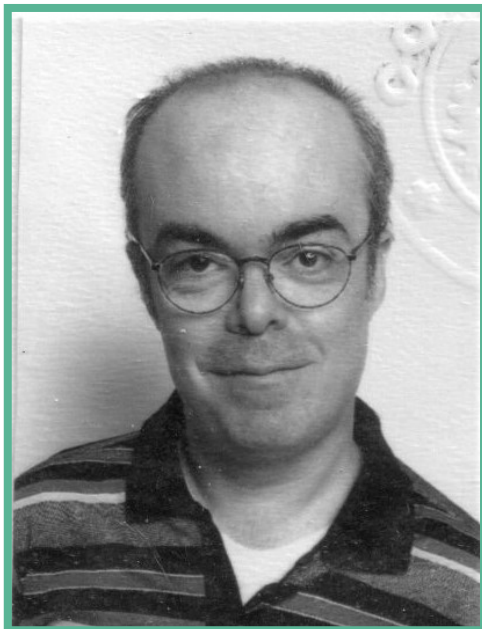
will enable the law in Israel to be improved and will permit an effective answer to be provided to the organizations associated with medical malpractice lawsuits, including insurance companies, physicians, and even the injured parties who will have

the possibility to solve the problems they face today. For instance, in Japan the principles of medical mistakes found in the system were internalized and a system for more effective lawsuits, handling by expert judges, and criminal charges for medical malpractice caused the Ministry of Health to obligate the creation of a Project Model. In addition, medical experts free of interests were recruited to examine cases of death in the hospitals, and thus the system restored the public trust in the medical system.

In compensation under the category of the harm of pain and suffering of the victim there are no standards to evaluate his injury. There is no law that defines the manner of calculation of the compensation for the harm suffered. It is possible to determine standards for compensation for the category of pain and suffering according to clear criteria.

Dr. Lorenzo BERTANI

Public Relations Office, District Hospital of Padua, Italy



I wish to express my warm thanks for having had the opportunity to participate in an event of this scientific and human magnitude, in particular have had the benefit of cross-contact with people from all over the world who have offered their personal and professional experiences, with the sole aim of strengthening the common good.

I followed with great interest by the way, given my report "A journey in the sense of suffering and death", which anticipates the next publication of an article I wrote on this subject, the sessions devoted to bioethical issues of care-giving and the end of life: at times, not became clear to me the positions of some speakers about the practices of euthanasia, however I think it would be really necessary to deepen about social contexts from which these speakers come. And this conference has its own merit to stimulate the desire to seek, to study more.

I hope there may be occasions in the future, of this caliber, dedicated specifically to disability, in its detailed and complex psychological, medical, social and political aspects.

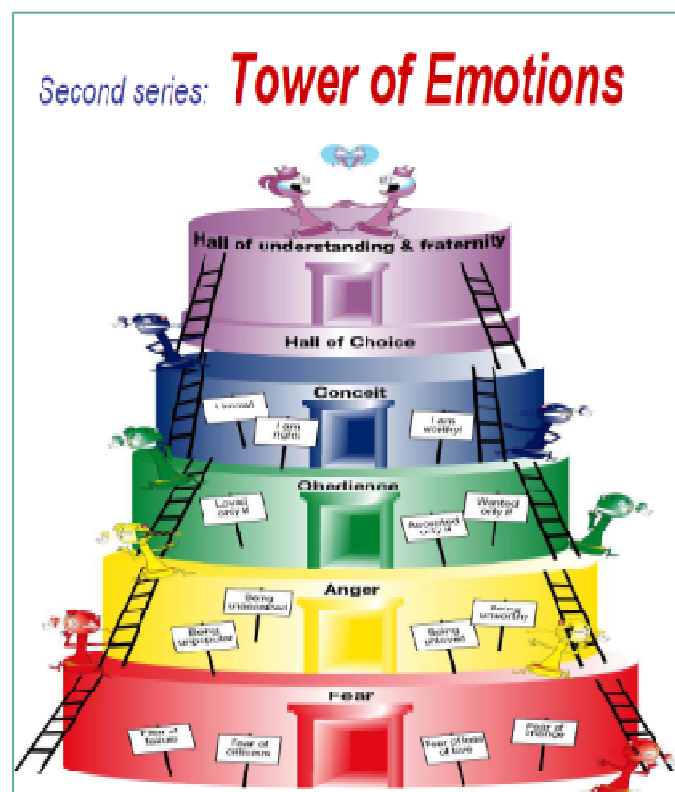
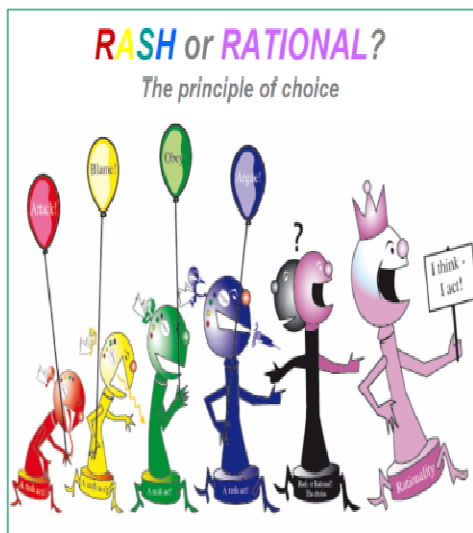
Dr. Liora WEINBACH
PhD, Tel Aviv University, Israel

