

ETHICAL ISSUES OF EXTRACORPORAL FERTILIZATION PROCEDURE IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. Every couple who is unable to have a child at some point is considering a procedure such as in vitro fertilization (IVF). IVF is the fertilization of an egg by a sperm outside a woman's body, followed by implantation of the embryo inside the uterus. In general, the process of fetal development is little different from natural pregnancy - the only difference is in the method of fertilization itself. IVF will help people with special factors such as fallopian tube obstruction, endocrine infertility, and uterine problems: for example, it becomes favorable for the embryo not on the day it appears. Male factors include problems with sperm: sedentary sperm, their low number or even complete absence. The method of artificial insemination has been studied since the 1890s. For the first time, researchers were able to inseminate rabbits in this way. In 1973, for the first time in the world, the patient was able to become pregnant by IVF. Already in 1978 in England, the first child was born from artificial insemination. Such reproductive technologies came to Ukraine in 1983. In 1991, under his leadership, the first Ukrainian woman conceived by in vitro fertilization was born.

Aim of the work was to analyze the concept of IVF, its prevalence and the main issues in Ukraine.

Materials and methods. The structural-analysis method and the method of textual analysis were used in the work.

Results and discussion. Before a woman is allowed to undergo in vitro fertilization, she must undergo a series of tests. This is done to ensure that the health of the woman and the unborn child is at a minimum risk.

Artificial insemination is a long process that requires patience. On average, preparation for IVF lasts a month, then the woman will undergo some important stages. The first stage of the procedure is stimulation. It starts on the first day of the cycle and lasts about 14 days. All this time, the patient receives hormonal drugs to stimulate egg growth. During stimulation, it can mature from 15 eggs at a time. This is safe for the patient, because along with stimulants, the woman is also given blocker hormones that correct the effects of drugs on the body. When the follicles mature to a size of about 18 millimeters, the doctor prescribes a final injection of the hormone that triggers ovulation. This injection is given 35 hours before egg collection. During ultrasound-guided sampling, the doctor removes the contents of the follicles from the ovaries with special sensors through the vagina. The egg should be fertilized within four hours after the puncture. To do this, a man gives up his semen in advance, from which sperm are released.

The fertilized egg is placed in an incubator, which resembles the fallopian tube in terms of environment and temperature. Within five days, the egg is placed in a woman's uterus. You can use a maximum of two fertilized eggs at a time for transplantation, the use of higher number is illegal. All other obtained material can be frozen in case the first time does not bring success and you have to try again. Then in further cases it will be possible to avoid the first stage - stimulation. Frozen eggs can be stored as much as you want. Regarding the risks of IVF, there are many rumors that artificial insemination can cause oncology or an abnormality in fetal development. Studies show that the risk

of ovarian cancer in women with infertility is generally higher, so the disease cannot be linked solely to IVF. The number of steps in this procedure can be a cause of ethical issues.

However, of course, this procedure harms a woman's body. The most common side effects are: quite painful injections, bruises after injections, nausea, ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, injuries to organs located near the uterus or blood vessels; Premature birth: premature babies who, whether conceived naturally or by IVF, are at higher risk of developing lung problems, intestinal infections, cerebral palsy, learning disabilities, language delays and behavioral delays.

IVF also often gives birth to twins or even triplets, as the doctor implants several embryos at once to increase the likelihood of success. The main problem of artificial insemination is rejection by various religions and society. Because a large number of embryos die during in vitro fertilization, this procedure is unacceptable for opponents of abortion. Also as a problem for some families can be considered the high cost of in vitro fertilization. The minimum basic package for the IVF program can cost from 60000 UAH, which already includes all the necessary medications. Additional services will require higher costs. It will all depend on the individual couple and their clinical picture of infertility. The price is formed after a thorough examination of the couple and consultation with a reproductive specialist.

Conclusions. Of course, the IVF procedure has great advantage - it is conscious parenting planning, and in some cases, is the only possible way to solve the problem of infertility. In vitro fertilization in Ukraine is a very popular service, both among citizens of the country and among foreigners who come to Ukraine specifically to apply to reproductive medicine clinics. Both are attracted by the high professionalism and ability of Ukrainian doctors to solve the problems of infertility of married couples. Foreigners also have a financial interest, because the cost of the procedure in Ukraine is much lower than in western countries. But all identified ethical issues should be taken into account while considering to use this technology.

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN SKIN DISEASES(ACNE)

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Introduction. Our society, which has enjoyed the benefits of antibiotics for over fifty years, is now experiencing an increase in bacterial resistance even in skin infections such as acne. One contributing factor is a lack of patient understanding resulting in their inappropriate usage. This study examined the perception of undergraduate healthcare students (pharmacy, physician assistantship, and nursing) at Central University, Ghana on antibiotic resistance. Students from the various courses were given a 20-point questionnaire survey designed to assess their knowledge of antibiotics and resistance in skin diseases. Majority of participants were randomly given a paper questionnaire to take the survey. The control group contained 5 subjects and has 100% response rate. This demonstrated the effectiveness of students' education on patient knowledge of antibiotic and bacterial resistance.