

VISOKA ZDRAVSTVENA ŠOLA V CELJU

DIPLOMSKA NALOGA

ODNOS CIVILNE DRUŽBE DO UMIRANJA IN EVTANAZIJE

ATTITUDE OF CIVIL SOCIETY TOWARDS DYING AND EUTHANASIA

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POVZETEK

Uvod: Evtanazija je večinoma opredeljena kot medicinska pomoč pri umiranju oz. samomoru. Ločimo aktivno in pasivno obliko evtanazije. Kazenska zakonodaja v slovenskem prostoru ne dovoljuje evtanazije. Predstavniki civilne družbe imajo na evtanazijo različne poglede in se do nje različno opredeljujejo. Z raziskavo smo želeli ugotoviti, kakšen odnos ima civilna družba do umiranja in koliko so seznanjeni z evtanazijo.

Metoda: Uporabili smo kvantitativno metodo raziskovanja, metodo deskripcije in tehniko anketiranja. Za zbiranje podatkov smo kot instrument uporabili strukturiran anketni vprašalnik, ki smo ga oblikovali na osnovi pregleda literature. Uporabili smo proporcionalni stratificirani vzorec, v katerega smo vključili 120 predstavnikov civilne družbe, različnih starostnih obdobj, poklicnih usmeritev ter območij bivanja. Od 120 razdeljenih anketnih vprašalnikov smo dobili vrnjenih in pravilno izpolnjenih 100 anketnih vprašalnikov, kar predstavlja 83% realizacijo vzorca. Podatki so bili analizirani s pomočjo programa Excel 2010 in SPSS 21.0.

Rezultati: Do evtanazije se je pozitivno opredelilo 94% anketiranih. Evtanazije ne podpira 6 % anketiranih in vse so ženskega spola. Aktivno evtanazijo pozna 80 % anketiranih, 75 % pa pasivno evtanazijo. 10 % pa ni seznanjenih z vrstami evtanazije. 100% anketiranih prepozna aplikacijo zdravila kot aktivnost evtanazije. 98 % jih prepozna opustitev terapevtskih postopkov in 52 % poimenuje aktivnost prenehanja dovajanja hrane in tekočine kot aktivnost evtanazije. Evtanazije ne odobrava 6 % anketiranih, od katerih sta 2% tistih, ki so brez izobrazbe, 4 % nasprotujočih evtanaziji pa ima končano osnovno šolo. Vsi ti so starejši od 51 let. Pri tem sta z neodobravanjem evtanazije v pozitivnem odnosu okolje odraščanja in vera.

Razprava in sklep: Ugotavljamo, da ima civilna družba pozitiven odnos do umiranja. Pojavlja se velika razlika, kadar gre za opredeljevanje za ali proti evtanaziji. Stališče je različno glede na starost anketirancev, okolja odraščanja in vere. Glede na ugotovitve lahko trdimo, da evtanazijo podpirajo predvsem mlajši anketiranci. Pri starejših anketirancih se je na opredelitev do evtanazije pokazal vpliv okolja odraščanja in vere.

Ključne besede: umiranje, evtanazija, bioetika, civilna družba.

SUMMARY

Introduction: Euthanasia is often defined as medical aid in dying or suicide. We distinguish between active and passive form of euthanasia. In terms of criminal legislation euthanasia in Slovenia is not allowed. Civil society representatives have different views on euthanasia and identify it differently. With this study we wanted to establish the attitude of civil society towards dying and how well people are familiar with euthanasia.

Method: We used a quantitative research method, a descriptive method and an interview technique. As an instrument for collecting data we used a structured questionnaire, which was formed and based on a literature review. We used a proportional stratified sample, in which we included 120 civil society representatives of different age groups, professions and places of residence. A total of 100 out of 120 distributed questionnaires were returned and properly filled, representing an 83% realization of the sample. Data were analyzed by using the Excel 2010 and SPSS 21.0.

Results: 94% of the respondents supported euthanasia. Euthanasia is not supported by 6% of respondents and all of them are females. 80% of the respondents are familiar with active euthanasia, 75% are familiar with passive euthanasia. 10% are not familiar with the types of euthanasia. 100% of respondents recognize applying a drug as an action of euthanasia. 98% recognize ending therapeutic procedures and 52% identify terminating food and liquid supply as an action of euthanasia. Euthanasia is not supported by 6% of respondents, of which 2% are without education and 4% have completed primary school. All these respondents are older than 51 years of age. Here, in positive correlation with not supporting euthanasia are environment of growing up and religion.

Discussion and conclusion: We note that the civil society has a positive attitude towards dying. There is a big difference when it comes to supporting euthanasia or not. The viewpoints differ according to the age of respondents, environment of growing up and religion. Based on the findings we can claim that euthanasia is supported mostly by younger respondents. In older respondents it was established that the environment of growing up and religion influence the decision to support euthanasia or not.

Keywords: dying, euthanasia, bioethics, civil society.