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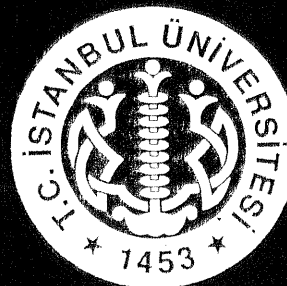
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The inner voice was not listening to her. "Funny. Not immortality, but an endless uncertainty is waiting for you. The real heaven is out of the door you are trying to enter, not behind. If you have the courage, turn back and look at the world again. Do you think that you will see all these things again once you wake up?"

No way... She built all her plans and spent all her money. Determined not to make any more discussion, she entered the building between sliding doors. As she shook hands with a man with a white coat, she pretended not to hear the last words of her inner voice:

"What about your family, your friends? Tell me, are you going to take them with you?"

"Immortality" is the new pledge of this technology which entered in our lives. Technical, legal, theological and ethical discussions about this topic do not seem to end, just like any other innovations. We cannot explain all of them together in details; one example question for each topic will be discussed in this study.

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Elder Discrimination Towards Hospitalized Patients

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Introduction: Elders need more health services than other age groups. During the provision of health services age discrimination may negatively affect elder patients. In this study, it was aimed to determine that whether age discrimination exists for hospitalized patients.

Material-method: Our study was conducted on 298 hospitalized patients. The questionnaire consists of 8 questions trying to determine patients' socio-demographic attributes and 22 items prepared by the authors for the purpose of determining age discrimination through the physical properties of the hospital and the behaviors of the staff. While frequency and mean±standard deviation were used in summarizing the data, chi-square and t-test were utilized for comparing the groups.

Findings: It was determined that 54.9 % of the patients included in the study were male, 72.8 % of them were married, 79.5 % were subject to the social security institution and 16.8 % had green card security. The average of age of the patients was 53.1±17.4. It was determined that, as the ages of the patients get older they have more difficulty in finding the rooms for examination and staying at the hospital, the operation the patients will undergo are most of the time explained to their relatives, that older patients are given priority during examination in comparison with younger patients, that health personnel tend to shout more to older patients and spend less time with them in comparison with younger patients, and that they show signs of exasperation when dealing with older patients (p<0.05). As the patients' ages get older they showed less consent in giving their beds to younger patients (p<0.001). Health personnel tend to address female patients (58.6 %), patients with primary school or lower education (53.3 %) and patients with green card (66.0 %) as aunt or uncle (p<0.05). It was also determined that 53.7 % of the patients prefer to be addressed with their names.

Conclusion: It was determined in our study that, older patients are negatively affected from the physical characteristics of the hospital and are uncomfortable with some negative attitudes of the health staff. In order to ensure that the patients benefit from health services equally the

determined negativities have to be rectified and positive aspects have to be strengthened. Raising the patients' awareness on their rights and increasing the sensitivity of health personnel will negate the existing discriminations based on age.

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Post Partum Abortion as an extreme expression of the Bioethical views that are dangerous to human life

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A significant deviation from the principles of ontological personalism and self-determination has been noted in the trends of modern bioethics, which entail a risk to human life. To this end it is considered that there is no "person" when certain brain functions are missing (self-realisation, communication, emotion, minimum moral conscience, etc) or where there is no conscious interest in life, a vital prospect and the assessment by its agency. The threat to human life becomes even more apparent in the marginal phases of the end (cortical death, patients in PVS, dementia etc) and its commencement: minimal protection for the in vitro embryo, wide acceptance of premature (passive) euthanasia, the extension of eugenic abortion until the end of the pregnancy, abortion permitted during childbirth and during the neonatal period (post partum), i.e. permissible infanticide! It is a fact that during the modern age of the technical sciences in medical biology, the neural sciences and genomics, the fundamental bioethical concepts are redefined in terms of their content and hierarchical position through a multilevel cultural interaction. Some concepts need to have an absolute force despite the pluralistic nature of bioethics in order to avoid absolute and dangerous relativism and legal positivism. This is the concept of the "person", where the meaning and limits cannot be defined by anthropological or socio-cultural criteria. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate that the view in favour of the admissibility of infanticide is an extreme form of the dangerous approach to the bioethics of the person and to investigate whether the deviation from ontological personalism to less severe forms of personalism is in line with the excellent protection of human life.

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Organ donation for transplantation: a survey among medical students

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Introduction: organ transplantation is a synonym with modernism in nowadays medicine. Tissue donation has become recently a preoccupation of forensic pathologists as well. Organ and tissue shortage is a consequence of donation refusal by the family members in some cases. Investigation of medical students' opinions may provide evidence for educational strategies to be used in the medical universities in order to improve people's perception of the donation act.

Material-method: we performed a cross-sectional study by interviewing 140 second and third year medical students from the University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tîrgu Mureş, Romania. The questionnaire contained 22 items and included questions concerning legislative knowledge about autopsy and organ donation and for exploration of