

# Abstract book

## Knjižica sažetaka

### **EuroBioAct International Conference** **Declaring war on declarations:** **various bioethical theories respond** **to modern practical challenges**

**17. riječki dani bioetike**  
**"Profesionalizam u medicini i**  
**zdravstvu"**

Faculty of Medicine, University of Rijeka  
Department of Social Sciences and  
Medical Humanities  
Department of Social Medicine and  
Epidemiology

Faculty of Health Studies, University  
of Rijeka  
Department of Public Health

"Fritz Jahr" Documentation and  
Research Centre for European  
Bioethics - University of Rijeka - The  
Centre of Excellence for Integrative  
Bioethics

**MEDRI FZSI**

# IMPRESUM

**Organizatori:**

Katedra za društvene i humanističke znanosti u medicini i Katedra za socijalnu medicinu i epidemiologiju Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Rijeci

Katedra za javno zdravstvo Fakulteta zdravstvenih studija Sveučilišta u Rijeci

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## Programme / Program skupa

Friday, June 12, 2015/Petak, 12. lipnja 2015.

09,00–09,30 Registration/Registracija

### EuroBioAct International Conference

Declaring war on declarations:

various bioethical theories respond to modern practical challenges

*Faculty of Medicine – Vijećnica (3rd floor)*

09,30–10,00 Opening addresses

10,00–10,15 **Robert Doričić** (Rijeka): European Bioethics in Action:  
project presentation

10,15–10,30 **Florian Steger** (Halle): Fritz Jahr's (1895-1953) European concept of bioethics  
and its application potential

10,30–10,45 **Christian Byk** (Paris): Law in support of bioethical practice

10,45-11,00 *Coffee break/Pauza za kavu*

17. riječki dani bioetike

Profesionalizam u medicini i zdravstvu:  
poučavanje i prakticanje

Medicinski fakultet – predavaonica broj 8 (3. kat)

11,00–11,15 **Alan Šustić** (Rijeka): Obrazovni proces u kliničkoj medicini

11,15–11,30 **Petar Bezinović** (Zagreb): Obrazovanje i razvoj profesionalnog  
identiteta

11,30–11,45 Rasprava

12,00–12,15 **Amir Muzur, Iva Rinčić** (Rijeka): Practical aspects of bioethics:  
some European and American views

12,15–12,30 **Hans-Martin Sass (Bochum)**: Serve, don't Preach! Do Good, don't Talk! –  
Asian Traditions and Perspectives

12,30–12,45 **Mislav Kukoč, Emil Kušan (Split)**: Bioethics and/as public engagement:  
the example of Nikola Visković

12,45–13,00 **Iva Rinčić, Amir Muzur** (Rijeka): In search of (lost) connection: organic  
architecture and bioethics – the case of Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959)

13,00-14,00 *Lunch/Ručak*

- 13,30-13,40 **Damir Čačić** (Rijeka): Kabinet kirurških vještina na studiju medicine
- 13,40-13,50 **Christina Isabell Jukić, Luka Fotak** (Rijeka): Izvannastavne aktivnosti studenata kao dopuna edukaciji na medicinskom fakultetu
- 13,50-14,00 **Eduard Oštarijaš** (Rijeka): Mit o cijepljenju?
- 14,00-14,10 **Ivana Butković, Bernarda Mrak** (Rijeka): Važnost edukacije građanstva o oralno higijenskim navikama
- 14,10-14,20 **Igor Salopek, Ivana Babić** (Rijeka): Potreba za uvođenjem antistigma edukacije na studij medicine
- 14,20-14,30 Rasprava

- 14,30-14,45 **Željko Kaluđerović** (Novi Sad): Do plants have consciousness?
- 14,45-15,00 **Katica Knezović** (Zagreb): Agrikulturethik
- 15,00-15,15 **Valerije Vrček** (Zagreb): Precautionary principle and GMO

15,15-15,30 *Coffee break/Pauza za kavu*

- 15,30-15,45 **Dejan Donev** (Skopje): O važnosti profesionalne etike u medicini: ključ razumijevanja suštine medicine
- 15,45-16,00 **Lidija Gajski** (Zagreb): Tko poučava liječnike? Profesionalna edukacija sve dalje od vjerodostojnosti
- 16,00-16,15 Rasprava

- 16,00-16,15 **Tomislav Krznar** (Zagreb): Hunting as a bioethical issue
- 16,15-16,30 **Hrvoje Jurić** (Zagreb): Bioethical foundations of a „correct diet”
- 16,30-16,45 **Nada Gosić** (Rijeka): (Bio)ethics curriculum in postgraduate education of doctors: theoretical and practical possibilities of standardisation
- 16,45-17,30 Discussion and conclusions
- 17,30-17,45 **Sarah Berger** (Heidelberg): Creating a learning environment to foster (inter)professionalism: the Heidelberg story
- 17,45-18,00 Discussion

*University of Rijeka Scientific Colloquium  
Faculty of Medicine – Vijećnica (3rd floor)*

- 18,00 **Christian Gamborg** (Copenhagen): Bioethics and good governance of bioenergy

SciCaffè  
Brod “Marina” – riječka luka

- 20,30-21,30 **Lidija Gajski, Vjekoslav Bakašun**: Cijepiti ili ne?