From the unconscious to the conscious world



SMM – SWITCH MY MIND: THE METHOD FOR ETHICS RATIONAL & MINDFUL SPEECH

The overt and covert speech analysis, supported by the brain imaging research of Prof. Tzila Zwas of the Sheba Medical Center and the Faculty of Medicine at Tel Aviv University., revealed the existence of two brain systems: one rational and self-aware, the Relax System, and another instinctual and unconscious, the Stress System. The Switch My Mind (SMM) method was born to develop cerebral awareness optimizing our higher cerebral functions like attentiveness, concentration, realistic thinking, learning, decision-making and intelligent use of language. The SSM method has been developed for adults and for children through different books and courses, and has been very successful in promoting physical and emotional resilience, empowering learning and thinking for individuals and groups. It really represents a challenge and a hope for the future of humankind.





Life Long Learning

Conscious Use of Language to Promote Education, Culture and Health
MAHUT - National Multi-Organizational Center for Parent-Teacher Cooperation in Education, Levinsky College of Education
(www.P012.net), 0523-682570 | mail@mahut.org.il, 0513-978502



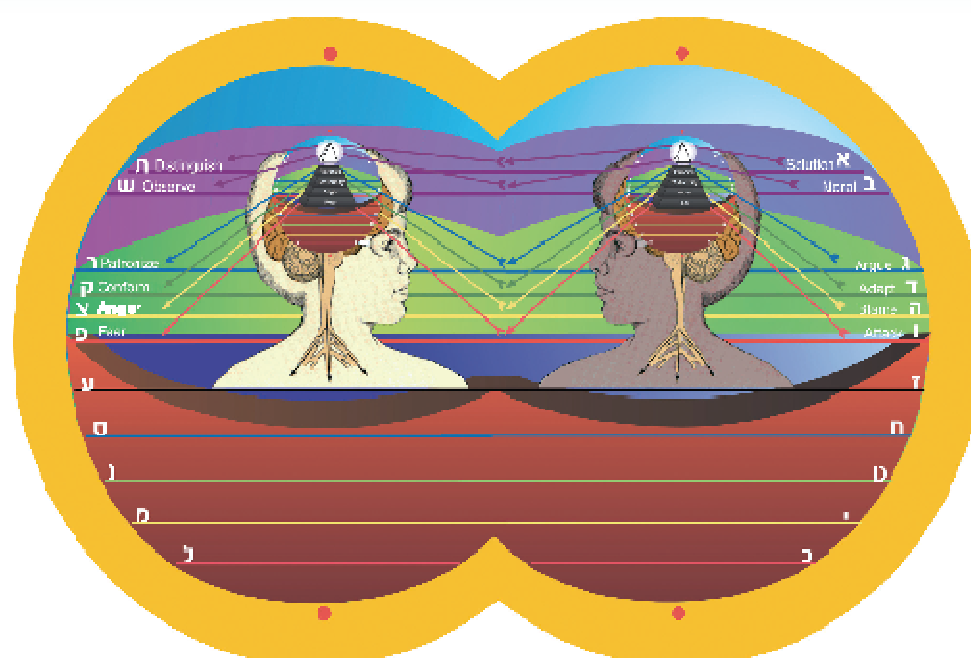
SMM - Switch My Mind

The Method of Conscious Speech

**Code of ethics for parent-teacher-student educational covenant
to achieve a quantum leap in education and society**

Dr. Liora Weinbach, developer of the SMM Method, Tel Aviv University, Author of "The Code of Speech"

In cooperation with the MAHUT Center: Rina Cohen, Nalika Dinkelov, Dr. Max Abbruzzo, Dr. Michael Kipnis, Dr. Tamar Enay



Research basis for the project: A new model for intelligent and rational communication leading to interpersonal understanding, particularly between parents and teachers

An examination of the relationship between overt and covert speech among the speakers of twelve different languages has revealed the existence of two brain systems that form the basis of speech. One is the Relax System, an intelligent, rational and self-aware system deriving from cerebral activity in the brain's frontal lobes. Alongside this system is the Stress System, an ancient, instinctive and unconscious brain system. These findings have led to the development of an universal and pre-codified model: the Switch My Mind (SMM) method for developing cerebral awareness to realize the super-intelligence that sets humans apart. This multiplicity of systems has been corroborated by brain imaging conducted by Prof. Edo Zeev of the Sheba Medical Center and the Faculty of Medicine at Tel Aviv University. The ancient unconscious system fills our lives with stress, anxiety, friction, alienation, callousness and violence, and limits our ability to perceive reality as it is. Insights about the existence of this system obliges us to acquire new and updated knowledge to minimize the damage caused by our unconscious system and to optimize our higher cerebral functions: attentiveness, concentration, realistic thinking, learning, decision-making and intelligent use of language. The SMM method for cerebral consciousness has been developed for adults and for children. Adult study is accompanied by the book, The Code of Speech, and the courses for children use a storybook series titled 'Rash or Rational'.

