

The opponents of euthanasia argue that it should be totally banned. First of all, euthanasia implies that health care professionals are actually involved in the death of the patient. Instead of helping patients and saving their life they admit and hasten the death of patients. But it is possible to argue that supporters of euthanasia argue that health care professionals help patients since euthanasia puts the end to patients' suffering and brings the desirable relief. Nevertheless, such justification of euthanasia is no acceptable to its opponents who believe that the primary concern of health care professionals is life and health of patients, while euthanasia, which leads to the death of patients, contradicts to this principle.

Furthermore, many opponents of euthanasia refer to religious views on the death and end of life issues. In fact, from a Christian point of view, for instance, euthanasia can be viewed as a form of suicide which is forbidden in Christianity as well as in many other religions (Brock, 1999). Therefore, euthanasia is viewed as an act which contradicts to basic religious norms and values. In such a way, euthanasia is absolutely unacceptable for many religious groups. In this respect, it is worth mentioning the fact that basically religious views heavily rely on the concept of God which is believed to rule the world. In such interpretation, people are deprived of the free will to choose whether they should live or die. Instead, they are supposed to rely on the will of God.

At the same time, along with purely religious concerns, there are objective reasons for the ban of euthanasia because it is apparently offensive in regard to the basic human right, the right to life. In actuality, this means that euthanasia violates the right to life because the patient with the help of health professionals hasten their death that means the direct violation of the right to life, although, it is possible to argue that it is a conscious choice of patients. However, opponents of euthanasia (Thomson, 1999) argue that patients can take decisions being in an unstable psychological state. Consequently, their decisions can be motivated by their psychological problems but not objective factors and it cannot be logical, conscious choice of patients. In this respect, opponents of euthanasia argue that suicide is unnatural for humans, while euthanasia can be viewed as a form of suicide. Therefore, they argue that euthanasia should be totally banned.

Thus, taking into account all above mentioned, it is possible to conclude that euthanasia still remains to be a subject of heat debates. At the present, it is extremely difficult to define whether euthanasia should be

implemented and legalized in the modern health care system or not, but it is obvious that this problem needs to be regulated because it provokes not only debates but precedents when the actions of health care professionals, which may be interpreted as euthanasia, may be defined as a crime. At any rate, the lack of legal regulations and the ethical concerns associated with euthanasia create uncertainty which is not acceptable in the health care environment, where all issued should be clearly regulated.