Saturday, June 13, 2015 / Subota, 13. lipnja 2015.  
*Study trip to Bakar / Studijski obilazak Bakra (departure/polazak 9,30)*

## SERVICE INFORMATION

Taxi stands:

Bus terminal – Žabica square

Centre – Jelačić square

Railway station – Krešimirova street 5

Price: 5 km - HRK 30.00/ each additional km - HRK 7.00

Taxi companies:

Axion Taxi: +385 92 229 7446/ [axion.taxi@gmail.com](mailto:axion.taxi@gmail.com)

Cammeo: +385 51 313 313/ 1212/ HYPERLINK “<http://www.taxi-cammeo.hr>” [www.taxi-cammeo.hr](http://www.taxi-cammeo.hr)

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[www.vip-taxi-rijeka.com](http://www.vip-taxi-rijeka.com)

Price: 5 km - HRK 30.00

Source: [http://www.visitrijeka.eu/Useful\\_Information](http://www.visitrijeka.eu/Useful_Information)

Hotel Jadran location:

[http://www.jadran-hoteli.hr/jadranasp/lokacija\\_en.asp](http://www.jadran-hoteli.hr/jadranasp/lokacija_en.asp)

# EuroBioAct International Conference

## Declaring war on declarations: various bioethical theories respond to modern practical challenges

### Welcome address

Dear colleagues and friends,  
since the times of the founder of the then Department of Social Sciences at the Rijeka Faculty of Medicine, Professor Ivan Šegota (1938-2011), the tradition has been established of the gathering in Rijeka of ethicists and bioethicists from a broader region – sometimes, indeed, from the whole world – with the ambition of exchanging ideas and, quite frequently, of defining trends for action. Thereby the topics have always been manifold and trying to address current challenges.

This year, the programme of the 17th Rijeka Days of Bioethics is devoted to „Professionalism in medicine and healthcare: teaching and practicing,“ and we expect it to produce some usable suggestions on the coordinatedness between various teaching curricula and educational goals; on the problems of teaching professional values and standards, of the possibilities of a more general consensus on values and the redefinition of professionalism; on ethical fundamentals of professionalism and interprofessional collaboration, etc.

The novelty we have introduced this year is the combining of the programme of the Rijeka Days of Bioethics with an autonomous international conference within the framework of the ongoing European Bioethics in Action – EuroBioAct project, supported by Croatian Science Foundation since September 2014, addressing the topic „Declaring war on declarations: various bioethical theories respond to modern practical challenges.“ The participants of this conference will share their ideas that are going to be incorporated into a theoretical platform of the „Bioethical Standards“ – a list of criteria aimed at optimising relations of the man toward his own health and living and non-living environment.

For the second day, Saturday, June 13, we have foreseen a study trip to Bakar, a town of rich history and a dynamic and bioethically intriguing actuality.

May you enjoy your stay in Rijeka and make use of both the formal and the informal meetings.

On behalf of the Organisation Committee  
Amir Muzur

Do judges make law?

The challenge of bioethics: applying principles to the practice

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Christian Byk

By examining the role of judges in the law making process in the field of bioethics, we would like to support the idea that this process might be in some way more flexible and concrete to adapt bioethics principles and their derived legal norms to the challenge of biomedical practice.

But, this approach does not mean, at least in France, that the role of judging legal cases does not rely on legislative provisions. And also, this approach finds limits when the issue at stake is so sensitive that it could not be solved in the judicial arena but imply a broader public arena to finalize a controversy.

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## European Bioethics in Action: project presentation

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Robert Doričić

The „European Bioethics in Action (EuroBioAct)” project is being carried out since September 2014 by the international group of researchers from several European institutions. It has been foreseen that the funding by Croatian Science Foundation will last until September 2017.

The project primarily aims at:

1. completing theoretical basis for the „new European bioethics“ (by rounding-up research on Fritz Jahr, and other thinkers and conceiving a common platform with integrated ideas of modern environment science and ethics);
2. applying that theoretical basis in practice (by compiling a list of „bioethical standards“ for settlements, containing concrete general and specific norms for preservation and improvement of local eco-systems – i.e., human health, animal and plant welfare, etc.).

The project consists of four phases. The first phase with its main objective – broadening and deepening of the theoretical basis of the „new European bioethics“ - is currently taking place.

The presentation will introduce realised project activities from its start till nowadays.

## (Bio) ethics Curriculum for Postgraduate Education of Physicians – Theoretical and Practical Possibilities for Standardization

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Nada Gosić

The aim of this work is to research (bio) ethics curricula in programs of lifelong learning for physicians in countries of the European Union and in programs of postgraduate doctoral and specialist studies at medical schools in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, and to propose standards for the (bio) ethics curriculum for postgraduate scientific studies and specialist studies for physicians.

For this purpose, researched were: 1. Programs for continuous professional training of physicians in countries of the European Union and the EFTA states, available in the document Study concerning the review and mapping of continuous professional development and lifelong learning for health professionals in the EU, EAHC/2013/Health/07 FINAL REPORT; 2. Programs/contents of postgraduate doctoral and specialist studies for physicians in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia; 3. Legal and ethical documents which determine the obligation of continuous education and training and professional development of physicians in these three countries.

At the theoretical level research should point out to a necessity for passing Acts which standardize the implementation and realization of postgraduate studies, and to an existence of Faculty bodies responsible for the implementation of educational programs, for defining mentoring relationships with postgraduate students and establishing standard criteria for the development of postgraduate works. On a practical level research should result in the proposal of a concept for (bio) ethics curriculum specified for postgraduate/doctoral studies and postgraduate specialist studies.

