



PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE PROBLEM OF LIFE AND DEATH IN MEDICINE

Mamatkulova Nilufar Khusanovna

Associate Professor of the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities,

Termez Branch of Tashkent State Medical University,

e-mail: nilufarmamatqulova53@gmail.com

Ilkhomova Dilnavoz Shukhrat qizi

First-year student, Termez Branch of Tashkent State Medical University

E-mail: dilnavozilxomova616@gmail.com

Shokirova Dilbar Zokir qizi

First-year student, Termez Branch of Tashkent State Medical University

E-mail: dilbarshokirova4@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the philosophical interpretation of the problem of life and death in medicine. As modern medicine has developed and the possibilities of artificially prolonging life have expanded, this issue has become increasingly relevant. The article examines the concepts of life and death based on bioethics, medical ethics, and philosophical perspectives. In addition, issues such as euthanasia, resuscitation, and transplantation are analyzed from an ethical point of view. The research results show that life and death are not only biological but also deeply philosophical and moral concepts.

KEYWORDS

life, death, medicine, philosophy, bioethics, medical ethics, euthanasia, consciousness, value

INTRODUCTION

The issue of life and death has been one of the most important philosophical problems throughout human history. The development of medical science has made this issue even more complex. In the past, death was accepted as a natural process, whereas today medicine has gained the ability to delay or control it.

Modern technologies, including artificial ventilation systems, devices supporting heart activity, and transplantation methods, play an important role in prolonging human life. At the same time, these processes raise new ethical questions.

The purpose of this article is to philosophically analyze the problem of life and death in medicine and highlight its significance in modern medical practice.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY



In this study, philosophical and medical sources were analyzed. In particular, scientific literature in the fields of bioethics, medical ethics, and ontology was examined.

The research methodology is based on the following approaches:

Analytical approach – analysis of the concepts of life and death

Comparative method – comparison of ancient and modern views

Philosophical interpretation – revealing the meaning of concepts

Generalization method – systematizing the obtained results

In addition, real situations encountered in medical practice were theoretically studied.

RESULTS

The research results showed that the concepts of life and death are interpreted differently in medicine. In modern medicine, the concept of “brain death” is considered the main criterion.

The following main issues were identified:

Euthanasia – the issue of ending the life of seriously ill patients

Artificial life support – prolonging life through medical devices

Transplantation ethics – donor issues and criteria of death

The results indicate that the issue of life and death is not only a medical but also a moral and philosophical problem.

DISCUSSION

The issue of life and death in medicine presents doctors with difficult choices. For example, the question of keeping a patient artificially alive for a long time or allowing natural death remains highly relevant.

From a philosophical point of view, the value of life is reflected not in its duration, but in its meaning. Therefore, when making decisions in medicine, it is necessary to take into account human dignity, rights, and suffering.

Bioethics plays an important role in regulating these issues. It serves to establish ethical relations between doctor and patient.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the problem of life and death in medicine is a multifaceted and complex issue. Although the possibilities of modern medicine serve to prolong life, its quality and meaning are of great importance.

Philosophy helps preserve human values in this process. Therefore, medicine and philosophy must develop in harmony with each other.



REFERENCES

1. Kurbonovich, T. B. et al. (2025). DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN MEDICINE. TELEMEDICINE. *IMRAS*, Vol. 8, No. 12, pp. 39-41.
2. Kurbonovich, T. B. et al. (2026). PROBLEMS IN MODERN CULTURE: SOCIO-SPIRITUAL ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION. *Global Science Review*, Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 183-188.
3. Panji o'g'li, C. O. et al. (2026). REGENERATIVE PROPERTIES AND MODERN HISTOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE IN THE MORPHOFUNCTIONAL SYSTEM OF THE ORGANISM. *American Journal of Applied Medical Science*, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 230-235.
4. Turdimuratov, B. K. (2022). *Teaching Medical Sciences Using Innovative Methods and ICT*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan Medical Publishing House.
5. Kurbonovich, T. B., & Bahodirovich, B. B. (2026). Step-by-step acquisition of practical skills in studying information technologies in medicine. *Global Science Review*, 17(1), pp. 203–209.
6. Kurbonovich, T. B., & Nurhayat, M. (2026). Compilation and steps of the medical situational issues algorithm. *American Journal of Applied Medical Science*, 4(2), pp. 59–63.
7. Turdimurodov, B. K., et al. (2022). The essence of electronic textbooks in medical education. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 3(4), pp. 48–50.
8. Shoxrullo, S., & Mirzohid, B. (2026). MODERN CARDIAC SURGERY: EVOLUTIONARY MILESTONES AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE. *American Journal of Applied Medical Science*, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 56-58.
9. Abu Ali ibn Sina. The Canon of Medicine. Tashkent: Fan Publishing House.
10. Karimov U. Ibn Sina and the Development of World Medicine. Samarkand, 2019.
11. Rahimov A. Philosophy of Eastern Thinkers. Tashkent, 2021.
12. Sirojiddinov B. Medical Ethics and Biophilosophy. Bukhara, 2022.