MAHUT - National Multi-Organizational Center for Parent-Teacher Cooperation in Education, Levinsky College of Education, Ministry of Education

The Switch My Mind (SMM) method has been adopted by the MAHUT Center in promoting its mission of implementing an educational covenant among parents, teachers and students. The MAHUT Center brings together the various stakeholders engaged in educational endeavors with the goal of promoting cooperation. The center, which strives to promote partnership in education, trains parents and teachers as instructors in cerebral awareness according to the SMM method, with the understanding that an individual's cerebral infrastructure is what determines his or her character, morality, ability to learn and ability to function as an effective citizen and contributing member of society. The SMM method promotes the principles of moral responsibility and social solidarity. This approach has the potential to bring about a quantum leap in education, culture and health.

The realization of rational intelligence is the new hope for humankind

Prof. Irina POLLARD

Head of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Unit, Australia



The problem with teaching Bioethics is that teachers and professors should have a deep knowledge of both Ethical principles and science issues. Sometimes there is a lot of confusion about these topics and this confusion has many implications even on scientific publications. This is why Prof. Pollard has coined the word “Bio-science”, whose major elements are increased understanding of biological systems, responsible use of technology, and attuning ethnocentric debates to new scientific insights. Bio-science ethics is aimed at facilitating information transfer from applied science to applied ethics and it is addressed both for students and professionals, and it has been able to capture the interest of many people, as witnessed by the impressive number of people asking for enrolling in courses on Bioscience ethics during the last Macquarie's University Global Leadership Program held in Sydney.

Prof. Hana CARMI

Expert in Teaching and Education, one of the First Syllabus for Youth Bioethics Education authors



How was your experience, being involved both in the Youth Bioethics Project and in this Conference?

Since many years, I have been responsible for teaching geography in schools of all degree and teaching how to teach geography to teachers of a college. I've been used to invent stories for adults and children, being involved in educational programs for all my life. The experience of being author of the First Syllabus and of taking part to the Youth Education Session in this XI World Conference in Naples is positive and exciting. I enjoyed it very much.

