

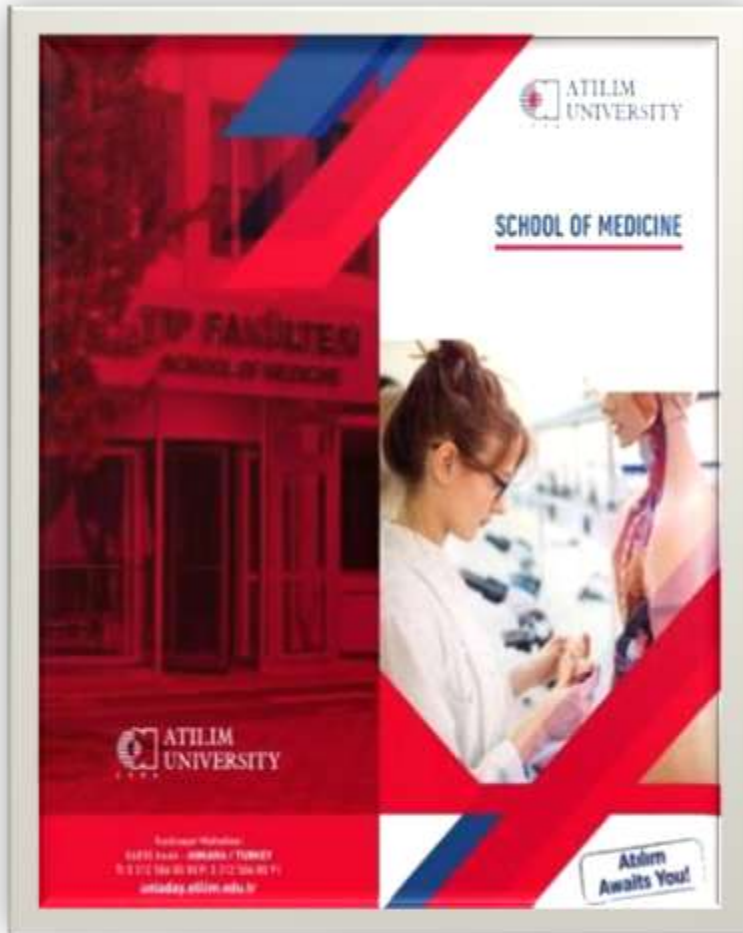
# Medical Law

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*Professor of Public Health*

*MSc, in Health Law*

*BSc in Public Administration & Political Sciences*



*The branch of law that deals with the application of medical knowledge to legal problems. While the **medical law** covers an area of regulations relating to the medical operations, the industry operators, the procedures involved in the medical operations, characteristics of medical experts performing medical operations, as well as the relations that occurred while performing medical activities, the **health law** regulates a wide area of activities, not only medical activities, but also the procedures that are being implemented, the need and necessity of the procedure, professionals who carry out the procedure.*

***Phase 1 lecture, 2020 - 2021***

***academic year, spring semester***

***03rd June 2021, Ankara - TURKIYE***



# Introduction to Law and the Public's Health

- **Public Health Law** can be defined as;
- the legal powers and duties of government, in collaboration with multiple partners (e.g. healthcare, business, the community, the media, and academy),
- to assure the conditions for people to be healthy and safe *(to identify, prevent, and ameliorate risks to health in the population)*.
- The prime objective of **Public Health Law** is to pursue the highest possible level of physical and mental health in the population, consistent with the values of **social justice**.

*(Gostin 2008; Oxford Textbook of Public Health, section 3.4, pp 294 – 301)*

# Introduction to Law and The Public's Health

- ***Social justice***

- Social justice is viewed as so central to the mission of public health that it's been described as the field's core value:

- ***'The historic dream of public health... is a dream of social justice'***  
(Beauchamp 1999, p. 105).

- Among the most basic and commonly understood meanings of justice is ***fair, equitable, and appropriate treatment*** in the light of what is due or owed to individuals and groups (John Rawls, 1971).

(Oxford Textbook of Public Health, section 3.4, pp 294 – 301)

# What is Law ??

## Definitions: *Law*

- Law has many definitions:
  - Rules that are subject to the enforcement power of a government entity.
  - The structures, norms, and rules that a society uses to resolve disputes, govern itself, and order the relations between members of the society.
  - “The enterprise of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules.”\*
- What does law mean to you?



