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**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA NAMED AFTER
PATRICE LUMUMBA
RUDN University**

Law Institute
Educational Division

COURSE SYLLABUS

Law and Bioethics

(Course title)

Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field

40.03.01 Law

field of studies / speciality code and title

The course instruction is implemented within the professional education programme of higher education:

Bachelor of Laws (LLB)

higher education programme profile/specialisation title

1. COURSE GOAL(s)

The main purpose is to study normative legal acts regulatory legal acts and ethical standards governing the provision of medical care and the interaction of medical workers with patients and among themselves; to form students' concepts about the existing problems in the field of determining the principles of medical ethics and deontology in the Russian Federation and in the world, to acquire of practical skills necessary for further in-depth study of health problems in Russia and in the world.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

Mastering the course is aimed at the Bachelor's students' formation of the following competencies (part of competencies):

Table 2.1. List of competences that students acquire through the course study

Competence Code	Competence descriptor	Competence formation indicators (within this course)
PC-1	Can draft regulatory acts, formulate legal norms for various levels of rulemaking and areas of professional activity.	PC-1.1. Identifies the societal need for legal regulations of public relations in a particular area as well as gaps and conflicts in the current legislation and has the tools to overcome and eliminate them;

3. COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The course refers to the elective component of (B1) block of the higher educational programme curriculum.

Within the higher education programme students also master other (modules) and / or internships that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as results of the course study.

Table 3.1. The list of the higher education programme components/disciplines that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as the course study results

Competence Code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
PC-1	Can draft regulatory acts, formulate legal norms for various levels of rulemaking and areas of professional activity.	Law and Artificial Intelligence Civil Liberties and Human Rights	Law and Neuroscience Communications and Internet Law and Policy

* - filled in based on the competency matrix

4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

1) The total workload of the course is 3 credits (108 academic hours)

*Table 4.1. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (full-time training)**

Types of academic activities	TOTAL, academic hours	Semester / Module			
		D	E	F	G
<i>Contact academic hours</i>	32		32		
Lectures (LC)	16		16		
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)	16		16		
<i>Self-studies</i>	58		58		
<i>Evaluation and assessment (exam or pass/fail grading)</i>	18		18		
Course Workload	academic hours	108		108	
	credits	3		3	

5. COURSE CONTENTS

Table 5.1. Course contents and academic activities types

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Topics contents	Academic activities types
Historical development of medical ethics and deontology in Russia and in the world	Topic 1.1. Historical stages of development of medical ethics and deontology in Russia	The development of medical ethics and deontology in Russia passed through several historical stages, beginning with traditional moral rules in folk healing, then forming under the influence of religious and humanitarian ideas, and later becoming more systematic in the imperial and Soviet periods. In modern Russia, these principles are developed within the framework of legal regulation, patient rights, professional standards, and the ethical responsibility of medical workers.	LC S
	Topic 1.2. Historical stages of the development of medical ethics and deontology in foreign countries	The history of medical ethics in foreign countries evolved from the ancient moral foundations of the Hippocratic Oath to the formalization of deontology in the 19th century and the rise of modern bioethics after World War II. These stages reflect a transition from physician paternalism to a focus on patient autonomy, human rights, and the rigorous regulation of clinical trials and medical interventions.	LC S
Medical ethics and deontology at the present stage	Topic 2.1. Principles of medical ethics and deontology in the Russian Federation and their correlation with the norms of law	Principles of medical ethics and deontology in the Russian Federation, such as compassion and professional duty, are deeply integrated into national legislation, transforming moral imperatives into binding legal requirements for healthcare providers. This correlation ensures that ethical standards like confidentiality and informed consent are not merely professional guidelines but are protected by administrative, civil, and criminal law to safeguard patient rights.	LC S

Course module title	Course module contents (topics)	Topics contents	Academic activities types
	Topic 2.2. Actual problems of modern ethics: somatic rights of a citizen to life and death	Modern ethics faces difficult questions about a citizen's somatic rights, especially the right to life, the right to refuse treatment, and the limits of bodily autonomy in decisions about death. These issues require balancing human dignity, personal freedom, medical responsibility, and legal safeguards to ensure that such choices are made ethically and without abuse.	LC S
Bioethics	Topic 3.1. Historical stages of bioethics formation in the Russian Federation and in the world	The formation of bioethics in the world began with the Hippocratic tradition and later developed into a modern field after the rise of biomedical technology, human rights movements, and international ethical codes in the 20th century. In the Russian Federation, bioethics emerged more clearly in the late Soviet and post-Soviet periods, when rapid medical progress and legal reforms made it necessary to regulate issues of patient rights, medical experiments, organ transplantation, and end-of-life decisions.	LC S
	Topic 3.2. Biomedical cell technologies and their regulatory regulation	Biomedical cell technologies are advanced medical methods based on the use, cultivation, and modification of cells for diagnostics, treatment, and regeneration of damaged tissues and organs. Their regulation requires strict legal and ethical control over safety, quality, informed consent, and the permissible scope of cellular research and clinical application.	LC S

* - filled in **only for full-time** education: LC - lectures; LW - laboratory work; S - seminars.