During your speech, you told the audience about the children that are soldiers: can you explain us this point?

Many times in TV there are reports of children in their classroom holding flags: they are aggressive and full of hate. They wear uniforms like soldiers while they are holding guns. This hate is deep-rooted in themselves and in

their families.

How could we help them through education?

The big change should come from above, from the political leaders who should stop to drive all these people like this. The children are already so spoiled that it is impossible to behave with them through the educational tools that we use for children living in “normal” contexts. For instance, the stories of our First Syllabus should not fit for these youths who suck from their mother’s breast violence and hatred. We can only and always do our outmost to oppose this system and strongly hope that in the future it could happen some change.

Can you describe pros and cons that are changing in the youth’s generations, if any, as time goes by?

Every generation is used to enhance that the time of its youth was the best one but, of course, this is not true. We have to check which values are here and which one are not valuable. The first thing I can see in the new generation is that it is more individualistic. There are no more groups of children playing on the street: each child plays with his own laptop and has friends with no face. They read less and less and write very shortly: maybe this is a natural development of the time. The new generation is more materialistic: the children are looking for benefits instead of what is more worthwhile. The background is still working on education. We have to encourage and empower the values in our society.

Prof. José T. THOME’



MD, PhD - Head of the UNESCO Chair of Bioethics Brazil Unit (Haifa)

Bioethics and Eco-bioethics in nowadays.

We are living in a culture that aims social order guided in justice, equality, equity and collective participation of society. In contemporary times unfortunately we are watching universally the permanent transgression of these aspirations. Nowadays we can say that humanity feels a pain that causes suffering and it is felt and verbalized as the anguish. We believe that all participants of this conference can easily recognize it. This feeling is subjective although universal all the time and it’s present in all situations of crises. Mankind does not know how to live with its diversity. However we are not prepared to live disruptive events or disruptive environments that will produce anguish triggered by the concrete. We live the incertitude consequently the insecurity in nowadays. Bioethics since the beginning it was proposed as a rational reference

achieving its proposal as mediating function (maternal role) for society in order to give guarantees to anguish

Due to the interferences related to mercadological matters environment was added developing the Ecobioethics in a wide sense (Benyakar -2004-): “Eco-Bioethics started to be understood Health and Mental Health as a whole. It is Health in sense of quality of life directed towards healthy people who are living a disruptive situation. Ecobioethics is not referred to Environmental Ethics, but an Integrative Bioethics that has a few principles as:

1. It is related to relations between men, in different aspects of health, in its broader term;

2. It is based on the principles of Complexity (Morin);
 3. It must be taught and trained in different Schools;
 4. Programs should be developed, from Kindergarten to Ph.D. titles;
 5. It must be based on the general principles proposed by UNESCO;
 6. It should include principles of different cultures, beliefs, traditions, etc;
 7. It should include not only the individual attention, but also special situations of crisis and catastrophes;
 8. For all these reasons, as a first step we are developing the 'Iberoamerican Ecobioethics Network for Education, Science and Technology. UNESCO Chair in Bioethics'- Haifa University;
 9. Our vision and mission is to convey this type of approach to bioethics and Ecobioethics"
- In this way we understand that through the EcoBioethics references we can take this mediating function or maternal role, ensuring the creation of these mediating spaces through social interventions that consider the subjectivity permanently.
- We use and apply the Relational Reconstructive Experience (Thome,2014) as methodological tool as a way of including human factors in the intervention as well as the capabilities of the resilience of the subjects.

Prof. Susanna DAVTYAN

Head of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics (Haifa) Unit, Armenia



In-depth voices

Prof. Davtyan has dedicated her presentation to the 10th Century thinker Gregor Narekatsi, an Armenian monk, poet, mystic philosopher, theologian and saint of the Armenian Apostolic Church, who was declared a Doctor of Universe (doctor Ecclesiae) by His Holiness Pope Francis on the 12th of April 2015. This particular day has been chosen by Pope Francis to celebrate a Mass to remember the 100th Commemoration of Armenian genocide in the St. Peter Basilica in Vatican. Aram I Keshishian, head of the Catholicosate of the Great House of Cilicia, stated His thankfulness to the Pope for these actions.

