Introduction

ata_kard@ukr.net
Зміст
The Nightingale Pledge, named in honour of Florence Nightingale, is a modified version of the Hippocratic Oath. Lystra Gretter and a Committee for the Farrand Training School for Nurses in Detroit, Michigan, created the pledge in 1893. Gretter, inspired by the work of Nightingale, the founder of modern nursing, credited the pledge to the work of her committee, but was herself considered “the moving spirit behind the idea” for the pledge.

The Nightingale Pledge is a statement of the ethics and principles of the nursing profession. It included a vow to "abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous" and to "zealously seek to nurse those who are ill wherever they may be and whenever they are in need." In a 1935 revision to the pledge, Gretter widened the role of the nurse by including an oath to become a "missioner of health" dedicated to the advancement of "human welfare"—an expansion of nurses’ bedside focus to an approach that encompassed public health.

Nurses have recited the pledge at “pinning” ceremonies for decades. In recent years, many nursing schools have made changes to the original or 1935 versions, often removing the “loyalty to physicians” phrasing and to promote a more independent nursing profession, with its own particular ethical standards.

**Original "Florence Nightingale Pledge"**

I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly to pass my life in purity and to practise my profession faithfully.

I shall abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and shall not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug.

I shall do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my profession and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling.

I shall be loyal to my work and devoted towards the welfare of those committed to my care.

**Ethics and deontology health worker**

1. The urgency of the problem

The originality of medical ethics is that it, all the norms, principles and evaluation focused on human health, improve it and preserve it. Expression, these standards were originally enshrined in the Hippocratic Oath, which became the starting point for other health care professional and moral codes. Ethical factor has in medicine traditionally of great importance. More than eighty years ago, by analogy with the medical Hippocratic Oath was established sister Florence Nightingale Pledge.

2. Ethical standards and events

The concept of morality In ethical phenomena, there are two things: 1) personal time (individual autonomy and self-conscious motivation of the rules of moral behavior and moral values); 2) objective, vnelichnostny time (established in this culture, social group, shared moral beliefs, values, customs, forms and norms of human relations). The first of the distinguished moments refers to the characteristics of morality, the second - of morality.

A distinctive feature of morality is that it expresses the position of an autonomous individuals, their freedom and self-conscious decision of what is good and evil, duty and conscience to human actions, relationships and affairs. When people talk about the morality of social groups, communities and society as a whole, we are essentially talking about morals (of the group and general social mores, values, attitudes, relationships, norms and setting). Ethics - the science of morality Ethics as a philosophical theory of morality does not arise spontaneously, as morality, but on the basis of conscious, theoretical work on the study of morality. Real ethical and moral effects human activities have significantly earlier ethics as a science, the formation of which is associated with the emergence of scientific knowledge of morality. It is considered one of the ethics of Philosophy. In the history of ethical views ethics is defined as a practical philosophy that justifies the purpose of practical activities based on ideas about proper and that exists, good and evil, happiness and the meaning of life. Ethics considers morality as a public sphere on the basis of certain norms and values and ethics that governs the relations between people on the basis of moral claims and concepts. Ethics, sees his task not only to explain morality, but also to offer society a better norm and model behavior. Ethics and morality describes and explains it, and teach morality, clarifies how should fulfill the moral standards of behavior, emphasizing the specific content and format of these regulations. Ethics includes the doctrine of the moral that exists, the real normativity manifests itself in people's behavior, and teaching about the moral and proper, about how everyone should behave in society, should determine their own moral goals, needs and interests. Ethics examines morality in terms of the principle of historicism, as each society has its particular realization of the moral norms and requirements, their manners and principles of conduct. Morality in the history of the society
evolves, improves, progresses differently manifest features of development and different types of normativity of morality. Professional ethics - a set of moral standards, which define man's relation to his professional duty. Content of professional ethics are codes of conduct that prescribe a certain type of moral relationship between people and how to provide proof of the codes. Despite the universal nature of moral requirements and the availability of a single working-class morality or societies, there are also specific rules of conduct only for certain types of professional activity. The emergence and development of such codes is one of the lines of the moral progress of mankind, because they reflect the increase in the value of personality and claim humanity in interpersonal relations. Consequently, the main purpose of ethics is that it provides an implementation of moral principles in the professional activity of people, contributes to the success of their professional duties. Professional ethics specialist helps to avoid mistakes, choose the most correct, moral course of action in different situations of work. The task of ethics is not ready to give recipes for all occasions, but to teach the culture of moral thinking, to give reliable guidance for specific situations that affect the formation of moral attitudes of specialists in accordance with the specific requirements of the profession, explanation and evaluation developed the practice of law in the areas of behavioral not regulated by law. Code of Ethics for Nurses was developed by order of the Association of Nurses of Russia in 1997. It takes into account the new ideas that have shaped the past two - three decades of the content of medical ethics in general and the professional ethics of nurses in particular. First of all, the Code in expanded form reflected current understanding of patients' rights, which seemed to dictate the content of specific duties are defined by moral duty nurse. The Code also reflects the reform began in Russia of Nursing (in particular, requires the involvement of nurses in independent research activities, without which it is impossible transformation of nursing in the independent science). The Code reflects the features of today's medicine, that relate to modern scientific and technological progress - for example, the problem of the risk of iatrogenic effects in many currently used medical interventions.

Humanity nursing profession
A nurse should be put above all compassion and respect for the patient's life. A nurse shall respect the right of patients to relieve suffering to the extent that it allows the existing level of medical knowledge. A nurse may not engage in torture, executions and other forms of cruel and inhuman treatment of people. A nurse may not help a patient commit suicide. A nurse is responsible, within its competence, to ensure that patients' rights, as set forth by the World Medical Association, the World Health Organization and enshrined in the legislation of the Russian Federation. Nurse and the dying patient A nurse shall respect the right of dying on the humane treatment and a dignified death. A nurse must possess the necessary knowledge and skills in palliative care, giving the dying an opportunity to end life with the highest attainable physical, emotional and spiritual comfort. Foremost moral and professional responsibilities nurses: preventing and alleviating the suffering usually associated with the dying process, the provision of the dying and their families emotional support. Euthanasia, that is, the deliberate targeting of a nurse to stop the dying patient's life, even at his request, unethical and unacceptable. A nurse must be respected to the deceased patient. When handling the body should take into account religious and cultural traditions. A nurse must respect embodied in the legislation of the Russian Federation the rights of citizens with respect to postmortem autopsies. Professional competence of nurses A nurse must always respect and maintain professional performance standards defined by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. Continuous improvement of specialized knowledge and skills, increase their cultural level - the first professional duty nurse. A nurse must be competent in respect of the moral and legal rights of the patient. A nurse must be constantly ready to provide competent care to patients regardless of their age or sex, nature of disease, racial or ethnic origin, religious or political beliefs, social or financial status or other differences.

Conclusion
Ethical basis of professional nurses are humanity and mercy. The major tasks of professional nurses are: an integrated comprehensive care for patients and alleviate their suffering, recovery and rehabilitation, health promotion and disease prevention. Code of Ethics provides clear moral guidelines professional nurse, is intended to help consolidate, enhance the prestige and authority of the nursing profession in the society, the development of nursing in Russia.