

Medical Ethic and Precaution in the XXI Century

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CRM nº 40.136

Porto Alegre-RS
Brasil

Science, medical ethic, XXI Century



- Anticonception
- Assisted reproduction
- Organ transplant
- Transgenic and managing of embryos
- Stem-cells
- Beginning of human life
- Orthothanasia, euthanasia, dysthanasia
- Abortion
- Medicine based on evidences
- Technological development
- Sustainability
- Prevention, prophylaxis, precaution

Brazilian Medical Ethic's Code (CFM* Resolution nº 1.246/88)

Chapter 1 – Fundamental principles:

Article 2º – The target of all the doctor's attention is the human being's health, in benefit of which there should be the maximum care and the best of his/her professional capacity.

Article 10 – The doctor's work can't be explored by outsiders with the aim of profiting or with religious or political purposes.

Article 13 – The doctor should denunciate to the competent authorities any form of pollution, as well as current or potential damage from the environment that is harmful to life and health.

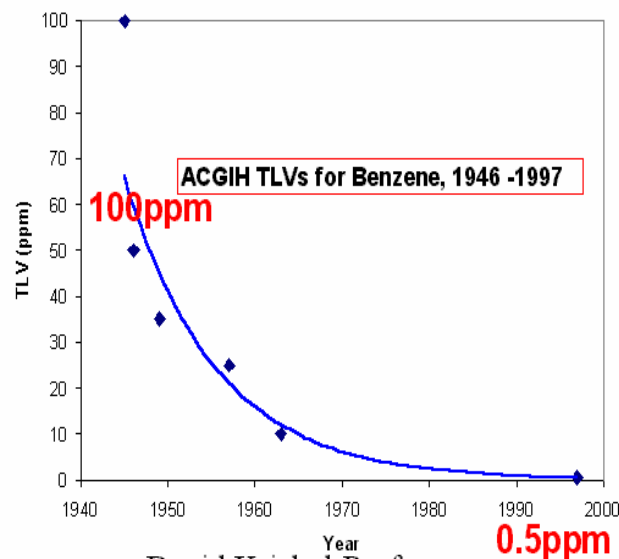
*CFM – Conselho Federal de Medicina (Brazilian's Federal Medicine Council)



Prevention, prophylaxis, precaution.

- Tobacco's industry, food chain.
- Limits of human exposition to aggressive or potentially aggressive agents to health and environment.
- Benzene and ionizing radiation.

“Secure” levels for exposition to benzene

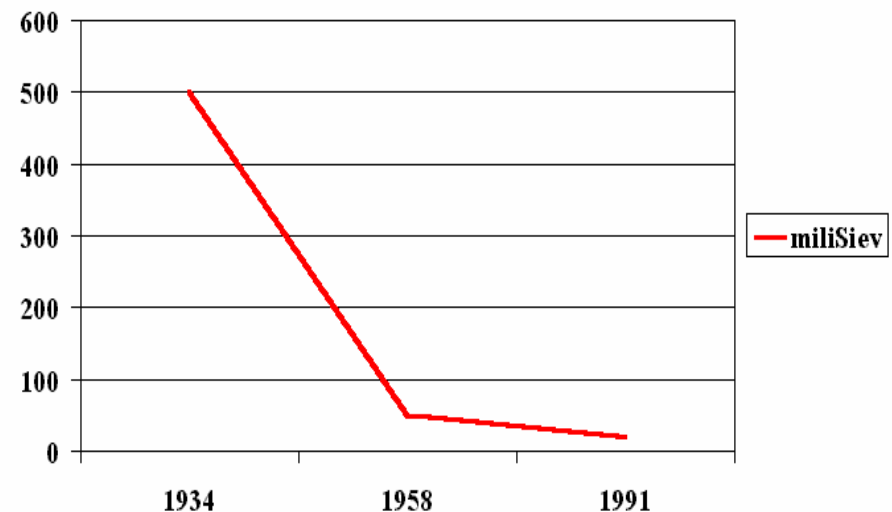


David Kriebel-Professor

University of Massachusetts Lowell

UNICAMP, may 2003.

X Ray- radioactivity (1895-1896):
international limit for an occupational long
term exposition to the whole body.





