

Beáta BALOGVÁ

Mobbing a medicínska etika

Problematika mobbingu sa v podmienkach Slovensku objavuje ako nová výzva spoločenskej praxe. Jeho dôsledky majú nielen svoju individuálnu rovinu, ale aj celospoločenskú. V počiatkových teoretickoempirických skúmaníach sa zisťovali jeho individuálne, hlavne psychické a somatické dôsledky, avšak dnes túto formu manipulácie môžeme vidieť aj v jeho ničivej etickej a materiálnej rovine. Zvlášť ak predmetom skúmania je zdravotný personál a jeho zverenci - pacienti.

Lehel BALOGH

The Moral Dilemma of Euthanasia as it Gradually Becomes a Matter of Common Knowledge in Hungary. Legal, Religious and Philosophical Perspectives

My paper examines the basic shift in the train of thought in Hungary after the political transformation of 1989/1990, regarding the newly emerged bioethical dilemmas. I focus primarily on issues such as euthanasia and mercy killing, how the terminology had been introduced to the Hungarian juridical, medical and, in a wider sense, to the scientific language, and how it has been evolving during the past two decades. My intention is to demonstrate the lurking diversity of ideas and beliefs that exist under the appearance of a monolithic social agreement regulated by the current Public Health Bill. I attempt to present the dilemma from every notable sides, that is I will not disregard the ever-influential views of any of the so-called historical churches of Hungary, or the statistical results of the people's reckonings, pointed out by public-opinion polls, as well as the voice of the medical profession, along with the some legal and philosophical reflections.

Keywords: requested death, legislature, new medical ethics, Christianity, post-Soviet era

Petra BÁRD

The forensic use of genetic information: Ethical and legal concerns

In my paper I will discuss the role, benefits and dangers of genetic biobanks in the forensic context. After having shown the fear from crime deepening in contemporary liberal societies and the development of a "preventive state", i.e. a state perceiving all citizens as suspects, DNA collection, storage and analysis will be singled out as a means to fight against real and perceived dangers of serious crimes and terrorism. The theoretically viable models of crime prevention and prosecution will be shown with due regard to a perhaps not so utopian population-wide forensic database, which will be followed by an analysis of forensic genetics in the European Union. The differing legal and ethical issues concerning suspects, convicts and crime scene samples will be distinguished, taking children's rights and the privacy and data protection rights of relatives into account. Special emphasis will be placed on the principle of availability introduced by the European Union's Hague programme of 2004, and the exchange of forensic DNA data among the Member States. A case study of *S. and Marper v. the United Kingdom* of 4 December 2008 decided by the European Court of Human Rights will highlight the related theoretical and practical problems both in terms of bioethics on the one hand and data protection and privacy on the other before I summarize my conclusions concerning this issue particularly sensitive from the point of view of human rights and national criminal sovereignty.