Definition of **LAW**

- A set of rules of conduct established by government for all members of society to obey and follow.

What is the  
Rule of Law?

# Medical Law & Health Law

- ❑ **Medical law**; *The branch of law that deals with the application of medical knowledge to legal problems.*
- ❑ While the **medical law** covers an area of regulations relating to the medical operations, the industry operators, the procedures involved in the medical operations, characteristics of medical experts performing medical operations, as well as the relations that occurred while performing medical activities,
  - ❑ The **health law** regulates a wide area of activities, not only medical activities, but also the procedures that are being implemented, the need and necessity of the procedure, professionals who carry out the procedure.

## BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

### Medical law

**Medical law** covers an area of regulations relating to the medical operations, the industry operators, the procedures involved in the medical operations, characteristics of medical experts performing medical operations, as well as the relations that occurred while performing medical activities. The health law regulates a wide area of activities, not only medical activities, but also the procedures that are being implemented, the need and necessity of the procedure, professionals who carry out the procedure, regulative of drugs and other medical devices

**Medical law** finds its utility in relation to patients' health, such as: life, body integrity, health, self-determination, as well as personal dignity

### Health law

**Health law** regulates a wide area of activities, not only medical activities, but also the procedures that are being implemented, the need and necessity of the procedure, professionals who carry out the procedure, covers a wide area of regulations concerning health, procedural matters and organization of the public health system.

**Health care** is a wider discipline that concerns all legal acts to human health.

**Covers** the area of procedures, patients, doctors, informed consent and fact that matters to human health.

*UDC: 614.251 doi:10.5633/amm.2018.0206 MEDICAL LAW AND HEALTH LAW – IS IT THE SAME? Nikola Todorovski*

# US President Franklin Roosevelt

## The Four Freedoms



Jan. 1941



Freedom  
of Speech



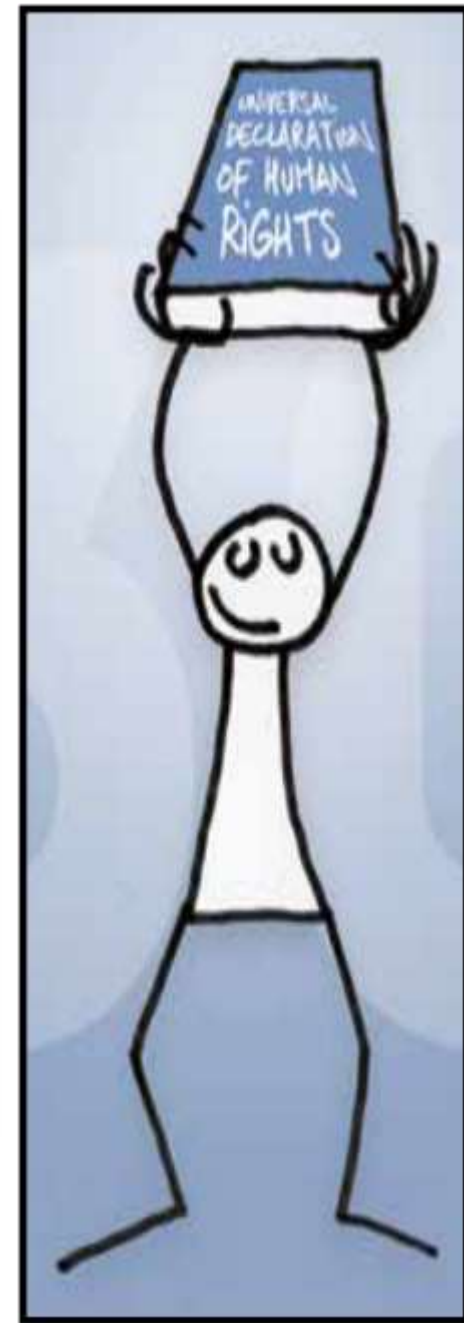
Freedom  
of Worship



Freedom  
from Want



Freedom  
from Fear





# Law's Paramount Role: 10 Great Public Health Achievements, United States, 1900-1999\*

*Do you know how law contributed to these achievements?*

- Vaccination
- Motor-vehicle safety
- Safer workplaces
- Control of infectious diseases
- Decline in deaths from coronary heart disease and stroke
- Safer and healthier foods
- Healthier mothers and babies
- Family planning
- Fluoridation of drinking water
- Recognition of tobacco use as a health hazard



# WHO and the Right to Health and well being:

# WHO

## PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

The STATES parties to this Constitution declare, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, that the following principles are basic to the happiness, harmonious relations and security of all peoples:

Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.

