## LAW AND ETHICAL ASPECTS OF DIFFERENT OBSTERICS, GENETICS AND BIOCHEMICAL METHODS DURING THE PREGNANCY

<u>Károly Szili <sup>abc</sup></u>, Csilla Dézsi <sup>abcd</sup>, Kitti Sólya<sup>c,d</sup>, Melinda Vanya <sup>a</sup>, Iván Devosa<sup>e</sup>, Zoltán Kozinszky, Orsolya Sipos<sup>a</sup>, Zsolt Z. Nagy<sup>a</sup>, János Szabó <sup>ce</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Mediteam Szeged ZRT <sup>b</sup> SOS24 LTD

<sup>c</sup> MEDISONO Fetal and Adult Health Research Centre <sup>d</sup> University of Szeged, Department of Forensic Medicine <sup>e</sup> Pallas Athene University - Kecskemét

<sup>f</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Blekinge Hospital, Sweden <sup>g</sup> University of Szeged, Department of Medical Genetics

The objective was to observe and identify the problems of the genetic, biochemical and obstetric procedures. These methods could have a hidden questions and conclusion, which is no clearly explained. The methods was had two parts. after a comprehensive literature review on these methods, a law and ethical analysis were performed. Thus, our study deals with various methods including certain prenatal screening and diagnostics methods which are widely know and advertised by different private companies but not so easy to use and require advanced background. After the detailed ethical, law, and clinical examination of our cases and the literature, the conclusion was important from practical and clinical aspects. In contrast with high efficient prenatal screening procedures, the genetic screening procedures were harder to explained, much expensive and useless in clinical conditions. However, the most common problems were the lack of the administration, the lack of relavant informations and consultation.