

modernidad iniciada con Descartes. La separación radical entre alma y cuerpo llevó a una interpretación fisicalista de la enfermedad, en donde la otra dimensión humana, el alma, quedó ignorada. La autora insiste, así, en que ese modelo, aunque tiene sus ventajas, también posee limitaciones, como en el caso de las enfermedades mentales, lo que lleva a repensar el concepto de enfermedad como un padecimiento del hombre completo.

El número cierra con la reseña del libro «La civilización del Anáhuac: filosofía, medicina y ciencia», de José Enrique Gómez Álvarez.

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In this issue of *Medicine and Ethics*, various topics are addressed: research ethics, old age and stoicism, abortion, bio-law, medical and existential aspects of the bio-right, and the meaning of the disease.

The first article, «Bioethical reflections on old age from the stoicism of Seneca», by José Enrique Gómez Álvarez, addresses the ethical implications of the conception of old age in the stoicism of Seneca. The article analyzes to what extent the classical perception of old age, as a decadent stage of life, is sustained or not in Seneca's writings. The author thus studies the claims of the Stoic philosopher about the character that must be taken in life and old age, showing that old age, according to Seneca, can be lived with coherence and meaning with the right attitude and judgment before reality.

The second article, «Ethics and inappropriate behavior in research practice», by Jesús del Río Martínez and Diana del Río Valdés, analyze ethical aspects in the research process, or as they point out, the research system. In particular, they highlight the issue of trust and the core values of scientific research, as the axis

of ethical decisions. The main ideas that should govern an academic work, and that are called research integrity, are reviewed. The various ethical failures such as plagiarism, falsification, data alteration, conflict of interest, nepotism and other ethical failures that usually occur in the investigation are analyzed. However, one point that is not addressed in the article is the very purpose of the research, and that is the important aspect of the ethical issue.

In «The Impact on the Decriminalization of Abortion in Maternal Mortality in Mexico», Madrazo *et al.* demonstrate that the decriminalization of abortion in 2007 in Mexico City, which among one of its justifications was to seek the reduction of maternal deaths caused by clandestine abortions, but the authors point out that he has not fulfilled that assumption. The article makes a systematic review of maternal death figures, according to data provided by the INEGI (National Institute of Statistics and Geography) from 2002 to 2017 focusing on abortions of various types, to demonstrate that there have undoubtedly been abortion deaths, but not the amount argued by pro-abortion groups. The data are also contrasted with another study of the Children's Hospital of Mexico, which corroborates the statements made by the authors.

In «Introduction to the conceptual categories of bio-law in legal discretion», by Alejandro Castaño Bedoya, the ontological and anthropological assumptions of various arguments in the law applied to bioethics are analyzed, such as physicalism or interactionist dualist theories. The author reviews several authors who have configured principles that affect legal decisions. The different conceptions of language that affect the decisions of the judges are analyzed. This article seeks to reflect on the cognitive status of the biolaw.

Lourdes Velázquez, in «The medical aspect and the existential dimension of the disease: bioethical reflections», emphasizes the need to deepen the existential aspect of the disease as a part of the way of being and living of the human being. On the other hand,

as the author points out, acute illness makes us aware of our subjectivity, limited by the same. The disease can be rethought not only with the categories of classical tradition, but also with traditions that interpret the disease, not only as an isolated causal effect, but as a disorder of the microcosm that is man, which gives it one more dimension Holistic to the disease. The author raises the break of Modernity initiated with Descartes. The radical separation between soul and body, led to an interpretation of physicalist disease, where the other human dimension: the soul, was ignored. The author insists that this model, although it has its advantages, also has limitations, as in the case of mental illnesses, which leads to rethinking the concept of illness as a complete man's condition.

The number closes with the review of the book «The Civilization of Anahuac: philosophy, medicine and science», by de José Enrique Gómez Álvarez.

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