The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and States.

Healthy development of the child is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment is essential to such development.

The extension to all peoples of the benefits of medical, psychological, and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health.

Informed opinion and active co-operation on the part of the public are of the utmost importance in the improvement of the health of the people.

Governments have a responsibility for the health of their peoples which can be fulfilled only by the provisions of adequate health and social measures.

ACCEPTING THESE PRINCIPLES,

*"The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition."*

HEALTH  
is a state of  
COMPLETE  
physical, mental  
and social well-  
being and not  
merely the  
ABSENCE of  
disease or  
infirmity.

(WHO Constitution)



1948-1988  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Division of Public Information and Education for Health  
AVENUE APPIA 121 GENEVA 27 SWITZERLAND

# WHO Constitution

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity

***Health promotion*** - "measures to preserve and increase the level of public health to ensure its full physical, spiritual and social welfare".

"The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition."

# Constitution of the World Health Organization: Principles (1)

- 1. *Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.***
2. The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.
3. The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of **peace** and **security** and is dependent on the fullest co-operation of individuals and States.
4. The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all.
5. Unequal development in different countries in the promotion of health and control of diseases, especially *communicable disease*, is a **common danger**.

# Constitution of the World Health Organization: Principles (2)



World Health Organization

6. Healthy development of the **child** is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment is essential to such development.
7. The extension to all peoples of the benefits of **medical**, psychological and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health.
8. *Informed opinion* and active co-operation on the part of the public are of the utmost importance in the improvement of the health of the people.
9. **Governments have a responsibility for the health of their peoples** which can be fulfilled only by the provision of adequate health and social measures.

*Turkey ratified The WHO Constitution by a Parliamentary Act numbered 5062 in 1947 and became a member of World Health Organization. Turkey has been a member of European Region..*

# What are IHRs?

An international legal instrument, legally binding on all WHO Member States who have not rejected them

- **IHR (1969):**

- **Objective:** Maximum security against international spread of diseases with minimum interference with world traffic
- **Scope:** Only 3 diseases (Cholera, plague, yellow fever)
- **Limitations:**
  - Dependence on affected country to notify;
  - Lack of mechanisms for collaboration between WHO and affected country



unicef

# The International Health Regulations (IHR)

- **The International Health Regulations (IHR)** are a legal instrument which requires WHO Member States to notify diseases of international importance:
- **Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever** are mandatory to be notified.
- Countries have not uniformly complied with disease notification, often fearing unwarranted reactions that might affect travel and trade..
- Global rules to enhance national, regional and global public health security are other regulations of IHRs.

*(<http://www.who.int/en/>, 04.04.2014, [www.who.int./mediacentre/factsheets/fs200/en/i4ndex.html](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs200/en/i4ndex.html), 23.06.08)*

# The International Health Regulations (IHR)

- In addition, the official international reporting (*notifying*) mechanism has not been evolved with the new communications environment, and does not include many communicable diseases of importance to international public health.
- A revision of the **IHR** is therefore being directed towards a stronger role in global communicable disease surveillance and control. **The revised IHR** emphasizes the **immediate notification** of all disease outbreaks of urgent international importance.

([www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs200/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs200/en/index.html), 23.06.08)





– from policy to people's health security

Work together to protect lives threatened by the spread of diseases and other health risks, including radiation and chemical hazards



## 5 reasons why the IHR matter



### HEALTH THREATS HAVE NO BORDERS

The IHR strengthen countries' abilities to control diseases that cross borders at ports, airports and ground crossings



### TRAVEL AND TRADE ARE MADE SAFER

The IHR promote trade and tourism in countries and prevent economic damage



### GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY IS ENHANCED

The IHR establish an early warning system not only for diseases but for anything that threatens human health and livelihoods



### DAILY THREATS ARE KEPT UNDER CONTROL

The IHR guide countries to detect, assess and respond to threats and inform other countries quickly



### ALL SECTORS BENEFIT

The IHR prepare all sectors for potential emergencies through coordination and information sharing

