



Date: 8-9 May 2013
Venue: International
Medical University (IMU)
Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE BIOETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Organised by the International Medical University,
in collaboration with the International Bioethics Committee, UNESCO



Programme

Day 1 / 8 May 2013

| Time | Plenaries | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| 8.00 – 8.30 am | Registration | | |
| 8.30 – 8.35 am | Welcome Address - Prof Dato' Dr Sivalingam Nalliah | | |
| 8.35 - 8.45 am | Opening Remarks | | |
| 8.45 - 9.30 am | Teaching Bioethics and Professionalism in Multicultural Context Major General Prof Dato' Dr Mohd Zin Bidin | | |
| 9.30 - 10.15 am | Ethics of Science & Technology – profits and plagiarism Prof Dr. Abu Bakar Abdul Majeed | | |
| 10.15 - 10.45 am | Tea Break | | |
| 10.45 - 12.45 pm | ' Working Group Meeting' The Development of Bioethics Curriculum for the Medical Curriculum - The IMU curriculum of Ethics and Professionalism - Practices in other institutes - The UNESCO core curriculum # All workshop participants are invited to be observers at this meeting Moderator: Prof Dato' Dr Sivalingam Nalliah | | |
| 12.45 – 2.00 pm | Meeting of the UNESCO Asia Pacific Chair Units | | |
| 12.45 - 2.00 pm | Lunch and Poster viewing (Registration for workshop) | | |
| 2.00 - 5.00 pm | Workshop 1 Ethics and Medical Law in current clinical practice. Suicide Assessment- Ethical handling of suicidal adolescents, teens and young adults. AP Dr. Nazimah Idris/ AP Dr Zainab | Workshop 2 Managing terminally ill: End of life issues - Refusal/ withdrawal of treatment - Care in ICU - Pain Relief AP Dr Rohaizan Yunus/ Dr Thiruselvi Subramaniam/ Dr Sangeetha Poovaneswara | Workshop 3 Teaching Bioethics in the clinical setting - Drawing the curriculum - Delivery methods - Assessment Prof Dato Dr Sivalingam Nalliah/ Dr Ch'ng Tong Wooi/ Rosalind |



Background: The aim of this study was to explore students' perceptions of learning environment among medical students in Malaysia. Various aspects of education environment were compared between year levels and gender. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted at the Management and Science University (MSU), Shah Alam, Malaysia in 2012. A total number of 438 medical students participated in this study and the response rate was 87.6%. Data were analyzed using SPSS13. Analysis of the data included comparison of the mean scores of DREEM subscales, comparing male and female students. The t-test was used to determine statistically significant differences. In this study $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results: The majority of the study participants were female, Malay and from year three (68.7%, 65.3, 55.7%; respectively). Analysis of individual of the 50 items of the DREEM inventory showed that 47 items had mean scores between 2.00 and 3.00 and could be improved to enhance the educational environment. A total of 3 items scored below 2.00. These were identified as real problem areas in the school educational environment that require further exploration to pinpoint and rectify the underlying problems. The overall DREEM score was 125.3/200 (SD 19.5). The overall score indicated that the medical students' perceptions of educational environment of the school were more positive than negative. The total mean score for SPoL was 30.6/48 (SD 5.4), SPoT was 27.4/44 (SD 4.4), SASP was 20.6/32 (SD 3.8), SPoA was 29.7/48 (SD 5.2) and SSSP was 16.7/28 (SD 3.3). The students perception toward educational environment was positive for all 5 DREEM subscales.



The advancement of medical technology has provided a fast way for doctors to predict the death of the patient. On the other hand, such a phenomenon also stimulates a patient who is suffering from terminal illness and an incurable condition to propose to end his/ her life by lethal injection or suspending the medical treatment. This practice is known as euthanasia. Euthanasia is forbidden because it is categorized as homicide and consequently the perpetrator is punishable by criminal law. The problems to analyze further in this research are (1) How is euthanasia legislation in Indonesian positive laws (2) How is euthanasia legislation viewed from human rights perspective (3) How are euthanasia legislations in some European countries. To analyze the problems above mentioned, the writer conducts research by legal normative approach which is implemented in the thorough study of written regulation, official documents and related literatures. After conducting the research, the writer finds that (I) Euthanasia is regarded as criminal act in Indonesia because it is a form of crime against life and stipulated in the Article 344 of the Indonesian Criminal Code (Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana/ KUHP): "Anyone who takes life of others which is clearly done with an intention is punishable by imprisonment for maximum

twelve years". (2) The Declaration of Human Rights has stipulated the "right to life" which is fundamental and inherent in the nature of human being, universally acknowledge and an eternal endowment from The God. On the other hand, there are not any stipulations on the right to die and therefore euthanasia is violation of human rights and against the principle of believing in one God (3) The right to die is already stipulated in some laws of developed countries, such as some countries in Europe, however the right to die is not absolute. For example, The State Court of Leeuwarden has decided some limitations on the formulation of "exemption from punishment" or "without punishment" to euthanasia practice. On another side, according to the Netherlands which is the pioneer in the legislation of euthanasia, it can only be executed by the demand of the patient herself/ himself and as long as the requirements of the euthanasia are fulfilled.

Keywords : euthanasia, medical law and human right



022 Breast milk sharing for premature babies: Is there ethical issues among Muslim mothers?

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Introduction: The Milk-Kinship Law of Islam permits breast milk sharing for mothers who are unable to breastfeed their babies that follows.

Objectives: To study the Muslim mother's knowledge and perception on breast milk sharing

Methodology: A cross sectional study using self-administered questionnaire among the Muslim mothers hospital attendees in a district hospital of Kelantan. The questionnaire consists of the mothers' sociodemographic data, knowledge on Islamic Milk-Kinship regulation and implications and perception of the practice.

Results: 126 Muslim mothers in reproductive age group had participated. The percentage mean score for knowledge is 85.9% and 64.1% for perception. Knowledge deficit was noted for frequency of feeding needed to meet the milk-kinship and on legal Islamic inheritance law of the kinship. Despite 58.7% of mothers agree to share breast milk only 49 (38.9%) are actually ready to breastfeed the babies. More mothers are ready to breastfeed baby of related family compared to unrelated baby. The higher education mothers have significant higher mean score on knowledge and perception

Discussion and Conclusion: An intervention will be ethical if it is perceived and accepted well by the community. The ethical issues of breast milk sharing for the premature babies can be addressed through community education. Community education needs to highlight the regulation of milk-kinship in term of the criteria as well as the implication in marriage and the Islamic inheritance law.

Keywords: Breast milk sharing, Muslim mothers, knowledge, perception





EUTHANASIA LEGISLATION FROM HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

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Introduction

The advancement of medical technology has provided a fast way for doctors to predict the death of the patient. On the other hand, such a phenomenon also stimulates a patient who is suffering from terminal illness and an incurable condition to propose to end his/ her life by lethal injection or suspending the medical treatment

Objective

In the Article 344 of the Indonesian Criminal Code (Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana/ KUHP): "Anyone who takes life of others which is clearly done with an intention is punishable by imprisonment for maximum twelve years".

Discussion

The problems to analyze further in this research are (1) How is euthanasia legislation in Indonesian positive laws (2) How is euthanasia legislation viewed from human rights perspective (3) How are euthanasia legislations in some European countries

Conclusions

The right to die is already stipulated in some laws of developed countries, such as some countries in Europe, however the right to die is not absolute

Reference

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