5 monthes ago on 12 of April 2015 had his speech following holy mass in the Papal Basilica of Saint

Peter in the Vatican in commemoration of the one-and-a-half million martyrs of the Armenian Genocide. The Catholicos of Cilicia of the Armenians His Holiness Aram I offered greetings and thanks to Pope Francis and highlights three significant aspects of this historical moment.

Pope Francis has proclaimed Saint Gregor of Narek a Doctor of Universe. In fact Gregor of Narek is one of the greatest thinkers of world. He was an outstanding theologian, thinker whose theology is not an intellectual reflection on God but a dialogue with God from depth of heart.

Prof. Davtyan has spoken also about the book written by Narekatsi titled "Narek" or "Book of lamentation", in which the author "speaks with God from the depths of the heart". In this book, composed by 95 parts, each part is dedicated to a disease, and all the book is perfused with high poetry and religious awareness: this is why it is an important statement which has to be taken into consideration in a Bioethics congress distinguished for its internationalization and its capability of sharing ideas within people with different backgrounds.

Dr.Miftar ZENELAJ

Psychiatrist, Director of Center for Integration and Rehabilitation of Chronic ill Psychiatric Patients- Kosova



Bioethics in psychiatry

Bioethics in psychiatry, as two disciplines with different concepts, have used an approach of alternative thoughts in patients' interests and psychiatry has always been in concordance with bioethical recommendations.

Psychiatry, like other medical branches faces many challenges because of new professions emersion and because of the society's request to get hold on their future in global industrialization. Public responsibilities are restricted by traditional paternal forms used in psychiatry. Global development brings rational forms which have to be harmonized with science by not skipping the rules posed by the society where we live. Rules which allow seeking knowledge and by always being based on empirical

sciences.

Bioethics has to acknowledge differences of social scenario character where psychiatry evolves and numerous interests converge to mental health while influencing the man's wellbeing because of reason and virtue.

Nowadays, numerous dilemmas occur in psychiatry. They appear as a consequence of the scientific and technologic progress. The progress in the care and treatment of patients with psychic disorders are crucial for improving the wellbeing of this stigmatized and often by the society forgotten population. The level on which persons with mental disorders ask for special protection from our society keeps being a controversial challenge.

Persons with mental illnesses often face weaknesses which come from stigma, addiction, fear, unemployment, loneliness, poverty, homelessness and many other factors which mainly cause these illnesses. Therefore, in concordance with the circumstances, these persons with mental illnesses, as a population with special needs, ask institutions and our society for appropriate protection.

The majority of people who suffer from mental illnesses, function relatively all right, therefore stigmatism from our society is unnecessary. Ethical principles have to be implemented with caution towards these patients' special weaknesses. Very often these patients with mental disorders refuse medical treatment. The psychiatric duty is to evaluate the competence which is defined by legal norms. Because of this, bioethics should be consulted as a second opinion, where the mental health laws came from, which allow the psychiatrist to treat patients against his will. The psychiatrist is entrusted with the evaluation of the psychic patient's state.

Population's awareness about the rights and obligations has led to the development of a new form of applied ethics, from which bioethics came as a new discipline of global ethics which is further closely related to the health care in psychiatry, to patients' autonomy in self-determination, to charity forms which aren't paternal and to seeking appropriate therapy.

Bioethics goes beyond the traditional and deontological request for proper patients' actions requested by psychiatrists who avoid abstract excuses of ethical philosophy. This is an open form of dialogue.

A discourse which doesn't lead to the conflict with professional ethics in the psychiatric health care department.

The discipline of bioethics has oriented a wide range of investigations about the human, starting with debates about life borders, like: abortion, euthanasia, organ donation, human genetics engineering, biological manipulation of DNA. These developments will influence further evolution of human bioethics, therefore they are asking for new treatments.