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## Bioethical Foundations of a “Correct Diet”



Hrvoje Jurić

One of the main goals of bioethics is fostering the sensibility for non-human living beings and finding the theoretical foundation for human relationship with them. Majority of discussions in this field deals with human relationship with non-human animals. However, it is not only a matter of general questioning the moral status of animals, human responsibility for animals and animal rights, but also a question of specific forms and proportions of human exploitation, torturing and killing of animals, including human nutrition and food industry as a key driver. In that sense, a “correct diet” does not mean only a “healthy food” and nutrition manners aimed to human health and quality of life: a “correct diet” implies, first of all, caring of animal life and wellbeing, commonly known as ethical vegetarianism or veganism. What it actually means, why it should be practiced, and with what aim – these questions we will try to answer by recalling the “founding fathers” of European bioethics (Fritz Jahr, Albert Schweitzer), but also by reminding of some other thinkers from Antiquity (Pythagoras, Plutarch, Porphyry) through Early Modern Age (Michel de Montaigne) to contemporary times (Jeremy Bentham, Arthur Schopenhauer, Henry Salt, Peter Singer).

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## Do plants have consciousness?

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Željko Kaluđerović

In this paper the author considers scientific and bioethical requirements triggered by existing environmental, and not just environmental issues, that it is necessary to regulate differently the relationship between humans and other living beings. Attempts are being made to establish a new relationship by relativizing the differences between the man and non-human living beings, often by attributing specifically human traits and categories, such as dignity, moral status and rights to non-human living beings, but also, especially in regards to plants, the ability of sight, feeling, memory, communication, consciousness and thinking. In the process of levelling of these differences, presented are the findings of researches showing that plants have extremely sensitive and complex sensory mechanisms, that they lead complex, dynamic and eventful lives, react to signals from other plants, i.e. there is interaction between them, and have a short-term and long-term memory. Regarding the “consciousness” of plants, it is concluded that it is in an analogical connection with the human consciousness. The author then analyzes whether these findings are new, surprising and revolutionary, as it is commonly asserted, or whether their anticipation can be already found in some Presocratics, philosophically based on the similarity of all the varieties of life. Pythagoras, Parmenides, Empedocles, Anaxagoras and Democritus, in this context, were of the opinion that the plants are driven by natural yearning, that they breathe, feel joy and sorrow, that they have a soul, discernment, consciousness, ability to think, reason, and mind. Eventually, the author illuminates the limits of non-anthropocentric approaches, i.e. their non-reflected establishment of the very anthropocentrism, the difficulty of relocating the man from the centre of the world while he himself does not remain the patron of that same world.

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## Why is a redefinition of agricultural ethics necessary?

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Katica Knezović

Developments and applications of new technologies, as in other areas, puts agriculture under pressure, and their main decision-makers face great challenges because it is expected that a modern agriculture provides food security, food safety and sustainability for all. The modern agricultural production should pursue these objectives successfully as their top priority and guiding principles, despite constantly increasing population worldwide, and under daily deteriorating food production conditions (e.g., climate change, soil erosion, and water shortages). To achieve these goals, a redefinition of agricultural ethics has become inevitable. The redefined agricultural ethics should 'grow' from bottom-up, from food producers who work the soil and have the traditional agricultural knowledge important for sustainability of life, and who should be supported by responsible and appropriate agricultural policies. The new morals should make their way into modern agriculture to obtain health and existence of mankind, and by taking into account the views and needs of the future generations. Therefore, the traditional agricultural knowledge and continuous observations of nature and soils, in combination with a scientific understanding of physical cycles and relationships within the growing ecosystems are main factors needed to develop a reasonable agricultural ethics. A modern man should, under all circumstances, be able to understand the impact of his/hers actions, to ethically judge them, and be responsible for them

## Hunting as a bioethical issue?

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Tomislav Krznar

And how could we today understand the phenomenon of hunting? If we take that bioethics is the emerging area through which we want to make sense of the role of human being towards his/her societal dimension as to all forms of life, it seems reasonable to conclude that phenomenon of hunting should not stay out of our considerations to. At the beginning we are faced with very ambivalent positions: even though human was 99% of his/her history a hunter and gatherer, today hunting seems as unnecessary rudiment of the past, since the hunting activity is understood as expression of the direct killing and the supremacy of man over the many forms of life. But in the same time hunting is one of the most successful tools to control populations of certain animal species, which for the sake of man's intervention came into a situation of imbalance. In addition, as many theorists suggest contemporary lifestyle of post-industrial society in many ways denaturalize human destroying the natural dimension of human existence, reducing it to the cognitive and sensitive flawed creature. Here we refer to the idea of the Spanish philosopher J. Ortega y Gasset who in a familiar writing *Meditations on Hunting* wants to reach the deepest sense of the human being and says that it was hunting that retrieving mechanism. In the end, in this bioethical survey we try to outline the problematic area of hunting and at the same time to determine appropriate measure of its existence within contemporary society.

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## Bioethics and/as public engagement: example of Nikola Visković

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Mislav Kukoč, Emil Kušan

The presentation is divided into two separate parts and its goal is, firstly, to describe the socio-political and economic context of the modern age and within it sketch out the possibilities of public engagement in bioethically relevant ways. Secondly, the presentation focuses on a concrete example of Nikola Visković, PhD, professor emeritus at the School of Law, University of Split, who is a long-time activist advocating for the rights of non-human living beings. Nikola Visković is one of the bioethical pioneers in Croatia and through his public appearances and his meticulous collection of newspaper articles and other publications that contain bioethical themes he has established himself as a genuine example of a publicly engaged intellectual in the field of bioethics.