# Principles of the IHR Monitoring Scheme post-2016



- Transparency
- Mutual accountability
- Trust building
- Appreciation of public health benefits
- Dialogue
- Sustainability

6/2/2021

[www.ahmetsaltik.net](http://www.ahmetsaltik.net)

18



***Keep in mind : The decisions of the World Health Organization are advisory.***



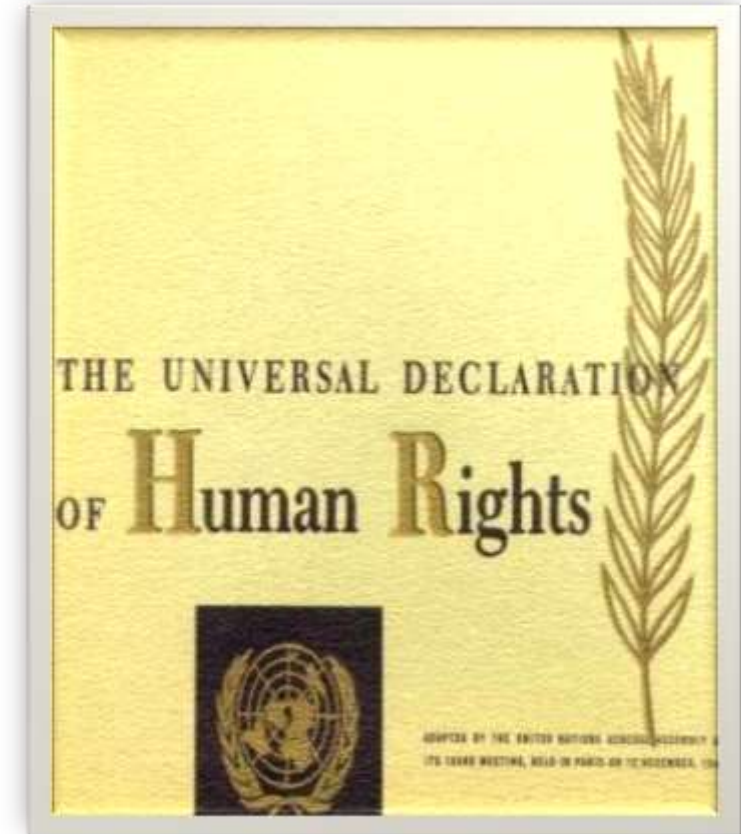
**From three diseases to all public health events**

**From passive to pro-active using real time surveillance/evidence**

**From control at borders to detection and containment at source**

# Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- **Article 25** :
- Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including **food**, **clothing**, **housing** and **medical care** and necessary *social services*, and the right to *security* in the event of *unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age* or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
- *Motherhood and childhood* are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

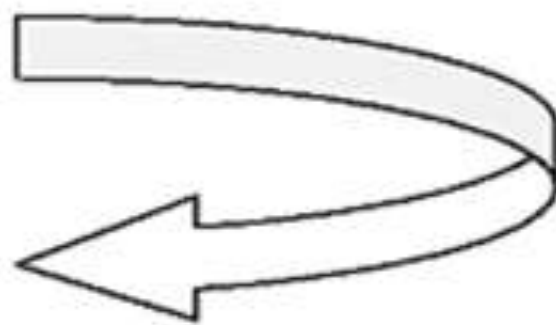
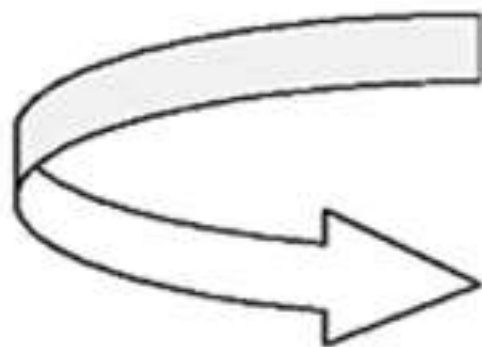


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DmhFw2Fls9k>

<https://www.youthforhumanrights.org/what-are-human-rights/videos/food-and-shelter-for-all.html>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kwrl\\_IEOkQ0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kwrl_IEOkQ0)

# “The right to health”



## Underlying determinants

water, sanitation, food, nutrition, housing, healthy occupational and environmental conditions, education, information, etc.

## Health-care

**AAAQ**

**Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, Quality**

(General Comment No. 14 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)

**Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus,**

**Director-General of WHO / *Human Rights Day*, 10th December 2017**

“of The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.”