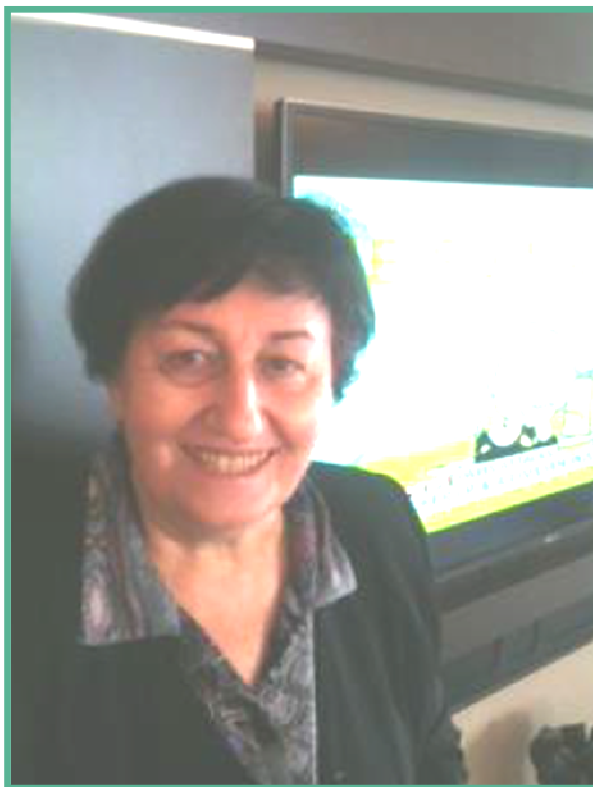
Many religious communities have their own history in the field of bioethics. Many of them have applied rules and instructions within their standpoints and beliefs. Different beliefs, like those Jewish, Christian and Muslim have developed a considerate body of bioethical literature. In many Asian cultures special ethical norms have been developed, for example Buddhist bioethics, which has a rational and pragmatic approach, comes from a naturalist opinion.

The challenging psychiatric future and its support by bioethics are motives to think of and develop moral imagination.

General psychiatric knowledge and the state of the society, the dominant beliefs, the level of economic and technologic development, culture, tradition, education and civilization define the future of bioethics in psychiatry.

Prof. Sashka POPOVA

Director of the IFT (International Forum of Teachers) and Head of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Bulgarian Unit



As Director of IFT Prof. Popova noticed that many teachers of all nationalities have been asking for methods, instruments, workshops and courses aimed at explaining how and what to teach when teaching bioethics. A solution can be found thanks to the collaboration between UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Units, WHO (World Health Organization) and World Students Association. It has been proposed to create four Committees in order to optimize the future work and discussions:

- 1) A Committee will develop a model with criteria aimed at evaluating training and will investigate for the production of a guide on "good teaching practice";
- 2) A Committee will publish teaching text books and other teaching resources and will optimize the communication through the website;
- 3) A Committee will gather and analyze data in order to identify good practices of education and will implement training courses to train teachers and health care system practitioners;
- 4) A Committee will be dedicate its effort for youth bioethical education.

These committees will work to realize Bioethical principles and spirit of co-operation and participation.

Prof. Dr. Moty BENYAKAR

Head of UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Argentinas Unit and President of Iberoamerican Eco-Bioethics Network for Education, Science and Technology



Eco-bioethics is an integrative and inter-disciplinary concept based on the principles of complexity. Complexity is a concept proposed by the French sociologist and philosopher E. Morin. A problem has not a unique solution, in fact in order to solve it, it is necessary an analysis of many complex questions. Nowadays Bioethics has to bring together many ethical, philosophical, moral, social, political and economics issues: this is why faculties of Economics, Law, Education, Environment, Technology should deal with bioethics issues, which therefore are not related only to health. Bringing bioethics to different Universities is the aim of Eco-bioethics.

Another problem Bioethics has to face is uncertainty. Nowadays we can witness migration, massive immigration and integration issues and these factors in-

crease the amount of uncertainty in society and therefore in health. The increasing number of suicides and drugs-addicted is the proof that uncertainty is able to disturb social equilibrium, and this is actually an eco-bioethical problem.

Bioethics cannot be thought as a separate discipline in universities but should be integrated in courses in each Faculty, tailored to needs of each Country.