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## Practical aspects of bioethics: some European and American views

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Amir Muzur, Iva Rinčić

The major (speculative) thesis of this essay is that, while in Europe, the idealist concepts have always co-existed with various concepts of (and trends toward) „practicality,“ in the United States of America, the pragmatist view has by far been prevailing, reflecting also upon the history of bioethics. In the light of this proposal, the (mis)perception of Van Rensselaer Potter’s ideas is interpreted, as well as the roots of the current dichotomy between the mainstream bioethics, generated at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics in Georgetown, and the „Europeanised“ direction of bioethics, primarily but not exclusively influenced by the discovery of Fritz Jahr’s work and the emergence of the integrative bioethics in South-Eastern Europe in the last fifteen years.

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# In search of (lost) connection: organic architecture and bioethics The case of Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959)

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Iva Rinčić, Amir Muzur

Taking bioethics not only as a (new) biomedical ethics but as the ethics of biological sciences (V. R. Potter) or a broader ethics related to all the aspects of bios (F. Jahr), is not without consequences: it implies the questioning of our existing knowledge and understanding of other forms and images of modern society. Although architecture plays an important role in our culture, it has unjustly been ignored by bioethics as an integrative discipline with a pluri-perspective approach.

The answer to the question what architecture is, can hardly be reached within one paper, if one would like to take into account the technical and functional, but also the esthetical and cultural aspects of architecture. Like institutions, architecture works as a mediator, providing shelter and delivering the fulfilment of other needs (safety, privacy, the home-sweet-home feeling, services, etc.), but it also limits the freedom and intervenes with the intrinsic man-nature relation.

As a reaction to the changes and challenges of modern science and society, the 20th-century architecture has provided several original concepts. Following the main ideas of the organic architecture, this paper aims at finding out its major relations to bioethics, especially having in mind the life and work of Frank Lloyd Wright, deeply enrooted in Wisconsin, the state where V. R. Potter's bioethics was born.

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# Serve, don't Preach! Do Good, don't Talk! – Asian Traditions and Perspectives



Hans-Martin Sass

## [1] HERMENEUTIC OBSERVATION:

The object correlates with the eye of the beholder's interrelation to this and other forms of co-bios, such as cultural or institutional bios. The bios of individual, cultural or corporate persons is terminal and in permanent metabolic action and transformation; in 2015 not all is identical to what was 1915 nor what will that be 2115; integration of cyberspace bios into traditional bios will greatly modify human biotopes and the overall 'elan vital'. My cultural background is Europe.

## [2] INTEGRATIVE BIOS AND BIO-ETHICS:

Buddhist understanding of bios: 'all life is suffering (dukkha)'; Dukkha is one of the Four Nobles: 'cause of craving (tanha), end of suffering, getting rid of craving, method to use in overcoming suffering', which is an eightfold path: '(1) right view: proper knowledge about illness, how a person becomes ill, endures illness and is released from illness; (2) right aspiration: prepare to renounce attachment to the world; (3) right speech: must not lie, slander; (4) right action: abstain from taking life; (5) right livelihood: put away wrong livelihood; (6) right effort: prevent potential evil from arising and get rid of evil; (7) right mindfulness: avoid and overcome craving and dejection; (8) right concentration: move toward purity of mind and equanimity' (Tai MC 2008 The Way of Asian Bioethics). Buddha in one of his former lives offered and sacrificed himself as food to a hungry tigress and her dozen hungry cubs.

Confucian ethics bases everything on the bios of the family; 'filial piety' is the most basic and encompassing virtue, my individual body comes from my parents; I am integrated with my, neighborhood, culture, nation as a big family, the emperor being the Son of Heaven.

## [3] CARING FOR HEALTH – WHO IS A GOOD DOCTOR?

Confucian physician Sun Simiao of the 7th century Tang Dynasty (The most important Prescriptions worth 1000 Pieces of Gold): 'A superior doctor takes care of the state, an average doctor takes care of the person, and an inferior doctor takes care of the disease'. The Imperial Letters publicized yearly by the Emperor and widely distributed and read everywhere routinely had two basic topics advice for [a] harmonious and healthy living in giving advice in social conflict management and healthy living and [b] for best agricultural practices. - Huang Di Nie Jing of the Western Han Dynasty: 'The sages did not wait until the sickness is there to cure the sickness, they cure it before it takes place ... If one only waits until the sickness is there and then uses medicine to cure it, that is no different from waiting until one is thirsty and then starting to dig a well'. Are modern health care systems around the world inferior corporate persons more or less successful in medical repair practice? - Sun Simiao (On the Absolute Sincerity of Great Physicians): 'A Great Physician should not pay attention to status, wealth or age; neither should he question whether the particular person is attractive or unattractive, whether he is an enemy or friend, whether he is a Chinese or a foreigner, or finally, whether he is uneducated or educated. He should meet everyone on equal grounds. He should always act as if he were thinking of his close relatives'.

## [4] INTERACTION EXPERT – LAY PERSON [DOCTOR – PATIENT]

Classical Chinese education starts with a preclinical 'philosophicum', while we start with a preclinical 'physicum'. Important for the patient is 'informed obedience'. These are 2 interactive rules out of a number of 10: For doctors 'commitment to humaneness ... bring help to the people and do good ... be well versed in Confucian teachings as they are of great help all the time, knowing to read the pulse', thereafter only expertise in diagnosis and therapy disease and finally 'prefer humanness and honesty over making money, as there are differences between the poor and the rich but only form of medication'. For patients: 'choose "enlightened" (ming-i) physicians, who are careful because life and death follow very closely each other ... be compliant in taking medications ... start therapy early', also stressed is reduction and appropriate nutrition and lifestyle, finally ... 'don't be scared to spend money ... I ask you what is more important, life or material goods?' (cf Sass HM 2007 Bioethics and Biopolitics)

