

combination with imdivimab) was already approved. The FDA has extended the EUA for bamlainivimab with etesevimab and REGEN-COV to allow their use as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for individuals who are at high risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection and who, if infected, have a high risk of progression to serious complications. As of 12 November 2021, the EMA Committee on Human Medicines (CHMP) has approved Ronapreve (casirivimab/imdevimab) and Regkirona (regdanvimab) for marketing to treat COVID-19.

Conclusions. A review of the literature on the current status of the treatment of COVID-19 has shown that the use of pAbs and mAbs is promising, especially when a correctly selected combination of drugs is used.

ETHICAL, LEGAL, CLINICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF SURROGACY IN UKRAINE

Radchenko A. V., Kolodyezna T. Y.u., Davishnia N. V.

Scientific supervisor: Dobrova V. Ye.

National university of pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

angeeless@yandex.ua

Introduction. Surrogacy is an assisted reproductive technology in which a woman voluntarily agrees to become pregnant in order to bear and give birth to a child who is biologically alien to her, who will then be raised by other genetic parents. They will be legally considered the parents of this child, despite the fact that it was born by a surrogate mother.

Aim of the research was to identify the ethical and legal issues of surrogacy, ethical aspects and moral issues.

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

Results and discussion. According to the research results, there is no single legislative act in Ukraine that would comprehensively regulate the provision of surrogacy services. Legislative acts in the field of surrogacy are the Civil Code of Ukraine, the Family Code of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of Ukrainian legislation on health care", the Procedure for the use of assisted reproductive technologies in Ukraine, approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (Order # 787 from 09.09.2013). According to Article 123 of the Family Code of Ukraine, a surrogate mother does not acquire parental rights over the child. Thus, a surrogate mother cannot refuse to transfer a child if she changes her mind after the birth of a child. If the contract contains sanctions for violations, the surrogate mother may also be brought to civil liable. On moral and ethical issues, it is the destruction of the integrity of family relations. Surrogacy is becoming more accessible and widespread, which can't help but cause concern in terms of traditional ideas about the family and family values. The problem of establishing motherhood and mother's rights could also arise. There are many cases when a surrogate mother refused to return the child to a married couple. Indeed, the situation when a child has two mothers at once, creates acute conflicts. With the help of legal regulation seek to solve or at least mitigate this problem. Total number of parents is another part of issue. Theoretically, if germ cell donation is used, a child may have a maximum of five parents. These are the woman-donor, the man-donor, the surrogate mother and the married couple - the customer (social parents). Obviously, this is an absolutely extraordinary situation. Surrogacy could

give the opportunity to become a mother at an unlimited age. This undermines all traditional notions of motherhood in general, and also threatens the rights of the child, as it is unlikely that natural care and concern for the child is possible in the presence of an elderly mother. The commercialization of childbearing leads to the fact that a surrogate mother, carrying a child for a reward, becomes a commodity, a woman - an incubator. Over the past five years of active development of assisted reproductive technologies, the number of people who have used the services of a surrogate mother to treat infertility has increased by almost 15%. At age 35 or older, this is the age at which women most often use the services of surrogate mothers. This is due to the overall quality of the reproductive system, as well as a sharp decrease in the supply of eggs. Also, about 70% of pregnancies end in miscarriage due to chromosome abnormalities that cause the body to reject the fetus. According to statistics, modern women are most psychologically prepared for childbirth and raising a child in 40 years. Almost 40% of patients who go to artificial insemination clinics are women over 35 years old. It should be noted that under the age of 35, according to Ukrainian law, a woman has the right to become a surrogate mother. It can't say that the moral and psychological problems of the child can be quite acute if he learns about his origin. Opponents of surrogacy and other assisted reproductive technologies also argue that in the case of infertility, there is always an alternative to these methods: in orphanages, many orphans are waiting to be adopted and dream of a normal family life at home with loving parents.

Conclusions. Legal support of surrogacy is one of the unresolved and most difficult issues in the field of family law in Ukraine. Its relevance is due to the lack of sufficient regulations for the implementation of surrogacy in Ukraine and the need to address issues that arise in practice during the implementation of the surrogacy program.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN UKRAINE: ETHICAL ISSUES OF VACCINATION AND TREATMENT

Rashevskaya A. I.

Scientific supervisor: Dobrova V. E.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

rashevskayanastyy@gmail.com

Introduction. Nowadays, the topic of "COVID-19" remains relevant both in Ukraine and in the world. The most serious ethical change during a pandemic is the need to supplement existing patient-centered medical systems with public health services. In times of coronavirus panic, the basic principles of bioethics do not need to be discarded. The doctor-patient relationship will continue to be based on basic ethical standards, including informing the patient, protecting the patient from harm, adhering to the principles of reliability and confidentiality, and focusing on the allocation of limited medical resources and vaccination.

Aim. Identify bioethical problems of vaccination against COVID-19 in Ukraine.

Materials and methods. Theoretical and empirical methods, sources of the Ministry of Health website, collection and processing of current information and conclusions during the experiment were used for the research.

Results and discussion. The issue of vaccination addresses a number of important issues and ethical dilemmas: autonomy, efficiency, ethical issues of the common good, personal and social