Dr. AnnaLaure DANAU

President of the FINE Europe – European Federation of Educators in Nursing Science

<http://www.fine-europe.eu/>

About the Conference

A conference poster with a blue background. At the top, there are logos for CHU NANCY, Faculté de Médecine, Université de Lorraine, and Médecine Légale. The main title is "Should we routinely offer a period of reflection to patient for an planned intervention in orthopaedic surgery?". Below the title, it says "Prospective study about 52 patients" and lists the authors: H.COUDANE(1,2), J-L.DANAN(1), C.DEBOUT(1), V.SEIVERT(2). The footnotes provide details about the research units and the service involved. At the bottom, there are logos for the Ethics Committee of the University of Nancy, Atol, S.O.F., C.O.I., and EA 7299.

Members of the executive attended the Congress of Bioethics organized by UNESCO. (FINE is a member of the International Forum of Teachers (IFT). On this occasion, we participated with the Honorary Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Nancy, lead for a research team relating to innovative practices in health communication. The theme considered the need to provide a period of reflection for patients before undergoing planned interventions in orthopedic surgery.









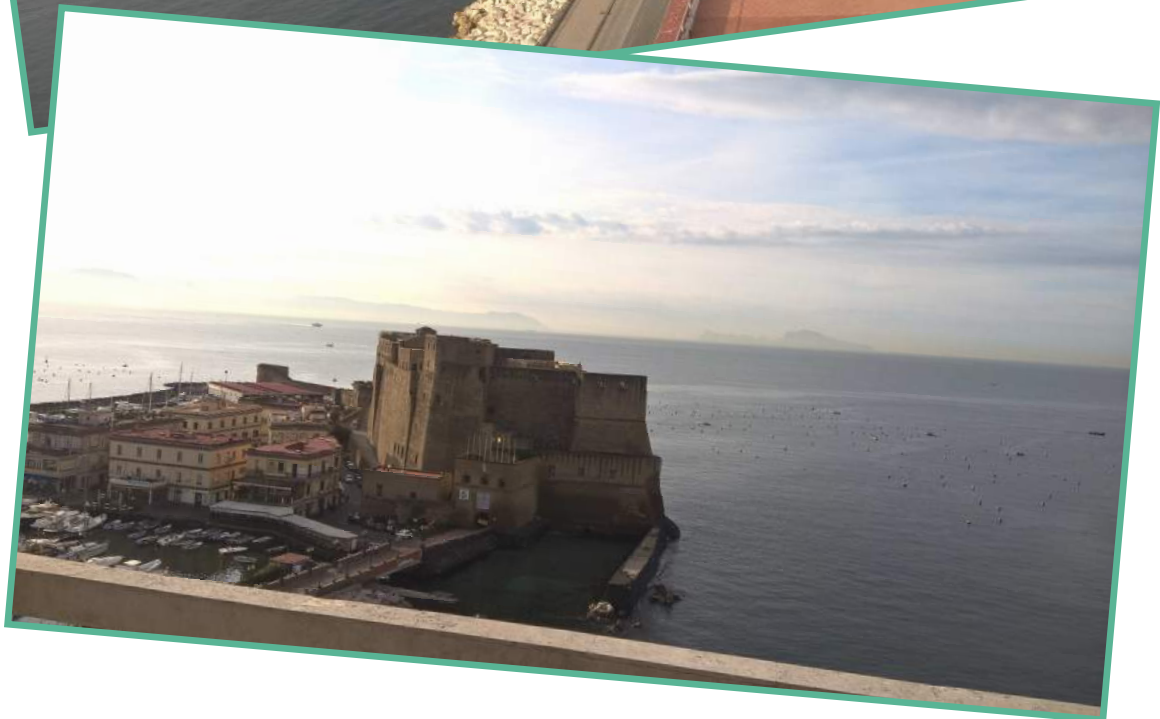


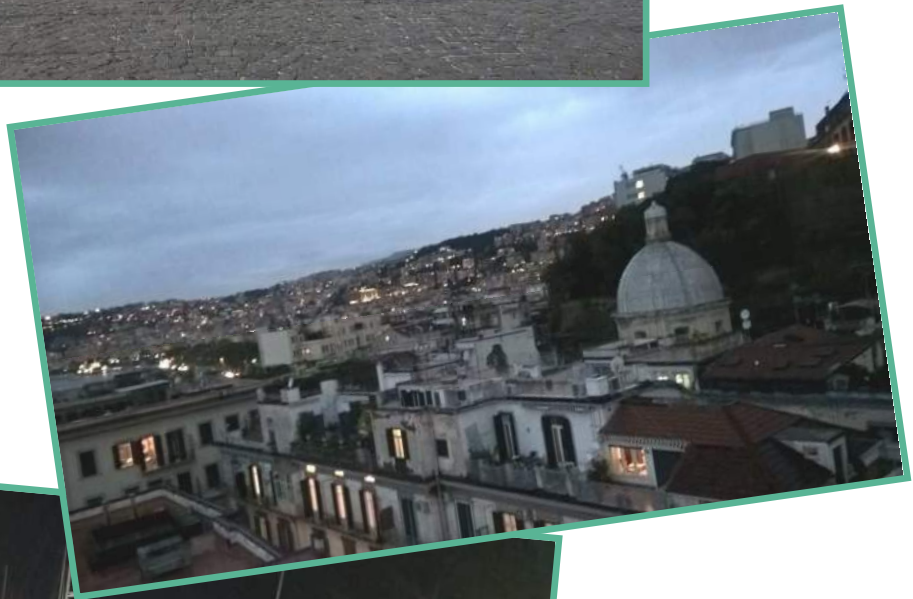












MESSAGE OF CHAIR HOLDER

During the annual meeting of the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics board, held in October 2015 in Naples (Italy) on the occasion of the XI UNESCO Chair in Bioethics World Conference, it was unanimously approved the establishment of the WORLD UNESCO BIOETHICS DAY, proposed to the international units by Professor Amnon Carmi, holder of the UNESCO Chair:

To Members of the UNESCO Bioethics Day Committee.
Dear Colleagues,

First of all I would like to express my thanks again for your positive response.