#### [5] VIRTUES AND RULES

2500 old Vedic reasoning: 'tat tvam asi' (this is also you), i.e. the unseen worlds and the worlds of plants, animals, lands, suffering and happy are also me; I am a part of a non-duality bios calling for inclusive bio-ethics. In Bios and Bioethics 'one size does not fit all'; Confucius: 'diversified and in harmony' (Zhai XM 2011 Asian Bioethics Review 3(1)31-35). - Mencius: 'Between father and son, there should be affection, between ruler and minister, there should be righteousness, between husband and wife there should be attention in their separate functions, between old and young, there should be a proper order, and between friends there should be faithfulness' (cf. Sass 2007); translate into 'Between partners on Alibaba and Amazon platforms there should be mutual respect; between internet friends on social sites there should be fairness and trust; between colleagues in professional cyberspace sites there should be scientific integrity; between neighbors in hutongs and modern high-rise there should be neighborly solidarity, respect and mutual aid; between providers and users of e-health information sites there should be clear terminology for the lay users and reliable and unbiased and verifiable consultation by the providers; between doctor and patient there should be adequate compassion and care, and an suitable balance between respect for the doctor's responsibility and for the patient's autonomy, between teacher and student there should be indoctrination-free and fact-based information and critical and value-based discourse; between different ethnic or religions, communities in society there should be mutual respect, mutual aid and tolerance; between provinces of a state there should be competition in respect of national laws and cultures; between sovereign states there should be respect for human and civil rights; between states, communities, corporations and individuals there should be cooperation and competition in protecting and cultivating natural and cultural environments habitats.' - Lao Zi (Tao 54): 'Cultivate the self and virtue will be true; cultivate the family and virtue will be complete; cultivate the village and virtue will grow; cultivate the country and virtue will be rich; cultivate the world and virtue will be wide', translate: 'Cultivate yourself and life and virtue be true; cultivate individual and corporate persons and virtue will be complete; cultivate biotopes in geography and cyberspace and virtue will grow; cultivate compassion and competence, and life will be rich; cultivate integrated bios, and world and virtue will be wide.'

#### [6] AN INTEGRATING INTEGRATIVE BIO-CULTURAL NARRATIVE ON THE GREAT HARMONY

'Heaven is my father and Earth is my mother, and even such a small creature as I finds an intimate place in their midst. Therefore that which fills the universe I regard as my body and that which directs the universe I consider as my nature. All people are my brothers and sisters, and all things are my companions. - The great ruler (the Emperor) is the eldest son of my parents (Heaven and Earth), and the great ministers are his stewards. Respect the aged; this is the way to treat them as elders should be treated. Show deep love toward the orphaned and the weak, this is the way to treat them as the young should be treated. The sage identifies his character with that of Heaven and Earth, and the worthy is the most outstanding man. Even those who are tired, infirm, crippled, or sick, those who have no brothers or children, wives or husbands, are all my brothers who are in distress and have no one to turn to. - When the time comes, to keep him from harm, this is the care of a son. To rejoice in Heaven and to have no anxiety, this is filial piety at its purest. - He who disobeys (the rule of bios) violates virtue. He who destroys humanity is a robber. He who promotes evil lacks (ethical) capacity. But he, who puts his moral nature into practice and brings his physical existence into complete fulfillment, can match (Heaven and Earth). - One who knows the rules of transformation will skillfully carry forward the undertakings (of Heaven and Earth), and one who penetrates spirit to the highest degree will skillfully carry out their will. - Do nothing shameful in the recesses of your own house and thus bring no dishonor to them. Preserve your mind and nourish your nature and thus (serve them) with untiring effort. - Wealth, honor, blessing, and benefits are meant for the enrichment of my life, while poverty, humble station, and sorrow are meant to help me to fulfillment. - In life I follow and serve (Heaven and Earth); in death I will be at peace.' (Chang Tsai, 1020-1077)

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## Fritz Jahr's (1895-1953) European concept of bioethics and its application potential

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Florian Steger

Fritz Jahr's broad concept of bioethics focusses not only on human beings. By claiming that every life form is to be respected as an end in itself, it also encompasses animals and plants. Jahr aims at treating humans as well as animals and plants in a responsible and respectful way regardless of their utility. Jahr's European concept of bioethics has a tremendous influence on the current debates in the different application areas of bioethics. Little use has been made of this potential for the current topics in bioethics despite the fact that basic reflections like the treatment of plants may generate impetus to current topics in bioethics. In my paper I will outline Jahr's concept of Bioethics and in addition I will try to demonstrate its application potential.

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## Precautionary Principle and GMO

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Valerije Vrček

The most controversial issues in field of medicine, biotechnology, or ecology involve both scientific uncertainty and expert conflicts. Genetically modified organisms (GMO) are a typical example raising relevant questions: What is a risk of genetic pollution? What are the chances that GMOs will solve the global problem of hunger? What is a connection between GMO food and the rise in allergies? To address these questions one can invoke precautionary principle (Vorsorgeprinzip). This is a European way of dealing with scientific uncertainty, and it calls for preventive measures without waiting all the necessary scientific data are available. This principle is based on common sense and presents a moral paradigm in situations of scientific conflicts. The implementation of the precautionary principle will be presented within the topic of GMO safety.

