

## 15. LEGAL SUPPORT OF DOCTORS THROUGH OF THE STUDY OF MEDICAL LAW

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**Introduction:** "Competence" is the "basis" of professionalism, the basis on which "grows" the skill of a professional. Every doctor should know their rights and obligations. The doctor should be guided by the basic document for the healthcare industry - Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of Ukraine on Health Care" November 19, 1992. Legal awareness is defined as a form of consciousness, a certain thought process, in which the comprehension of the essence of law. Today is very low legal, social and economic security of health workers as a result, a decrease qualifications of doctors. Social, economic and legal protection of the professional activities of health workers is possible through the introduction of insurance professional activities. Insurance system is best developed in Germany. In Ukraine system insurance health is not developed.

**Purpose and Objectives:** The main goal of this research is to improve and develop scientific understanding for the category of legal consciousness doctor determines the place and role of the concept of justice competent doctor in the structure of legal consciousness.

**Materials and methods:** Constitution of Ukraine, the current legal and other acts, procedural rules which govern the relationship for consolidate the general concepts of competence of medical workers, booklets GMC (General Medical Council of Great Britain): "Privacy, protection and provision of information," the fifth book in Germany Social Code (SGB V2). The reliability and validity of research results based on the use of philosophical and ideological approaches to the study of the nature of competent legal awareness, general and special-scientific methods of research. To assess the role of law in the modern medical system health. Conducted a survey among medical students in VNMU.

**Results:** Most respondents believe that the most effective medical law for the professional interests of medical professionals, social and legal protection of medical workers. Many students VNMU consider the quality of teaching medical law is excellent.

**Conclusions:** Every doctor should have the competence approach - a set of general principles, set goals and find ways to achieve effective results in their professional activity. Today is a very low legal, social and economic security of health professionals. Medical institutions, doctors and patients do not feel the judicial protection of their rights. Now, there are important questions about the need for early preparation and adoption of a structured package of social and economic protection of medical workers, especially doctors who have a risk to their health.

**Keywords:** Competence, medical insurance, Germany Social Code (SGB V2)

## 16. DRUG INTOXICATIONS AND THEIR TREATMENT

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**Introduction:** Although drugs are used for prevention, amelioration or treatment of certain diseases, they represent a certain risk for those who use them. The consumption of drugs has grown tremendously and continues to grow worldwide, so it is virtually impossible not to overuse drugs and self-medication, generating a range of negative effects, represented by adverse reactions, drug poisoning, which complete a new disease of civilization – „drug disease”.

**Purpose and objectives:** Achieving a complex study on the epidemiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and principles of treatment of drug intoxication.

**Patients:** This study included 2260 patients' data files with diagnosis of drug intoxications during the years 2011, 2012, 2013.

**Methods:** Findings of epidemiological characteristics, etiology, clinical features of acute drug

intoxication addressed to the Republican Center of Toxicology. Evaluating statistics for 3 years and highlighting the prevalence of drugs, age and sex more frequently involved in drug intoxication.

**Results:** During the years 2011-2013 were recorded 2260 cases of intoxications. Every year their number is constantly growing (666 cases in 2011, 744 cases in 2012 and 850 in 2013).

Men frequently suffer from poisoning (due to alcohol consumption), but in 2013 the number is equivalent to that of women. Drug intoxications are found more frequently in women (185 cases in 2013). The highest rate of drug poisoning was represented by neuroleptics, antihistamines and benzodiazepines. We observed a significant increase of intoxications with NSAD in the years 2011, 2012. Serious complications or deaths were not recorded, due to qualified therapeutic care and resuscitation.

The causes of drug intoxications are evident for our country. Most of the patients lack financial resources, don't seek specialized medical services and have free access to drugs, this facts increasing the rate of self-treatment, that include multiple risks for their life. A significant part of drug intoxications were due to suicide.

**Conclusion:** Drug poisoning is the result of self-management and uninformed use of drugs, frequently for suicide. There should be a culture of drug use and fastest possible resolution of the serious consequences that involve them. This problem should include a multidisciplinary approach, both therapeutic as well as psychosocial.

**Keywords:** drug intoxication, risks, multidisciplinary approach

## 17. LEGAL REGULATION OF PROVIDING MEDICAL SERVICES THROUGH TELEMEDICINE: REALITIES AND PROSPECTS IN UKRAINE

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**Introduction:** Telemedicine today – is providing medical care at distance by means of information and communication technologist of promote global health, medical care (diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases) as well as teaching, administration and research in medicine.

**Purpose and Objectives:** To describe and define the legal provision of scheduled telemedicine projects in Ukraine, namely realization telemedical consultations with the provision of the results of instrumental examination of patients.

**Materials and Methods:** The Constitution of Ukraine, the Civil Code, the Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of Ukraine on Health Care," "On Access to Public Information", "On Personal Data Protection". Methods: Compare a tivelegal, formal logical, systematic and structural.

**Results:** According to Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information" every person has the right to know, when collecting information priorities use that information about and for what purpose used, transmitted or distributed. And the right on compensation for disclosure of that person. The development of telemedicine in Ukraine is dialectical in nature. On the one hand, it is possible to obtain medical care for patients in every part of the country, on the other – it is the availability of legal leverage over the health care worker to protect the personal data of the patient and their practical application.

Separately, when considering this issue there is a problem directly telemedicine to provide such services as online consultations in real time, review and analysis of selected clinical situations in which the process of medical care group of doctors in case of emergency conditions the patient consults with experts on related disciplines, thus using his personal information to submit personal data to thirds ideprior agree men with him (her), thus violating Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information". Thus the patient can no to be sure that its personal data are transmitted truly medical professionals.

**Conclusions:** To date, Ukraine providing medical services through telemedicine and legal support areat a rudimentary level, which requires the establishment of an appropriate regulatory frame work to protect, first of all, the rights of patients.

**Keywords:** Telemedicine, Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information"