

to the legal and ethical issues surrounding the topic. The current Brazilian law prevents the use of anencephalic as a donor, while holding signs of life with spontaneous breathing and crying, because they are positive signs of activity in the brainstem and not full characterization of brain death. Therefore, it is evident that there is no consensus about the procedures that should be employed to the neonate anencephalic, in that its death is merely a matter of time. The fact is that, pending meeting the criteria for brainstem death, you cannot get organs that are viable for transplant. Even with intensive therapy, the typical repeated apneas and bradycardia will cause hypoxic and ischemic lesions in the organs before death, becoming limited to the anencephalic organ donation. The stillborn fetus with anencephaly is a potential organ donor, if this is the will of the pregnant woman to do so.

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Medicolegal Evaluation of Informed Consent Forms Used in A Cardiology Clinic in A Training and Research Hospital in Istanbul

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Background: Informed consent originates from the legal and ethical rights of the patients. Patients have to know what will happen or what will be done to their body and make decision about their own body. Physicians' one of the ethical duties is to give their patients information about their health. In this study, it is aimed to analyze the informed consent forms in medico legal aspect and to determine if they are accordance with Turkish Laws or not and if there is any need for revision of forms or not. In this context, it is wanted to emphasize that why the informed consent is necessary, how the informed consents should be taken, what the physician's legal responsibility about informed consent.

Method: For this study, ethics permission document and corporation permission from Istanbul Provincial Directorate of Health were taken. Records of patients, who were hospitalized in a cardiology clinic in a Training and Research Hospital between 01 January 2011 and 30 June 2011, were analyzed retrospectively. 189 patients' records were randomly selected from among 1807 hospitalized patients' records. Data about informed consents were statistically analyzed using SPSS programme (version 14.0).

Results: In this study, 189 patients' informed consent forms were analyzed. 127 males and 62 females, having the age range 16 to 92 years, were studied. It was detected that 99 patients (52.3 %) had signed the informed consent forms themselves. There wasn't any signature on 3 (1.5 %) of 189. There were 186 (98.4 %) informed consents for hospitalization. Also, there were informed consents forms for 75.5 % (n=73) of patients with stent, 84.1 % (n=117) of patients applied angiography, 86.7 % (n=13) of patients applied transesophageal echocardiography and 50 % of the patients with pacemaker.

Conclusion: Patients must be enough and voluntary to make decision and also understand the application about themselves. These are mandatory for informed consent in medical ethics. Informed consent is a very important medicolegal risk management tool. With this tool, physicians can minimize their juridical and criminal risks. An informed consent includes the nature of the decision/procedure, reasonable alternatives to the proposed intervention, the relevant risks, benefits, and uncertainties related to each alternative, assessment of patient understanding, the acceptance of the intervention by the patient. Success in informed consent increases parallel with the communication skills. There are some deficiencies about using forms in Turkey. For both patients and physicians goodness, knowledge about informed consents must be increased.

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The responsibilities of a health volunteer rescuer: ethical and medical-legal considerations

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In Italy, the organization of health services of external hospital emergency and urgency calls is based on skilled rescue teams (made up of a doctor, a nurse and technical staff) and rescue teams of volunteers coming from rescue associations. The authors analyze the figure of the health volunteer rescuer into the external hospital emergency and urgency system, focusing on the peculiar ethical and medical-legal aspects that characterize the responsibilities in civil and penal areas (according to the Italian legal system). Furthermore, also the responsibilities of the health volunteer rescuer that works in a team with the medical staff are analyzed together with the form of responsibility that characterizes the doctor or nurse that carries out voluntary activities in his/her free time.

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Smoking Ban In Turkey Through Different Ethical Arguments and Legal Approach

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In Turkey, The World Health Organization Tobacco Control Framework Agreement was approved on 25 November 2004 by the act no 5261 and as an agreement that was published in the Official Gazette, it has the same status as any other Turkish Act. Although the use of tobacco is a global problem the parties to the agreement, whilst their commitment on the subject of protection of public health is indisputable, have indicated their worries; on the international public consumption of tobacco products and exposure to smoke and the consequences of this on the global population in economic, social and environmental terms. Also, in the new amendment applied to Act no 4207 in 2008, that it inarguably complies with the Tobacco Control Framework Agreement on the subjects of, the ban of use of tobacco products in indoor premises and smoke free air space applications and the tobacco control and the prevention of damages. The restrictions and bans imposed for "The control of tobacco products and prevention harm" in order to ensure and protect the right to health of the individual and society is not only in compliance with the constitution and the Tobacco Control Framework Agreement but is also a scientific and contemporary necessity from the perspective of protecting human health and future generations. In this study, we aim to discuss the smoking ban in Turkey through different ethical arguments.

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Legal and regulatory issues about a study protocol comparing 2 strategies for management of body packers carrying ingested drug packets

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