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# 17. riječki dani bioetike

## Profesionalizam u medicini i zdravstvu: poučavanje i prakticiranje

### Riječ dobrodošlice

Poštovane kolegice i kolege, dragi prijatelji, još od vremena osnivača tadašnje Katedre za društvene znanosti pri riječkom Medicinskom fakultetu, profesora Ivana Šegote (1938.-2011.), ustalila se tradicija godišnjeg okupljanja u Rijeci etičara i bioetičara iz šire regije – povremeno i iz čitavog svijeta – s ambicijom razmjene ideja i, nerijetko, definiranja smjernica djelovanja. Teme su pritom bile vrlo šarolike i nastojale su odgovoriti na aktualne izazove. Ovogodišnji, XVII. riječki dani bioetike definirani su temom „Profesionalizam u medicini i zdravstvu: poučavanje i prakticiranje“, a očekujemo da će iznjedrili uporabljive sugestije o usklađenosti raznih nastavnih kurikula s ciljevima obrazovanja, problemima poučavanja profesionalnih vrijednosti i standarda, mogućnosti općenitijeg konsenzusa o vrijednostima i redefiniranja profesionalizma, etičkim temeljima profesionalnosti i interprofesionalne suradnje i drugo. Riječki dani bioetike održavaju se, ove godine po prvi puta, isprepleteni s programom međunarodne konferencije u okviru projekta European Bioethics in Action – EuroBioAct, koji od rujna 2014. podupire Hrvatska zaklada za znanost. Konferencija će se održati pod motom: „Declaring war on declarations: various bioethical theories respond to modern practical challenges“. Tijekom drugoga dana, u subotu, 13. lipnja, predvidjeli smo studentski posjet Bakru, gradu bogate povijesti i dinamične, bioetički zanimljive sadašnjosti. Želimo Vam ugodan boravak u Rijeci i korisne susrete tijekom i „na marginama“ skupa.

Za Organizacijski odbor  
Amir Muzur

## Creating a learning environment to foster (inter)professionalism: the Heidelberg story

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Sarah Berger et al.

Today's health care students will be practicing in future clinical environments increasingly characterized by ambiguity, complexity and resource constraints. Educators of the health professions are faced with an immediate challenge: to anticipate such trends and adapt curricula and traditional teaching strategies to ensure graduates are equipped with the necessary competencies and professional values for their future practice. In the 2010 Framework for Action in Interprofessional Education and Collaborative Practice, the World Health Organization highlights interprofessional education as a key strategy to improve collaboration between the professions to potentially enhance patient outcomes and prepare a "collaborative practice-ready health workforce". Lessons learned through the development and implementation of five interprofessional seminars (team communication, medical error, health care English, health services research and small business management) for students at the Medical Faculty of the University of Heidelberg (medicine, nursing, physiotherapy, radiography, laboratory science and orthoptics) are described, including steps taken to overcome logistical and attitudinal barriers at the institutional level. Interprofessional teams for planning and teaching proved to be a key enabling factor for success.

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Visoko obrazovanje je više od stjecanja odgovarajuće razine znanja i razvoja relevantnih vještina. Njegova je važna funkcija također pomoći studentima da već u ranoj fazi obrazovanja započnu razvijati svoj profesionalni identitet, širiti granice svoga samopoimanja, usvajati nove uloge, nove vrijednosti, etičke standarde i odgovornosti specifične za struku za koju se obrazuju.

Profesionalno formiranje i razvoj profesionalnog identiteta ovise o interakciji osobnih obilježja studenata i iskustava sa studijem. Jasne ideje o budućoj profesiji, visoka ulazna motivacija i pozitivna očekivanja, mogu snažno utjecati na privrženost i predanost struci za koju se obrazuju, a time i na uspješnost studiranja. Za profesionalno je formiranje međutim ključna kvaliteta studija. Rana pozitivna iskustva sa studijem - kvalitetna nastava, nastavnici kao uzorni modeli ili poticajan kurikulum koji uključuje adekvatnu stručnu praksu, sigurno utječu na podizanje motivacije za učenje i povećani angažman studenata. Pozitivna akademska iskustva pomažu kvalitetnijem profesionalnom formiranju, osjećaju pripadnosti profesionalnoj zajednici i izgradnji jasnog profesionalnog identiteta koji je opet važan aspekt socijalnog kapitala za razvoj struke i njen društveni status i ugled.



## O važnosti profesionalne etike u medicini - ključ razumijevanja suštine medicine

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Dejan Donev

Kao i svaka druga profesija koja teži k tome da bude profesija, i medicina je određena sljedećim dimenzijama: stupnjem razvijenosti osnovnih teorija i tehnika koji čine sistematsku i potpunu cjelinu; stupnjem monopola stručne ekspertize; stupnjem prepoznatljivosti profesije u javnosti; stupnjem organiziranosti profesije i stupnjem razvijenosti profesionalne etike, za koji se smatra da je od posebnog značaja.

Prethodno rečeno samo potvrđuje tezu da kada govorimo o jednoj određenoj profesiji, vrlo bitan dio je profesionalni moral, pitanje uloge osobe u dobrom i ispravnom vođenju djelatnosti, jer je profesija jedna od suštinskih karakteristika čovjeka.

Ideja autora je da u tekstu pokaže tu veliku važnost visokog stupnja profesionalizacije u medicini kao blagorodnoj profesiji u vremenu koje se karakterizira kao doba znanosti koja sve više juri prema djelotvornim normama čije će djelovanje biti neupitno, dok će odnosi među ljudima biti usmjereni prema humanizmu.

Tko poučava liječnike?

Profesionalna edukacija sve dalje od vjerodostojnosti

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Lidija Gajski

„Medicinska struka koja se u trajnoj edukaciji oslanja na potporu industrije čije bi proizvode trebala vrednovati i propisivati, teško se može nazvati neovisnom ili čak u pravom smislu profesionalnom”, napisao je Arnold Relman, bivši urednik jednog od najuglednijih medicinskih časopisa.

