

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

Code	34733
Name	Bioethics
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	4.5
Academic year	2023 - 2024

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1206 - Degree in Dentistry	Faculty of Medicine and Odontology	2	First term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1206 - Degree in Dentistry	30 - Bioethics	Optional

Coordination

Name	Department
LLENA PUY, MARIA DEL CARMEN	131 - Stomatology
SIURANA APARISI, JUAN CARLOS	170 - Moral, Political and Legal Philosophy

SUMMARY

Although medical ethics was born in Greece around the sixth and fifth centuries BC. C., especially within the Hippocratic school, the term "bioethics", was coined by the American oncologist Van Rensselaer Potter and had great diffusion from the publication of his book "Bioethics. A Bridge to the Future", published in 1971. The Encyclopedia of Bioethics defines it as "the systematic study of the moral dimensions – including moral vision, decisions, conduct, and policies – of the life sciences and health care, employing a variety of ethical methodologies in an interdisciplinary context." Bioethics is an essential discipline in the Degree of Dentistry, because it enables to recognize the moral problems that arise in the exercise of the profession, reflect on them and make decisions, together with patients, from the perspective of ethical values. In short, it enables dentists to be professionals, and not just technicians, because it helps them to know the goals that give meaning to their profession and to put at the service of those goals the knowledge and techniques they learn in the other subjects of the Degree (for example, Human Anatomy, Biology, Biochemistry, Surgical Pathology, Oral Surgery, Periodontics, etc.). It serves, therefore, to articulate all the studies of the Degree of Dentistry around the ends and principles of the profession.



The whole of professional practice is related to Bioethics, because it implies a way of exercising the profession, based on the four basic principles of good professional practice: non-maleficence, beneficence, autonomy and justice. Therefore, it complements the professional orientations that, in some way, must be present in all subjects, but providing the specific knowledge of a subject that has been forged reflecting on the human dimension of action. . On the other hand, it allows to know and analyze the professional ethical standards that are already contained in socially accepted codes, so that the *raison d'être* of the rules is understood and that they can be put into practice not for convenience, but by conviction. It also contributes as a new tool in making responsible decisions in the exercise of the dental profession, because modern dentistry is pressured by moral and social issues that significantly affect its daily practice. Undoubtedly some ethical issues are indispensable in dental practice: the prevention of oral diseases and oral health care for all people, both those who have means and those who lack them, informed consent, the need to have civil liability insurance, the existence of ethics and professional mediation committees, the need for performance protocols, etc. Finally, this subject aims to collaborate in the training of dental professionals also as citizens, knowledgeable of the civic ethics of a democratic and pluralistic society.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

1206 - Degree in Dentistry :

1210 - Grado de Odontología 2012 :

R4-OBLIGATION TO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE COURSE

34696 - Human anatomy

34697 - Biology

34698 - Human physiology

34699 - Biochemistry

34702 - Psychology and communication

34703 - Biostatistics and public health

34696 - Human anatomy

34697 - Biology

34698 - Human physiology

34699 - Biochemistry

34702 - Psychology and communication

34703 - Biostatistics and public health



Other requirements

OUTCOMES

1206 - Degree in Dentistry

- Know the essential elements of dentistry, including ethical principles and legal responsibilities.
- Understand the importance of such principles for the best interests of the patient, society and the profession, with special attention to professional privacy.
- Understand the importance of practising the profession with respect for the patient's independence, beliefs and culture.
- Module: Introduction to Dentistry - Recognise that the patient is the centre of attention and that all interactions, including prevention, diagnosis, treatment planning and implementation and maintenance, should be in the patient's best interest, avoiding discrimination of any kind and respecting confidentiality.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1.- To know the basic principles of professional ethics in relation to the patient, with other professionals and with institutions, both in individual professional practice and in multiprofessional centers.
- 2.- To provide practical skills to make prudent decisions in moral problems according to ethical values.
- 3.- To analyze the rights of patients to detect possible violations that may occur in practice.
- 4.- To discern the main regulations that regulate the care procedures and the labor regulations that regulate the professional competences.
- 5.- To assess the ethical conflicts in the dental company, its management, its marketing and the fair allocation of its resources.
- 6.- To recognize the functioning of bioethics committees and the relationships between health professionals.
- 7.- To identify the main ethical issues related to research and professional publications in Dentistry.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. THEORY

1. The field of ethics.- Ethics, politics, law, economics and religion.- Fundamental ethics and applied ethics.
2. History and foundations of Bioethics. - Principles of bioethics and goals of medicine.
3. Methodology of analysis of cases in Dentistry.- Values and basic principles. Deliberation.
4. Informed consent. Ethical bases and models of consent.



