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ROBOTIC SURGERY AS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING AREAS OF DIGITAL HEALTH

Introduction. Medicine around the world is closely linked to modern technologies that are designed to increase the efficiency of medical care and make medicine more personalized. One of the most interesting areas of Digital Health is robotic surgery [1]. It is one of five the most successful technological areas that modernize medicine and the health care system. In the late 90`s a universal, robotic, surgical system [1] with remote control – a da Vinci surgical system- was created.

Objectives of the paper. To study and analyze the features, importance, and possibility of using the da Vinci surgical system in treating different surgical diseases.

Review of recent publications. Robotic surgery is now performed with the use of the da Vinci surgical system. It's a unique set of technologies that include specialized "arms" for holding instruments and a camera, as well as a magnified screen and a console [1]. Robotic surgery, or robot-assisted surgery, gives the surgeon possibility to perform many types of complex procedures with more exactness, plasticity, and control than are feasible with standard techniques [2; 4].

However, robots don't accomplish surgery. The doctor achieves surgery with da Vinci by using instruments in which the surgeon controls the arms while seated at a computer console near the operating table [5]. The console gives the surgeon a high-definition, magnified, 3-D view of the surgical site [2]. Advantages are that using robotic surgery, doctors can perform graceful and complex procedures, safety against possible hepatitis and HIV infection [2]. Robotic surgery assumes risks, some of which may be similar to those of traditional open surgery, such as a little danger of infection and other problems [2]. Robotic surgery gives to make minimally invasive surgery possible [2].

To operate manipulating the Robotic system, a doctor makes tiny incisions in the body and installs instruments and a high-definition three-dimensional camera, and skin incisions are not needed at all [2]. During a Robotic-assisted procedure, the doctor applies expert controls to control the instruments, and the instruments interpret your surgeon's activities into accurate movements inside the body [2]. The surgeon is informing the robot what to do. The robot recognizes the injury for greater precision than the human hand on its own. The robotic system responds to the surgeon's accurate hand and finger movements [2]. Many different surgical diseases have been successfully treated using Robotic-assisted surgery, such as colorectal, general, gynecologic, heart, transoral, thoracic, and urologic surgery and endometriosis [3].

Conclusion. The robotic perspective to surgery is less invasive and quick. They are often connected with improved clinical results, such as less recovery time and reduced pain. Robotic surgery continues to progress and improve to have functions and a wide range of capabilities that are more independent in the future.

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THE FOURTH GENERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: GENERAL THEORETICAL ASPECT

Introduction. Today, humanity is at a qualitatively new stage of evolutionary development. The scientific and technological revolution of the late XX – early XXI centuries, accompanied by incredible discoveries in medicine, biology, genetics, the rapid development of information and communication technologies and the popularization of digital space have led to significant changes in human consciousness and a new generation of people called "generation Z". This led to the modernization of social relations, including legal ones. So, issues related to the use of the Internet, virtual reality, euthanasia, sex change, organ transplantation, artificial insemination, cloning, etc. have become increasingly popular. The need for regulation of new social phenomena gave rise to the fourth generation of human rights (next – FGHR).

Today in scientific circles there is an argument about the feasibility of research and further consolidation of the modern generation, however, it should be mentioned that opportune regulation of human rights, bringing them into line with modernity is one of the most important aspects of improving the legal systems of all countries, contributes to the harmonious existence of society at all.

Review of recent publications. It should be noted that the following scientists have devoted their scientific works to the issue of research of the general theoretical aspect of FGHR: O.O. Barabash, S.B. Buletska, A.B. Vengerova, Y.A. Dmitrieva, M.V. Koval, O.G. Kushnirenko, A.P. Semitko, M.P. Tyrina, D.M. Shebanitz, etc.