Problem nije nov; korijeni su mu u vremenu od prije gotovo stotinu godina kad su u upravne odbore medicinskih učilišta na Zapadu ušli predstavnici farmaceutske industrije. Eskalirao je u devedesetim godinama nakon uvođenja zakona koju su olakšali ulazak privatnog sektora u medicinu, te je poprimio globalne razmjere. Profesionalna edukacija danas predstavlja marketinški alat proizvođača lijekova i medicinske opreme. Liječnicima se dostavljaju selekcionirane i pristrane, nevjerodostojne informacije koje služe zaradi medicinske industrije.

Žele li prakticirati medicinu posvećenu zdravlju ljudi, liječnici moraju odbaciti model „regulacije” sukoba interesa koji je trenutno na snazi, već sukob interesa eliminirati. Ili, kako kaže Relman – „Želi li medicina nastaviti kao autonomna profesija, mora barem vratiti punu odgovornost za medicinsku edukaciju. To znači držati farmaceutsku industriju što dalje od stručne izobrazbe.“

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## Obrazovni proces u kliničkoj medicini (Ili zašto hitno trebamo promjene u obrazovnom procesu?)

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Alan Šustić

U prvom dijelu predavanja autor se osvrće na dinamične promjene u posljednjih dva desetljeća uvjetovane globalizacijom i informatičkom „revolucijom“ u širem društvenom kontekstu, a potom o posljedicama istih u segmentu obrazovanja i (kliničke) medicine. Također, objašnjava razlike i posljedice koje donosi prelazak iz tzv. industrijskog doba u tzv. informatičko doba, odnosno razlike između strateškog razmišljanja u odnosu na strateško planiranje. U drugom dijelu eksplicitno navodi konkretne razlike u promišljanju i shvaćanju kliničke medicine i edukacije između industrijskog i informatičkog doba. Naposljetku, u posljednjem dijelu predavanja ističe se potreba za ponovnim promišljanjem, redizajniranjem i restrukturiranjem kompletnog edukacijskog procesa u svim segmentima kliničke medicine i za sve zdravstvene profile. Posebno se naglašava važnost promjena edukacije u cilju stjecanja novih i drugačijih kompetencija studenata kao što su npr. kritička evaluacija, transformacija i sinteza novih znanja te opće i specifične komunikacijske sposobnosti.

Alan Šustić, redoviti profesor, dekan Fakulteta zdravstvenih studija Sveučilišta u Rijeci i pročelnik Katedre za anesteziologiju, reanimatologiju i intenzivno liječenje Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Rijeci  
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## Studentska sekcija



Ključ edukacije i napredovanja u kirurgiji je vježba. Kirurg postaje bolji time što obavi više operacijskih zahvata. Da bismo kirurgiju kao veliku granu medicine približili studentima potrebno im je omogućiti stjecanje praktičnih vještina. Današnji modeli i principi na kojima studenti medicine uče kirurške tehnike su temelj osnovne medicinske edukacije, no kako je svijet napredovao tako je i edukacija iz kirurgije napredovala. Uz standardne tehnike, poput šivanja na svinjskim nožicama, potrebno je oformiti Kabinet kirurških vještina pri Katedri za kirurgiju, opremiti ju modelima koji će simulirati stvarne rane (krvarenja, nečistoće, ljudske slojeve kože). Također, kabinet treba biti opremljen računalnom i projektorom gdje će biti moguće prikazivati video materijale koji će korak po korak studentu objasniti kako se vežu čvorovi, dreniraju apscesi ili skidaju šavovi.

## Izvanastavne aktivnosti studenata kao dopuna edukaciji na medicinskom fakultetu

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Christina Isabell Jukić, Luka Fotak

Početak studija velika je promjena za svaku mladu osobu – nova sredina, novi ljudi, novi način rada, novi izazovi. No, vrijeme studiranja ne mora se nužno svesti samo na pamćenje niza novih informacija i učenje novih vještina, pogotovo u biomedicinskim usmjerenjima. Studenti Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Rijeci imaju priliku uključiti se u iznimno bogat „život“ izvanastavnih aktivnosti u obliku manifestacija i projekata, od kojih su svi zamišljeni, organizirani i realizirani od strane studenata. Studentski kongres neuroznanosti – NeuRi, Antistigma kampanja, Tjedan mozga, MedRi Znanstveni Piknik, Dani zdravlja, Kapi života, Kongres Kliničke prehrane i dijetoterapije, Teddy Bear Hospital, ZOSS Sci Caffè, ZOSS Filmske Večeri, obilježavanje Svjetskog dana borbe protiv AIDS-a, samo su neki od njih. Sudjelujući u organizaciji projekata, kao i u aktivnom izlaganju rezultata vlastitih istraživanja, studenti već tijekom studija stječu kompetencije koje će im uvelike biti korisne u daljnjem studiranju, kao i kasnije u karijeri, kroz umrežavanje sa kolegama koji dijele slične interese, ali i učvršćuju suradnju sa nastavnicima kroz zajednička istraživanja, što uvelike doprinosi cijeloj akademskoj zajednici – studij ne mora i ne smije biti samo „sakupljanje“ ocjena do diplome.



