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## **EUTHANASIA AS CONTEMPORARY ETHICO-PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM**

Euthanasia – is a term which has many disputations between different branches of science, religion and philosophy which begin from its emergence continue to nowadays.

From Greek Euthanasia means «good death» (εὖ, eu – «well» or «good» and θάνατος – «death») and in generally it refers to the practice of intentionally ending a life in order to relieve pain and suffering.

There is such classification of euthanasia:

- Voluntary Euthanasia – when the patient requests that action be taken to end his life with full knowledge that this will lead to his death.
- Involuntary Euthanasia – is when a patient's life is ended without the patient's knowledge and consent.
- Non-Voluntary Euthanasia – the person cannot make a decision or cannot make their wishes known.

There are two main types of euthanasia:

- Active – someone gives an ill patient medicine that will kill them.
- Passive – a patient does not get the medicine that he need in order to stay alive.

Life is intrinsically valuable in precisely the same way that pleasure, knowledge, friendship, and whatever other items we might want to include on list of intrinsic goods is. Life is the very being of those who can enjoy other goods (whatever they may be) based on the ultimate ground, and intrinsic goods based on the metaphysical and logical foundations. In this case, death means the cessation of all basic intrinsic good; including whatever value attaches to a personal history as such – their cessation as well. And, as a result, death really is the end of existence. Here we can notice about religion. Almost all religions recognize «life» as the biggest value, in this case, Euthanasia or killing of person is unacceptable, even with good intentions. The same situation occurs with medicine. All doctors must give The Hippocratic Oath, where says that «...Nor shall any man's entreaty prevail upon me to administer poison to anyone; neither will I counsel any man to do so...». From other hand, if person has deadly disease and his life consist only from pain, and this person wants to end all suffering, humanism will do Euthanasia for her, because in life pleasure must be over suffering and positive emotions – over negative. Also Life can be considered bliss as long as it has a human form, exists in the field of culture, moral relations and mentality.

It is necessary to admit different cases of application of Euthanasia. First is when person will die in several days, weeks or monthes and Euthanasia will safe her from painful die. Next is when an irreversible comatose person, who is not suffering, but she is not experiencing at all. And, maybe most strange, is suicide Euthanasia, when person kills herself with some intentions, but we usually do not know them for sure.

To justify Euthanasia, people show that killing someone is not a harm he suffers but makes for a benefit he enjoys.

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