

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

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**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

responsibility. Many people refuse to be vaccinated because of rumors of adverse effects, mutations and effects on fertility. So what myths roam the internet and is this true?

Myth 1: Mass vaccination will lead to a mutation in the coronavirus

Truth: Mass vaccination will not only not lead to a mutation in the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, but on the contrary will help prevent it through collective immunity. If a large part of the population is vaccinated, the virus will have nowhere to mutate and new strains will be less likely to appear.

Myth 2: A person can become infected with COVID-19 as a result of vaccination

Truth: It is not possible to get COVID-19 from vaccines because none of them contain a live virus that can cause the disease. Vaccines teach our immune system to recognize and fight the coronavirus. Sometimes this process can cause symptoms such as fever. They are normal and are a sign that the body is protecting against the virus. If you still get a positive COVID-19 test shortly after vaccination, it is possible that you were already infected with the coronavirus at the time of vaccination but did not know it.

Myth 3: The Pfizer vaccine causes infertility in women

Truth: It is said that the Pfizer / BioNTech vaccine will teach the body's immune system to attack the protein syncytin, which is involved in the formation of the placenta, and this, in turn, will lead to infertility in women. It does not. Even during clinical trials of vaccines, several women studied became pregnant. More than 130,000 pregnant women in the United States have been vaccinated against COVID-19. Studies of more than 35,000 pregnant women vaccinated against COVID-19 mRNA vaccines have shown that there is no evidence that vaccines can harm a pregnant woman or an embryo.

Vaccine research is currently ongoing and in various stages. So people who get vaccinated are, in fact, volunteers - experimenters, participants in a medical experiment, who are certainly doing a very important thing for society - testing a vaccine against a dangerous disease. As a result of this test, the probabilities of side effects of the vaccine, risks of diseases, contraindications and many other factors that will effectively fight the virus in the future by using an effective and safe vaccine will be identified and calculated. Today, conditions are being created to encourage citizens to be vaccinated against COVID-19. In some countries, vaccination becomes mandatory in order to exercise their rights. It should be borne in mind that the refusal of vaccination is a citizen's right. Voluntary and compulsory vaccination only strengthens the mood against vaccinations and provides a huge basis for conspiracy theories. In addition, people who refuse to be vaccinated may face restrictions

Restriction of rights can occur in the interests of the state and society and is primarily due to the need to respect the same rights and freedoms of others, as well as the need for the proper functioning of society and the state.

In principle, the problem of restriction of rights and freedoms can be considered from two points of view:

- 1) when the restrictions are related to special circumstances, an extraordinary situation in society and the state, which must be directly provided by the laws of the country;
- 2) in other ordinary cases, when restrictions on the rights and freedoms of the individual are caused by the need to avoid violating the rights and freedoms of others.

**Conclusions.** So, based on the research material, I think that in the case of coronavirus, the problem is not that some part of the procedure was violated, but rather that there is too much psychological and political emphasis. The better and calmer the society, the more anti-vaccines. They get used to the fact that everything is fine, and then begin to promote some of their ideas. Until there is a big mess. Therefore, today we have very sad statistics of morbidity and mortality in Ukraine.