U usnoj šupljini prisutno je od 500 do 750 različitih bakterijskih vrsta od kojih nisu sve patogene. Pravilnom prehranom, dobrom oralnom higijenom i redovitim stomatološkim pregledima (svakih šest mjeseci) možemo spriječiti nastanak karijesa, najraširenije infektivne bolesti današnjice. Uzročnik karijesa je bakterija *Streptococcus mutans* koji metabolizirajući šećere dovodi do stvaranja kiseline koja u ustima uzrokuje pad pH ispod kritične 5,5 vrijednosti, te u konačnici dovodi do demineralizacije cakline. Nezadovoljavajuća oralna higijena može dovesti i do upale potpornih tkiva zuba: gingivitisa ili parodontitisa. Gingivitis je ograničen na meka tkiva i radi se o reverzibilnoj promjeni, dok su u parodontitisu zahvaćena i dublja parodontna tkiva te predstavlja ireverzibilnu promjenu i puno težu kliničku sliku. Gubitak zuba samo je jedna od mogućih posljedica takvog stanja. U mnogim istraživanjima govori se o povezanosti oralnog zdravlja i općeg zdravlja, odnosno o povezanosti parodontitisa s drugim sistemskim stanjima i bolestima. Primjerice, dijagnosticirana parodontna oboljenjima kod trudnica mogu uzrokovati komplikacije u trudnoći, rađanje djeteta niže porođajne težine, značajno težu regulaciju šećera u krvi kod osoba sa diabetesom... Cilj djelovanja doktora dentalne medicine je poboljšanje zdravlja usne šupljine i kontrola oboljenja što postiže edukacijom javnosti, jačanjem osobnih vještina četkanja, te svim ostalim oblicima preventivnih programa. U nekoliko preglednih članaka, postupci fluoridacije vode, te jedan na jedan pristup u edukaciji pacijenta smatraju se najučinkovitijim metodama u unaprijeđenju oralnog zdravlja. Uz psihološki pristup prema svakom pacijentu, edukacija o Bassovoj tehnici četkanja i korištenje interdentalne četkice samo jednom dnevno trebale bi biti svakodnevna rutina za održavanje zdravog i lijepog osmijeha. Važna zadaća svakog doktora dentalne medicine je pružanje potpore i usmjeravanje pacijenta na promjenu određenih obrazaca koji će dovesti do poboljšanja oralnog zdravlja.

## Mit o cijepljenju?

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Eduard Oštarijaš

Tijekom proteklih nekoliko godina gotovo smo svakodnevno okruženi propitivanjem opravdanosti cijepljenja djece. Budući da je u Hrvatskoj cijepljenje djece obvezno protiv brojnih bolesti, i to sve prije punoljetnosti, postavlja se pitanje je li u redu odlučivanje o tim stvarima prepustiti roditeljima. Liječnici, budući liječnici i ostali zdravstveni djelatnici danas imaju veliku ulogu u edukaciji šireg pučanstva o prednostima i nedostacima cijepljenja. Trebaju li svoj monopol nad odlučivanjem o cijepljenju (makar i djelomično) prepustiti roditeljima? Ili država treba početi strože provoditi zakon koji propisuje obvezu cijepljenja i kazne za prekršitelje? Znaju li roditelji što je najbolje za njihovu djecu? Ili liječnici trebaju preuzeti odgovornost i pobrinuti se da dijete bude cijepljeno? Koliko roditelji imaju znanja i jesu li kompetetni donositi takve odluke? Ako da, koliko je važna edukacija roditelja koju bi provodili liječnici zauzimajući se za pozitivan stav prema cijepljenju djece? I tko je u tom slučaju odgovoran ako dođe do masovnog odbijanja cijepljenja i potencijalnih epidemija?





Stigmatizacija je društvena reakcija identificiranja na temelju osobina pridruženih pojedincu. Njena izravna posljedica je diskriminacija s parcijalnom ili potpunom nemogućnošću ostvarenja temeljnih ljudskih prava i sloboda. Osobe koje boluju od duševnih smetnji snažno su stigmatizirane u današnjem društvu, što je jedan od glavnih uzroka neadekvatnih terapijskih ishoda te radnog i socijalnog funkcioniranja. Brojna istraživanja pokazala su da zdravstveni djelatnici, paradoksalno, stigmatiziraju osobe koje boluju od duševnih bolesti znatno više od opće populacije. Takvo ponašanje značajno utječe na liječidbeni proces, a psihijatrija, čak i u struci zauzima „rubnu“ poziciju s otežanim pristupom resursima u odnosu na „somatsku“ medicinu. S druge strane, istraživanja pokazuju i da intenzivnim psihijatrijskim „treningom“ tijekom kliničke nastave, dolazi do znatne redukcije stigme kod studenata medicine. Takvo istraživanje proveli smo i na studentima Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Rijeci te će njegovi rezultati biti prikazani u okviru ovog izlaganja, jednako kao i argumentacija potrebe za uvođenjem dodatnih antistigma edukativnih sadržaja studentima medicine. Takvi sadržaji, primjerice, u vidu izbornog kolegija, ispreplitali bi teorijska znanja s kontaktom (koji je potvrđen kao naj snažniji destigmatizator) studenata medicine s osobama koje boluju od duševnih bolesti te interaktivnu metodologiju.

# University of Rijeka Scientific Colloquium



## Bioethics and good governance of bioenergy

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Christian Gamborg

The presentation would focus on governance of bioenergy; more exactly the interplay between two factors giving rise to friction in bioenergy governance: profound value disagreements and regulatory complexity. There seems to be no easy way in which the EU and national governments can deal with the multiple sustainability issues raised by bioenergy. However, it is argued that failure to deal explicitly with the underlying value disagreements, or to make apparent the regulatory complexity, clouds the issue of how to move forward with governance of bioenergy. The lecture presents ethical and legal analyses of the current stalemate on bioenergy governance in the EU using two illustrative cases.

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Grad  
Mali  
Lošinj



Općina  
Kršan



Turistička zajednica Kvarnera



Turistička zajednica Grada Bakra



Turistička zajednica Grada Opatije