



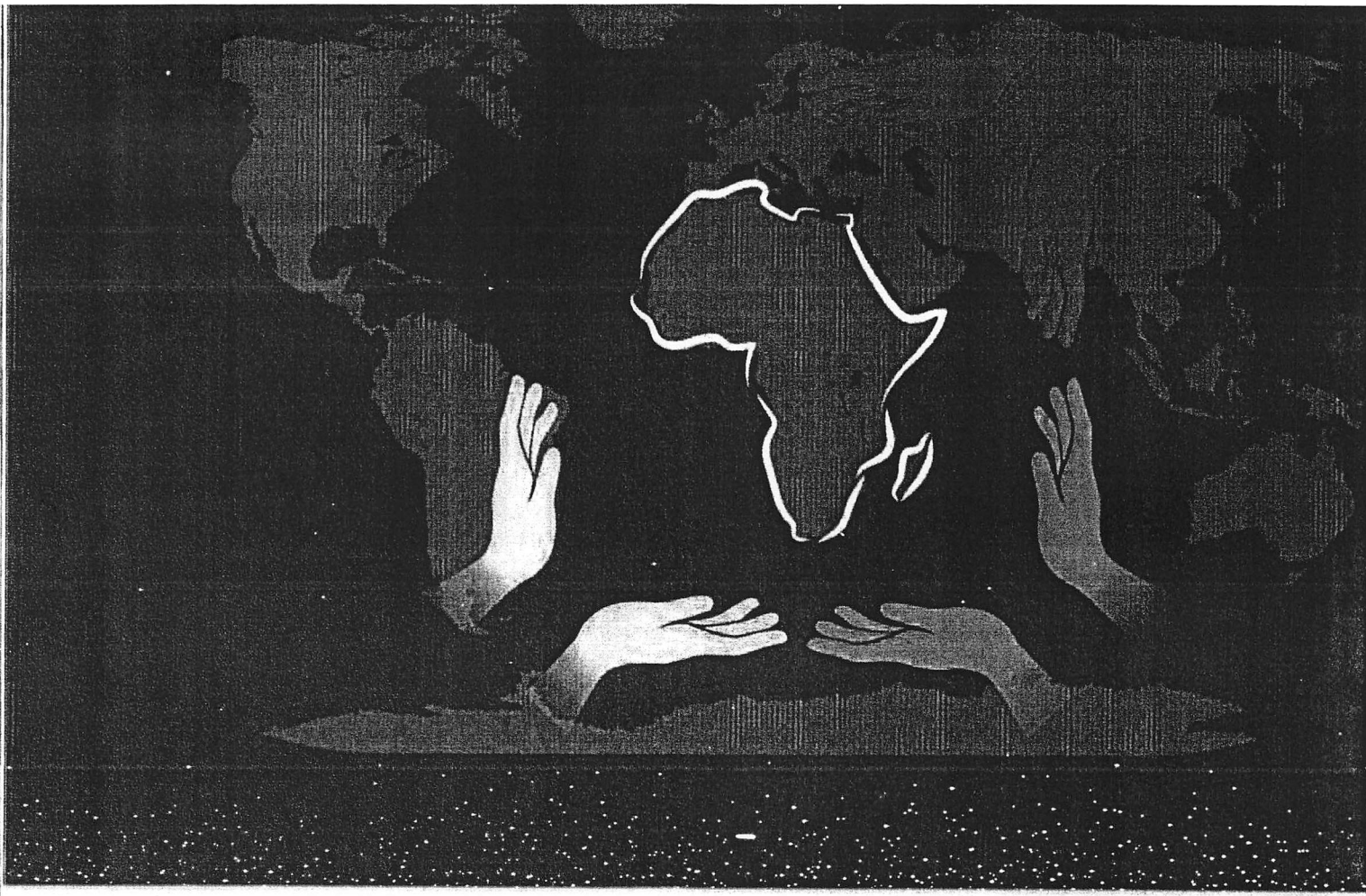
ABSTRACTS

34th FIMA Scientific Congress

CONGRESS ON HEALTH IN AFRICA | AFRIKA SAĞLIK KONGRESİ

20-21 JULY 2017 • İSTANBUL TÜRKİYE





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ULUSLARARASI SAĞLIK VE HAYAT BİLİMLERİ
KONGRESİ 2024

The Objectives of the Conference

Africa should have a much larger space in people's hearts than the area it covers on the earth's surface. Although interregional access and communication have been only a matter of time compared to the past, Africa is still far away. New problems are being added to the old ones as the continent's humanitarian problems, which had remained unchanged for centuries, deepen day by day. The foremost of these problems are health-related issues, which also trigger other difficulties encountered on the continent. Moreover, the existence of overly individualist people in modern times overrides the conventional aid delivery methods that have been used to address these problems. This difficulty is accompanied by coordination problems of various aid agencies both with regional governments and between themselves.

For sure, it is not possible to refer to a homogeneous unit when talking about a continent. There are many stratified and diverse health problems that have their historical roots in different geographical regions and different cultures across the continent. However, it is still possible for humanity to adopt at least a common-sense vision or strategy and, most importantly, a conscientious sensitivity for the continent as a whole. But at the same time, those images that cry out to our conscience are stifling our feelings, as if the current situation of the continent was its absolute destiny. Thus, we encode the continent as an aid-dependent and passive region. Yet, with effective, coordinated, and well-planned policies it is possible to find both global and local solutions to the humanitarian problems of Africa, and it is also possible to compromise on the ways that will ensure that Africa can stand on its own feet.

Starting from these concerns, the International Congress of Health in Africa is currently being held in Turkey, the country where the landmasses of the three continents are coming the closest to one other. This congress, which will set out on a quest to find a common ground for Africa, aiming to bring participants from Africa and from different regions all over the world closer, is open for contributions of participants in a very wide range of health-related issues.

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Congress on Health in Africa

July 20-21, 2017 - İstanbul Türkiye



Health Challenges in Africa; Islamic Bioethics Perspective

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Africa still left behind in health sector among other countries in the world. The problem of human resources and natural resources as well as low quality of infrastructure is still becoming mayor problem beside political problem. The status of health of people among African countries is still low and need to develop faster. Barriers of cultural and barriers of society mentality is growing advance because of information technology and materialism as well as secularism. In term of Islamic bioethics African countries have been facing problem of justice and autonomy. The conflict of autonomy and justice principle still dominated over beneficence principle. This paper will analysis about health challenges in Africa from Islamic bioethics perspective. With the high impact of poverty in the health sector the implementation of Islamic bioethics is very tough on health services. Dilemma of Islamic bioethics in health services and health development programs emerge in hospital and community. The concept of Islamic bioethics will explain more detail in comparison with Indonesia as the same developing countries with the same historical background. Western bioethics is not showing enough concerns for the moral challenges and dilemmas arising from Africa. As such Africa need to develop its principles and values based on the existential realities of its people needing appropriate solutions to problems affecting them. The first problem encountered is whether African bioethics can dismantle the encrustation of foreign values and view the African thought materials in their true light rooted on traditional African values and indigenous heritage as well as in framing of Islamic values. There is no doubt that modern Western medicine, based as it is on the scientific method, is superior to traditional African medicine, which was rather weak in diagnosis, pharmacology, and the systematization of knowledge. The four principles of bioethics, from Beauchamp and Childress, autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence, and justice have dominated the field of bioethics in the world. Their simplicity and practicability make them easily applicable to any ethical dilemma to determine the best or right course of action. Some African bioethicists have adopted these principles directly rather than within the context of local values

Keywords: Islamic Bioethics, Health Challenges, Africa