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POSTER 150

Case-base learning analysis in medical ethics

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Resumo

Introduction: Medical ethics is a broad topic that is covered throughout the entire Medicine degree across several disciplines [1]. Hence, teaching of ethics applied to the medical profession as an specific subject is a challenging but crucial task, that must address unequivocally the application of the Code of Ethics, beyond simply acquiring the content of such Code [2]. Our Medical Program at University CEU Cardenal Herrera (Valencia, Spain) includes in 4th year the subject Medical Ethics and Legal and Forensic Medicine. In order to promote and facilitate involvement and active participation in the subject case-based learning was implemented within this 4th fourth year module. Case-based learning is an applicable didactic strategy that allows the students to modulate their learning through analysis, research and the proposal of solutions based on the study of real cases [4,5]. **Objectives:** Firstly, to provide the students with the basic knowledge that allows them to analyze ethical aspects in their future medical practice. Secondly, to develop practical skills that train the students in the decision-making processes applied to ethical aspects, including the rational argumentation of such situations that involve an ethical dilemma. **Methods:** To facilitate the learning of the Medical Code of Ethics, the 4th-year medical students carried out an activity in the subject Medical Ethics and Legal and Forensic Medicine consisting of searching for news and/or documented situations in which the code of ethics was breached, to then carry out a detailed analysis of the non-compliance with the code, to later present them orally and discuss them in groups. Afterwards, the students completed an anonymous survey where their satisfaction and perceived quality of the case-based learning activity was evaluated using a validated questionnaire. **Results:** The activity was carried out by 70 students, who reviewed 56 news items, 14 audiovisual fragments and 2 documented real cases. 82% of respondents found the activity novel, 90% claimed to have acquired new deontological knowledge, 84% studied all the articles of the code of ethics, 90% valued the importance of ethics in its application to medicine as well as the evaluation of the good medical actions, 84% recognized that the activity will have repercussions on their future actions as a doctor and nearly 54% valued it above 8 points (on a scale of 0 to 10). **Conclusions:** The results have shown that case-based learning applied to Medical Ethics teaching results in an overall satisfactory experience for medical students, allowing them to gain a sense of the importance of the Ethics Code of Conduct for good medical practice. Teaching the future doctors to keep in mind the code of ethics will undoubtedly contribute to keep the patient in the center of Medicine practice at all times.

Keywords: medical ethics; code of ethics; case-based learning

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POSTER 151

COVID-19 in pets: susceptibility to infection and potencial pet-to-human transmission

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Resumo

Introduction: COVID-19 caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV- 2), is a major global public health emergency that has killed more than 6 million people worldwide (as of 11 March 2022) [1, 2]. Considering the evidence that this virus has crossed the interspecies barrier from animals to infect humans, also there is evidence that pets (dogs and cats) are susceptibility with COVID- 19 infected humans in close contact. This virus uses angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) as a receptor entry into humans and several animal species, suggesting a broad spectrum of hosts virus [2-5]. **Objectives:** In this study, the aim was to investigate the role of pets as reservoirs of SARS-CoV-2 or potential zoonotic transmission. **Methods:** The search of relevant articles was performed on Pubmed databases between February and March 2022, using the following keywords "COVID19", "Transmission", "Pets" and "Pets+ACE2+Spike". **Results:** Cats have been demonstrated more susceptible to airborne infection than dogs, demonstrating a more similar ACE2 sequence to human ACE2. Cats develop more frequently clinical signs and shed the virus over a prolonged period, infecting other cats [3, 5]. Clinical signs in dogs are rare and they not shed the virus in experimental conditions [4]. A major of dogs and cats reported as positive for SARS- CoV-2 resulted from close contact with infected humans/owners [3]. Currently, there is no evidence that infected pets are a source of infection for people or other pets, suggesting infection was only caused by human-to-animal transmission, suggesting a reverse zoonosis [2, 3]. **Conclusions:** One Health approach is needed to evaluate the infection in pets and potential transmission animal-to-human, since that pets are potential viral reservoirs of SARS-CoV-2. In addition, pets should be monitored continuously to prevent the potential spread of the virus for other animals, wild animals, and the environment.

Keywords: pets; transmission; SARS-CoV-2; ACE2; reverse zoonosis

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