2005 de 20 a 23
Abril

VIII Congresso Médico de Campinas
I Congresso de Saúde de Campinas e Região

- Round table IV
- Environment and human health

Campinas' Manifest to the application of the Precaution Principle as a way to protect the population's health.

The Royal Palm Plaza Hotel Resort
Campinas, 2005.

<http://www.abradecel.org.br/wd/default.asp?cat=24&link=235>

(in portuguese)



Brazilian Medical Ethic's Code Revision Federal Medicine Council - 28 feb, 2009

Art 11 – The doctor should keep secrecy about the confidential information of his knowledge in the development of his functions. The same applies to the company's work, except in the case where the silence is harmful or put in risk the worker's or the community's health.

“...except in the case where the silence is harmful or put in risk the human's, the worker's or the community's health”.



Brazilian Medical Ethic's Code Revision Federal Medicine Council - 28 feb, 2009

Article 12 – The doctor should seek the best adaptation from the work to the human being, and the elimination or the control from the risks inherent to work.

“The doctor should seek the best adjustment to minimize harms due to human exposition to environmental grievance and risks that are due to the technological development, highlighting the work environment, searching the elimination or the control from the acquainted risks, or in the field from scientific uncertainty, adopting the precaution principle”.



Brazilian Medical Ethic's Code Revision Federal Medicine Council - 28 feb, 2009

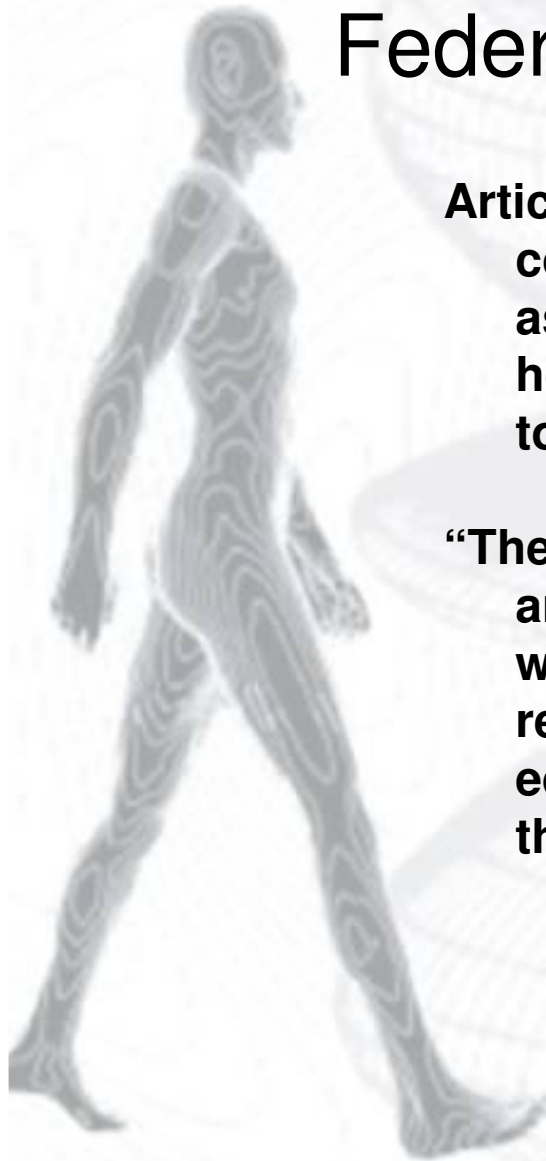
Article 13 – The doctor should denunciate to the competent authorities any form of damage to the environment that is harmful to life and health.

“The doctor should denunciate to the competent authorities any form of current pollution or potential damage from the environment that is harmful to life and health”.

Brazilian Medical Ethic's Code Revision Federal Medicine Council - 28 feb, 2009

Article 14 –The doctor should strive to improve the health conditions and the medical standard services, and assume his/her part of responsibility in relation to public health, sanitary education and to the legislation that refers to health.

“The doctor should strive to improve the health conditions and the medical service standard, as well as of those which operate in society, and assume his/her part of responsibility to public health, sanitary and environmental education and to the legislation that refers to health and the environment”.



Prudence and precaution in NIR

- Mobile terminals: certification and use by susceptible populations
- Indoor equipments
- Anthenna's, hot-spot areas and sensible populations
- Land use and occupation near low and high frequency Non Ionizing Radiation sources and spots
- Worker's health





Thank you for your attention !
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