Almost 70 years after these words were adopted in the *Constitution of the World Health Organization*, they are more powerful and relevant than ever.

Since day one, the **right to health** has been central to WHO's identity and mandate.

It is at the heart of my top priority: **Universal health coverage**.

The right to health for all people means that everyone should have access to the health services they need, *when and where* they need them, without suffering financial hardship. / **Your health your right!**

**Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus,**  
**Director-General of WHO / *Human Rights Day*, 10th December 2017**

*«..No one should get sick and die just because they are poor, or because they cannot access the health services they need. Good health is also clearly determined by other basic human rights including access to safe drinking water and sanitation, nutritious foods, adequate housing, education and safe working conditions.*

The right to health also means that everyone should be entitled to control their own health and body, including having access to sexual and reproductive information and services, free from violence and discrimination. / **Your health your right!**

**Your health your right! : Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus,**  
**Director-General of WHO / Human Rights Day, 10th December 2017**

Everyone has the right to *privacy* and to be treated with *respect and dignity*.

Nobody should be subjected to medical experimentation, forced medical examination, or given treatment without informed consent.

*That's why WHO promotes the idea of **people-centred care**; it is the embodiment of human rights in the practice of care.*

*When people are marginalized or face **stigma or discrimination**, their physical and mental health suffers. Discrimination in health care is unacceptable and is a major barrier to development.*

But when people are given the opportunity to be active participants in their own care, instead of passive recipients, their human rights respected, the outcomes are better and health systems become more efficient.



**Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus,**  
**Director-General of WHO / *Human Rights Day*, 10th December 2017**

We have a long way to go until everyone – no matter who they are, where they live, or how much money they have – has access to these basic human rights.

The central principle of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* is to ensure that no one is left behind.

I call on all countries **to respect and protect human rights in health** – in their laws, their health policies and programmes. We must all work together to combat **inequalities and discriminatory practices** so that everyone can enjoy the benefits of good health, no matter their age, sex, race, religion, health status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or migration status. / **Your health your right!**

# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 2

- The Republic of Turkey is a
  - *democratic*,
  - *secular* and
  - *social* state
  - governed by *rule of law*,
  - within the notions of public *peace*,
  - national *solidarity* and *justice*,
  - *respecting human rights*,
  - loyal to the nationalism of **Atatürk**,
  - and based on the fundamental tenets set forth in the preamble.

So, it can easily be inferred that; Health services in Turkey must be in accordance with the Article 2 of Turkish Constitution and; indispensably should be defined as :

- *Democratic*
- *Secular*
- *Fair*
- *Based on solidarity*
- *Respectful to human rights*
- *Social*
- *Depends on Atatürk's principles*

# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 17

- Everyone has the right to life and the right to protect and improve his/her corporeal and spiritual existence.
- The corporeal integrity of the individual shall not be violated except under **medical necessity** and in cases prescribed by law;
- and shall not be subjected to scientific or **medical experiments** without his/her consent.
- No one shall be subjected to **torture** or mal-treatment;
- no one shall be subjected to penalties or treatment **incompatible with human dignity**.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Current version of the Turkish Constitution including latest amendments is available in English on our website.

# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 19

- Everyone has the right to *personal liberty and security*. No one shall be deprived of his/her liberty except in the following cases where procedure and conditions are prescribed by law:
- ... execution of measures taken in conformity with the relevant provisions of law for the **treatment**, education or rehabilitation of a person of ***unsound mind, an alcoholic, drug addict, vagrant, or a person spreading contagious diseases*** to be carried out in institutions when such persons constitute a **danger to the public**;

## CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Current version of the Turkish Constitution including latest amendments is available in English on our website.

# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 41

## Protection of the family, and children's rights

- Family is the foundation of the Turkish society and based on the **equality** between the spouses.
- *The State shall take the necessary measures and establish the necessary organization to protect peace and welfare of the family, especially mother and children, and to ensure the instruction of family planning and its practice.*
- Every child has the right to protection and care and the right to have and maintain a personal and direct relation with his/her mother and father unless it is contrary to his/her high interests.
- *The State shall take measures for the protection of the children against all kinds of abuse and violence.*

# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 49

## *Provisions relating to labour*

### ***Right and duty to work***

- ✓ Everyone has the right and duty to work.
- ✓ The State shall take the necessary measures to raise the standard of living of workers,
- ✓ and to protect workers and the unemployed in order to improve the general conditions of labor,
- ✓ to promote labor, to create suitable economic conditions for ***prevention of unemployment*** and to secure labor peace.



# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 56

- **Everyone has the right to live in a healthy**, balanced environment. It is the duty of the state and citizens to improve the natural environment, and to prevent environmental pollution. *To ensure that everyone leads their lives in conditions of physical and mental health and to secure cooperation in terms of human and material resources through economy and increased productivity, the state shall regulate central planning and functioning of the health services.* The state shall fulfill this task by utilizing and supervising the health and social assistance institutions, in both public and **private sectors**. In order to establish widespread health services, **general health insurance** may be introduced by law.

# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 58

## • Protection of the youth

- The State shall take measures to ensure the education and development of the youth into whose keeping our independence and our Republic are entrusted, in the light of **positive science**, in line with the principles and reforms of **Atatürk**,
- and in opposition to ideas aiming at the destruction of the **indivisible integrity of the State** with its territory and nation.
- The State shall take necessary measures to **protect youth** from **addiction to alcohol and drugs, crime, gambling, and similar vices, and ignorance**.



# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 60

- ***Right to social security***
- Everyone has the right to social security.
- The State shall take the necessary measures and establish the organisation for the provision of ***social security***.

## UDHR article 22 :

*Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security...*



Turkish Social Security Institution was established by the Act of (no 5510) «***Social Insurances and General Health Insurance***» and covered entire population with mandatory membership paying premium in addition to taxation.. ***Is it fair??***

# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 61

## *Persons requiring special protection in the field of social security*

- ❖ The State shall protect the *widows and orphans* of martyrs of war and duty, together with invalid and war veterans, and ensure that they enjoy a *decent standard of living*.
- ❖ The State shall take measures to *protect the disabled* and secure their integration into community life.
- ❖ *The aged* shall be protected by the State. State assistance to, and other rights and benefits of the aged shall be regulated by law.
- ❖ The State shall take all kinds of measures for social resettlement of *children in need of protection*.
- ❖ To achieve these aims the State shall establish the necessary organizations or facilities or arrange for their establishment.

# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 90

## *Ratification of international treaties*

- ❖ The ratification of treaties concluded with foreign states and international organisations on behalf of the Republic of Turkey shall be subject to adoption by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey ***by a law*** approving the ratification.
- ❖ ***No appeal to the Constitutional Court shall be made with regard to these agreements, on the grounds that they are unconstitutional.***
- ❖ In the case of a conflict between international agreements, duly put into effect, concerning ***fundamental rights and freedoms*** and the laws due to differences in provisions on the same matter, the ***provisions of international agreements shall prevail.***

# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 119

## *Administration of State of Emergency*

In the event of **war**, the emergence of a situation necessitating war, mobilization, an **uprising**, strong rebellious actions against the motherland and the Republic, widespread acts of violence of internal or external origin threatening the indivisibility of the country and the nation, emergence of widespread acts of **violence** aimed at the destruction of the Constitutional order or of fundamental rights and freedoms, serious deterioration of public order because of acts of violence, occurrence of **natural disasters**, **outbreak of dangerous epidemic diseases** or emergence of a **serious economic crisis..**

# Constitution of the Republic of Turkey - Article 135

## *Professional organizations having the characteristics of public institutions*

- ❑ Professional organizations having the characteristics of public institutions and their higher bodies are public corporate bodies established by law, with the objectives of meeting the common needs of the members of a given profession, to facilitate their professional activities, to ensure the development of the profession in keeping with common interests, to safeguard **professional discipline and ethics** in order to ensure integrity and trust in relations among its members and with the public; their organs shall be elected by secret ballot by their members in accordance with the procedure set forth in the law, and under judicial supervision.
- ❑ Persons employed in principal and permanent positions in public institutions, or in state economic enterprises shall not be required to become members of public professional organizations...
- *Turkish Medical Association (TMA) is a typical sample for physicians' professional organisation under the art. 90 of The Constitution. We will visit Ankara Medical Chamber (AMC) within this course in order to learn «on site».*

