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**ETHICAL ASPECTS OF NARCOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY, ITS INDICATORS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

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Relevance. The problem of excessive consumption of alcohol and prohibited substances is still relevant today, as all kinds of addictions affect not only the physiological health of people, but also mental and social. The growing number of alcohol and drug addicts among young people is also an urgent problem in our time and in the field of psychology, such as narcology and toxicology, there is a list of moral problems related to medical deontology.

Aim: to analyse changes in the statistics of alcohol and drug addicts in the Republic of Belarus over the past 4 years. Find ways to prevent the population from alcohol and drug addiction to reduce the indicators among the population of Belarus, as well as to learn the ethical problems associated with narcology and toxicology in today's society.

Materials and methods. Scientific literature, articles, and websites dedicated to this problem, along with statistical data taken from the official website of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus have been studied.

Results and their discussion. The number of patients diagnosed with alcoholism has considerably changed over the past four years. The number of registered cases per 100,000 population was 138.8 in 2020, 136.9 in 2021, 154.9 in 2022 and 179.8 in 2023. The rate of drug-related diseases was 103.46 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2023. The data shows that the Minsk and Gomel regions have the most recorded cases of alcoholism and drug addiction.

Narcology is a special branch of psychiatry that deals with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of drug and alcohol related diseases. Regrettably, there are many ethical problems and paradoxes in this field of psychiatry that have not been solved in modern society. First, for the mass consciousness dependent people are not sick in the medical sense of the word, they are treated rather as persons of deviant behavior. Secondly, addicts are considered 'guilty' for their illness and thus have fewer rights than somatic or psychiatric patients. Third, society has developed an attitude towards drug abuse services as a method of restriction rather than treatment through the integration, restriction and isolation of alcoholics and drug addicts from society. Fourth, some psychological or behavioral characteristics of such patients (unpleasant appearance, unconventional behavior, asocial behavior) lead to discrimination of drug-related patients.

Conclusion. Medical and social prevention of the population, regardless of gender, age and social status, plays a significant role in the education of society regarding alcohol and drugs. This may involve holding sobriety days (banning the sale of alcohol to all categories of citizens without exception) and promoting healthy lifestyles on city billboards, television, radio, and social media. It is essential to provide education on alcohol and drugs to adolescents (classroom discussions, etc.). Furthermore, the concluding aspect is to identify addicts earlier and offer them medical and social support.