6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Table 6.1. Classroom equipment and technology support requirements

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
Lecture	A lecture hall for lecture-type classes, equipped with a set of specialised furniture; board (screen) and technical means of multimedia presentations.	A set of specialized furniture; technical means: Monoblock Multimedia projector Screen for projector Marker board WiFi
Lab work	A classroom for laboratory work, individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment; equipped with a set of specialised furniture and machinery.	A set of specialized furniture; technical means: Monoblock Multimedia projector Screen for projector Marker board WiFi
Seminar	A classroom for conducting seminars, group and individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment; equipped with a set of specialised furniture and technical means for multimedia presentations.	A set of specialized furniture; technical means: Monoblock Multimedia projector Screen for projector Marker board WiFi, specialized software: Trados
Computer Lab	A classroom for conducting classes, group and individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment, equipped with personal computers (in the amount of 30 pcs), a board (screen) and technical means of multimedia presentations.	A set of specialized furniture; technical means: Monoblock Multimedia projector Screen for projector Marker board WiFi
Self-studies	A classroom for independent work of students (can be used for seminars and consultations), equipped with a set of specialised furniture and computers with access to the electronic information and educational environment.	A set of specialized furniture; technical means: Monoblock Multimedia projector Screen for projector Marker board WiFi

* - It is necessary to specify a classroom for self-study of students

7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR COURSE STUDY

Main readings:

1. Jackson E. Medical Law: Text, Cases, and Materials (Sixth Edition). Oxford University Press. 2022.
2. Herring J. Medical law and ethics. Oxford University Press. 2022.
3. Graeme Laurie, Shawn Harmon, Edward Dove. Mason and McCall Smith's Law and Medical Ethics. Oxford University Press. 2019.
4. Simone Gold MD, JD (P). I don't consent. 2021 Post Hill Press
5. Lewis Vaughn. Bioethics: Principles, Issues, and Cases 5th Edition. Oxford University Press. 2022

Additional readings:

1. Atul Gawande. Being Mortal: Medicine and What Matters in the End. Metropolitan Books. 2014.
2. Kerry J. Breen. Good Medical Practice: Professionalism, Ethics and Law. Cambridge University Press. 2014.
3. Reagan L. When Abortion Was a Crime: Women, Medicine, and Law in the United States, 1867-1973? University of California Press. 2022.
4. Dayna Bowen Matthew. Just Medicine: A Cure for Racial Inequality in American Health Care Paperback. NYU Press. 2018.
5. Muhsin, S.M. Medical Confidentiality Ethics: The Genesis of an Islamic Juristic Perspective. J Relig Health 61, 3219–3232 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-021-01313-7>

Internet-(based) sources:

1. Electronic libraries with access for RUDN students
 - RUDN Electronic library system <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
 - Electronic library system «University Library online» <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
 - Electronic Library «URAIT» <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
 - Electronic library system «Student. Consultant» www.studentlibrary.ru
 - Electronic library system «Lan» <http://e.lanbook.com/>
 - Electronic library system "Troitskyi most"
2. Databases and search engines:
 - Electronic Legal and Regulatory Documentation Fund <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
 - Search system Yandex <https://www.yandex.ru/>
 - Search system Google <https://www.google.ru/>
 - SCOPUS <http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/>
 - The Lancet. <https://www.thelancet.com/>
 - National library of Medicine. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

*Training toolkit for self- studies to master the course *:*

* The training toolkit for self- studies to master the course is placed on the course page in the university telecommunication training and information system under the set procedure.

8. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND GRADING SYSTEM* FOR EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCES LEVEL UPON COURSE COMPLETION

The assessment toolkit and the grading system* to evaluate the competences formation level (competences in part) upon the course study completion are specified in the Appendix to the course syllabus.

* The assessment toolkit and the grading system are formed on the basis of the requirements of the relevant local normative act of RUDN University (regulations / order).

DEVELOPERS:

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Position, educational department

Signature

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