Secondly, I hereby attach a short summary of all the suggestions that we received from Heads of our units. This summary should serve our considerations and decisions throughout the discussion that we will hold on the internet. The summary includes the suggestions that were delivered by the persons that are indicated by the numbers in the opening of the attached document. In my next mail I will offer you my suggestions with regard to the discussion and decision making process that can be adopted by us while dealing with the suggestions.

Thirdly, in order to facilitate the contacts and coordination between our Committee and the Heads of Units, I ask you to undertake the following provisory functions.

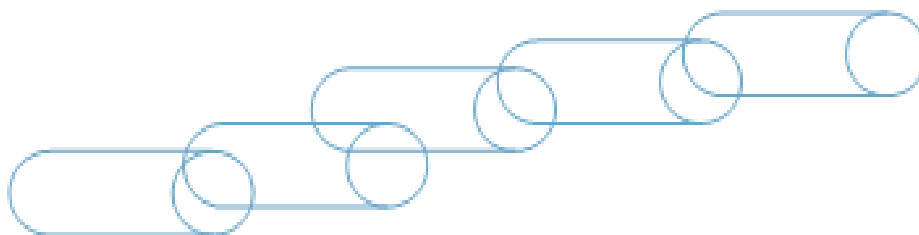
1. Vasinova: Coordinator for the Units and sub Units of Italy.
2. Deshpande: Coordinator for the Units in India.
3. Garcia: Coordinator for the Units in America.
4. Palatty: Coordinator for the Units in Asia.
5. Fortwengel: Coordinator for the Units in Europe.
6. Praveen: General Coordinator.

Fourthly, I ask each Coordinator to keep in touch with the Heads of her/his regional director.

I will ask Mrs. Golinsky to provide each one of you with the latest list of the Chair's Units in order to enable you to build your own lists of units at your region.

Wishing you happy new year,

Prof. Amnon CARMI
UNESCO Chair in Bioethics Holder



EDITORIAL BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEWSLETTER'S CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIREMENTS

The contributions for the next Bioethical Voices newsletter must be forwarded to the Editorial Board before 15 April 2016. 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.

The structure is to be decided, based on the contributions we receive (evolving).

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