5. Confidentiality: professional secrecy and medical records.
6. Health justice. - Ethics of health management: quality of care and conditions of exercise. -Ethics in the allocation of resources.
7. Ethics of the dental company. Corporate social responsibility in an ethical perspective. -Ethics of dental marketing.
8. Bioethics committees.
9. The patient dentist relationship. - Ethics of relationships between health professionals.
10. Ethics of research and professional publications.

2.

WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	25,00	100
Seminars	20,00	100
Preparation of evaluation activities	11,00	0
Preparing lectures	40,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	12,00	0
TOTAL	108,00	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

1.- Methodology of the theoretical sessions.

1.1.- The teacher will expose the content of the sessions looking for a balance between theoretical and practical questions.

1.2.- The participation of students in class will be encouraged, by asking them questions during the exhibition, or by answering the questions they ask.

1.3.- It will be verified, through constant dialogue, that knowledge is assimilated.

2.- Methodologies of the practical sessions.

Seminars will be held in which students, with the help of the teacher, will work in groups or individually to analyze clinical cases, deliberate on possible solutions, prepare documents necessary for professional practice and present works that are of common interest.

Attendance at some extra-academic activity related to bioethics and held during the semester in which this subject is taught will be encouraged.



EVALUATION

Theoretical component..... 80%

Evaluation of the theoretical component by means of a final test.

Practical component 20%

- Continuous evaluation of participation in the seminars: 15 %.
- Attendance at external activities proposed by the teacher: 5%

To pass the whole of the subject it will be necessary to reach at least 50% of the maximum scores assigned to each block, theoretical and practical.

Students are reminded of the great importance of carrying out evaluation surveys of all the teaching teachers of this subject.

REFERENCES

Basic

- Beauchamp, Tom L. y James F. Childress, Principios de ética biomédica, Masson, Barcelona, 1999.
- Conill, Jesús, Horizontes de economía ética, Tecnos, Madrid, 2004.
- Cortina, Adela, Ética aplicada y democracia radical, Tecnos, Madrid, 1993.
¿Para qué sirve realmente la ética?, Paidós, Barcelona, 2013.
- Cortina, A., García-Marzá, D., (Ed.), Razón pública y éticas aplicadas. Los caminos de la razón práctica en una sociedad pluralista, Tecnos, Madrid, 2003.
- Couceiro, Azucena (ed.), Bioética para clínicos, Triacastela, Madrid, 1999.
- García Marzá, Domingo (dir.), La apuesta ética en las organizaciones sanitarias, Universitat Jaume I, Castellón, 2005.
- Gracia, Diego, Fundamentos de bioética, Triacastela, Madrid, 2008.
- Procedimientos de decisión en ética clínica, Triacastela, Madrid, 2008.
- Gracia, Diego y Javier Júdez (eds.), Ética en la práctica clínica, Triacastela, Madrid, 2004.
- Martínez, Julio Luis (ed.), Comités de bioética, Dilemas éticos de la medicina actual nº 16, Universidad Pontificia de Comillas / Desclée De Brouwer, 2003.
- Simón Lorda, Pablo, El consentimiento informado, Triacastela, Madrid, 2000.
- Simón Lorda, Pablo (ed.), Ética de las organizaciones sanitarias. Nuevos modelos de calidad, Triacastela, Madrid, 2005.
- Siurana, Juan Carlos, La sociedad ética. Indicadores para evaluar éticamente una sociedad, Proteus, Barcelona, 2009.



- 1.- CÓDIGOS Y DECLARACIONES INTERNACIONALES

- * Juramento Hipocrático.
- * Código de Nüremberg, de 1946.
- * Declaración de Helsinki de la Asociación Médica Mundial, de 1964 (2008).
- * Informe Belmont, de 1978.
- * Declaración Universal sobre Bioética y Derechos Humanos, 19 de Octubre de 2005. 33 Sesión de la Conferencia General de la UNESCO.

- 2.- CÓDIGO ESPAÑOL DE ÉTICA Y DEONTOLOGÍA DENTAL

Código Español de Ética y Deontología Dental. Aprobado por la Organización Colegial de Dentistas de España, 2012.

- 3.- NORMATIVA EUROPEA

Convenio para la protección de los derechos humanos y la dignidad del ser humano con respecto a las aplicaciones de la biología y la medicina. Convenio relativo a los derechos humanos y la biomedicina (Aprobado por el comité de ministros el 19 de noviembre de 1996).