

Prevention of alcohol problem and protection of life and health of victims of domestic violence - a comparative legal perspective (180)

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Alcoholism and domestic violence are often related phenomena. The suffering and fear faced by victims of violence must lead to the search for more effective tools to protect their lives and health. Improving regulations concerning the prevention and resolution of the alcohol problem in the country can contribute to eliminating or reducing the intensity of violence in families. The presentation will carry out the results of the research grant. The purpose of the conducted research is to analyse and evaluate the regulations on the tasks of local administration in the prevention of the alcohol problem in a family affected by violence. The author intends to evaluate not only the Polish regulations but also the legislation of other European countries such as Great Britain and Spain. The research comparative studies are intended to contribute to the identification of effective regulations and the development of new solutions that could be used in the legislations of the individual countries.

Resilience and Endurance: On the Possibility of Confronting and Embracing Death (382)

Işıl Çeşmeli

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Death is a word that startles and even scares most of us when heard. Epicureanism and Stoicism are highly celebrated as philosophies of consolation for they advise people to take firm stance against death. Defining death as a thing outside of our control, Epictetus the Stoic provides a prescription for how to deal with the fear of death, remain tranquil and be wise enough to meet it. Margaret Edson's Pulitzer Prize winning play, *Wit* (1999) adapted into film in 2001, by Mike Nichols, makes us ponder the end of life, human dignity and virtues like wit (an Aristotelian virtue), resilience, compassion and kindness through the experience of Professor Vivian Bearing who has stage-4 metastatic ovarian cancer. *Wit* also makes us reconsider essential features of doctor-patient relationship and ethical aspects of experimental techniques in terminal stage cancer treatment. This presentation aims to manifest Bearing's resilience to suffering before and after an aggressive experimental treatment. It will also focus on intellectualization efforts of medical professionals by taking the risk of extreme pain and suffering of patients, dehumanization in medical practice and virtues that needed to be cultivated by patients and medical professionals.

Equity in the Access of Chinese Immigrants to Healthcare Services in Portugal (346)

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The aim of this study was to identify the barriers that Chinese immigrants face when accessing the Portuguese National Health Service. An observational, cross-sectional and quantitative study was carried out via a bilingual Portuguese/Mandarin self-completed paper questionnaire was applied. The study population consisted of individuals with Chinese nationality who were residing in mainland Portugal for at least one year and aged 18 years or over. A total of 304 individuals answered the questionnaire. The results show that 284 (93.4%) of the participants had already sought healthcare in Portugal. The participants identified language difficulties and health professionals' lack of knowledge of Chinese cultural habits as the most significant barriers to accessing healthcare in Portugal. Of a total of 165 participants who sought healthcare in China, confidence in treatment outcomes and health professionals' knowledge of Chinese cultural habits were the reasons given by 151 (91.5%) individuals. This study reveals the existence of linguistic and cultural barriers that can condition the access of the Chinese immigrant population to healthcare systems.

The Moral Economy of Healthcare in Germany, New Zealand, and the U.S. (372)

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This qualitative, comparative research project strives to analyze the attitudes, norms, and values ("moral capital") that circulate in the healthcare systems of New Zealand, Germany, and the United States, and to understand if and how the funding mechanism of the systems is reflected in the types of moral capital on the micro and macro levels of healthcare. The research is based on documentary data, traditional and social media analyses, and the results from 48 interviews with patients and healthcare providers in the three countries. The results have the potential to improve our understanding of health inequity and inform health policy. It might also lead to the establishment of "the moral economy of healthcare" as a new area of scholarship that can be studied further to improve equity in healthcare.