# WMA DECLARATION on the RELATION of LAW & ETHICS

- ***Adopted by the 164<sup>th</sup> WMA Council Session, Divonne-les-Bains, France, May 2003 and adopted as a Declaration by the 70<sup>th</sup> WMA General Assembly, Tbilisi, Georgia, October 2019***
- Ethical Values and legal principles are usually closely related, but ***ethical obligations typically exceed legal duties***. In some cases, the law mandates unethical conduct. The fact that a physician has complied with the law does not necessarily mean that the physician acted ethically.
- **When law is in conflict with medical ethics,**
- Physicians should work to change the law.
- In circumstances of such conflict, ***ethical responsibilities supersede legal obligations.***



<https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-council-resolution-on-the-relation-of-law-and-ethics/> 22.12.19

# Administrative Units of Turkish Health Ministry

TURKISH PUBLIC HOSPITALS AUTHORITY

TURKISH MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DEVICES AGENCY

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH FOR BORDER AND COASTAL AREAS of TURKEY

## **DIRECTORATE GENERAL of PUBLIC HEALTH**

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT SERVICES and INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

LEGAL OFFICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF **MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH PROMOTION

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH RESEARCH

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH INVESTMENTS

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND EUROPEAN UNION AFFAIRS

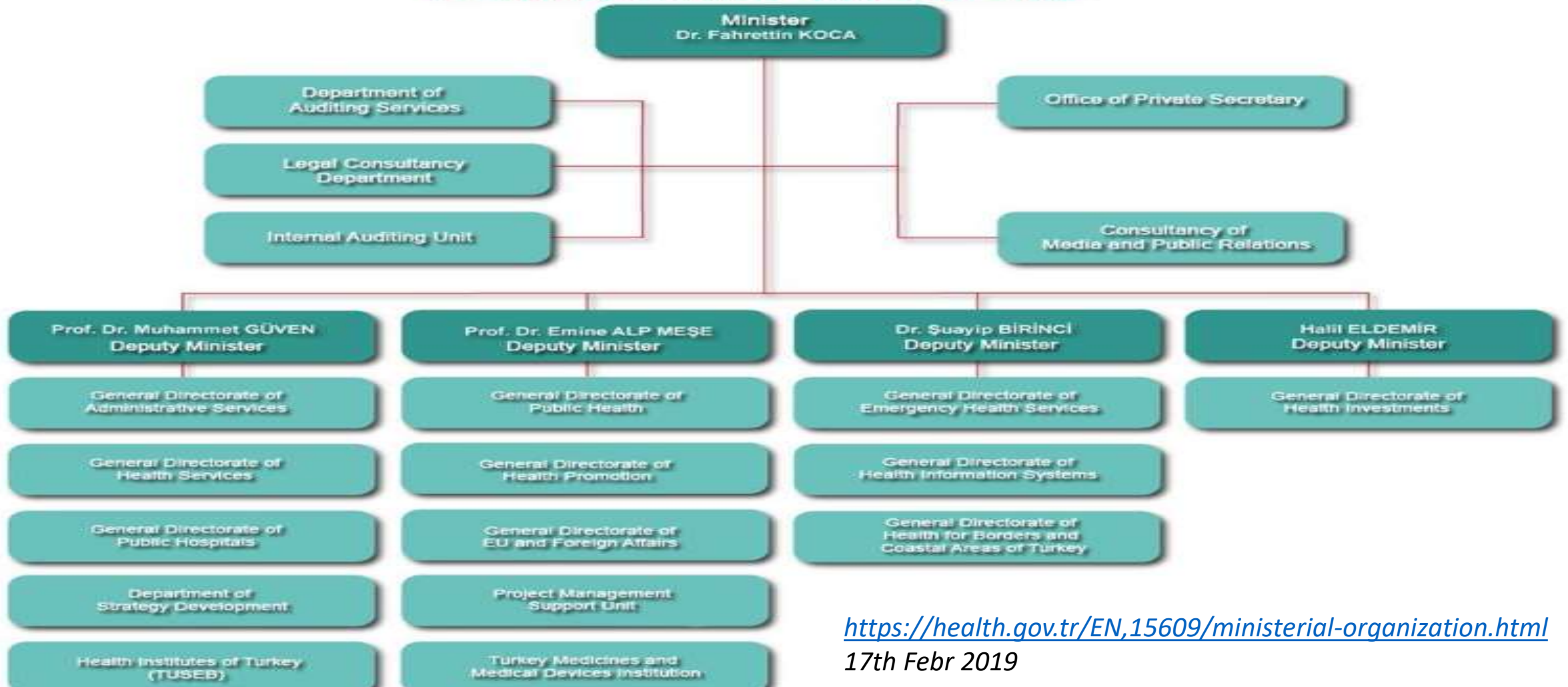
PROJECT MANAGEMENT SUPPORT UNIT



# Organizational Chart of Turkish Health Ministry



## CENTRAL ORGANIZATION WORK DISTRIBUTION



<https://health.gov.tr/EN,15609/ministerial-organization.html>  
17th Febr 2019



# Crucial Mission of Law within Public's Health-1

- This lecture has sought to demonstrate *the powerful potential of law* to prevent injuries and diseases.
- *Law can build the infrastructure of public health agencies*, ensuring a broad mission and adequate powers.
- It can protect individuals from excessive or unjustified coercion or *discrimination*.  
It can promote social justice by narrowing health disparities.
- At the same time, government has multiple *legal tools* available to improve the public's health and safety, ranging from its economic power to tax and spend, to its authority to alter the environments in which people live (*e.g. informational, built, and socioeconomic*), through to direct and indirect regulation, including, where necessary, de-regulation.

*(Oxford Textbook of Public Health, section 3.4, pp 294 – 301)*

# Crucial Mission of Law within Public's Health-2

- ✓ With the potential for rapid dissemination of pathogens, products, services, and marketing throughout the World,
- ✓ the need for **global governance** cannot be overstated.
- ✓ No country acting alone can stem the tide of injuries and disease.
- ✓ **Global health leadership** could establish **health-promoting** norms, set benchmarks, monitor progress, and encourage compliance by state and non-state actors.
- ✓ Global leadership, moreover, must act beyond the health sector, engaging **legal regimes** such as trade, intellectual property, food, migration, and the environment.

*(Oxford Textbook of Public Health, section 3.4, pp 294 – 301)*

# Crucial Mission of Law within Public's Health-3

- ❖ When law is used in a systematic and coordinated way at the local, national, and international levels, it can go a long way towards preventing infectious diseases, NCDs, and injuries (*both unintentional and violence-related*) for Public Health practitioners;
- ❖ This lecture is to effectively use the battery of **legal tools** at their disposal. And when those tools are inadequate, **public health agencies must work with civil society and communities to raise the level of political awareness.**
- ❖ In a complex and globalized world, **public health is a deeply legal** and political pursuit—well beyond purely science and technology.

*(Oxford Textbook of Public Health, section 3.4, pp 294 – 301)*

# Umumi Hıfzıssıhha Yasası / General Public Health Law #1593

## ❑ ON DÖRDÜNCÜ BAP

Ceza hükümleri

Madde 282 –

(Değişik: 23/1/2008-5728/48 md.)

❑ *Bu Kanunda yazılı olan yasaklara aykırı hareket edenler veya zorunluluklara uymayanlara, fiilleri ayrıca suç oluşturmadığı takdirde, .... Türk Lirasından 3150 Türk Lirasına kadar idarî para cezası verilir.*

❖ Section 14

Criminal provisions

Article 282 –

(Amendment: 23/1 / 2008-5728 / 48 art.)

❖ *Those who act against the prohibitions written in this Law or who do not comply with the obligations, unless they constitute an offense, administrative money penalty from ..... Turkish Liras up to 3150 TL is given.*

*While the modern health officer must be an educator and a statesman, rather than merely a police officer, many of his duties are still necessarily concerned with law enforcement. . . . Health officers must be familiar not only with the extent of their powers and duties, but also with the limitations imposed upon them by law.*

James A. Tobey, 1947

[www.cdc.gov/php](http://www.cdc.gov/php)

# Jurisprudence

*The study of the theory and philosophy of law rather than the study of the legal system.*

**JURISPRUDENCE**

Derived from two  
Late Latin words

**IURIS**

**PRUDENTIA**

Law

Wisdom  
Knowledge  
Foreseeing

What  
is law?

Why did  
we create  
that law?

Should  
we obey  
the law?



A Jurist

A Scholar of Jurisprudence

Analytical  
Jurisprudence

Natural  
Law  
Normative  
Jurisprudence



*Thank you for  
your attendance..*



*Thank you for valuable participation....*

