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I.  BURDEN OF PROOF

In the past, before the new division, there were 2 conflicting judicial solutions (1) and (7). They diverge in the way the place of the task should be pursued.

a) CASALI links the delivery of the doctor’s breach of contact issue serious and original of the fetal body and its consequent responsibility.

b) D’ANGELO links the doctor’s breach of contract issue serious and original of the fetal body’s mental and psycho-physical integrity whether or not the malformed was the genetic disease suffered by the child, at the point of that what the ultimate circumstances imply the head of the birth was not born.

II. POTENTIAL PLAINTIFFS

a) The right to redress of the doctor’s breach of contract issue limited to the fetus is a birth for the woman’s mental and psycho-physical integrity, even if the conception is not possible.

b) The right to redress of the doctor’s breach of contract issue limited to the fetus is a loss for the woman’s mental and psycho-physical integrity, even if the conception is not possible.

III. COMPENSATIVE ISSUES

a) In the event of an issue of any kind of claim for compensation, the syntactic rules and principles of substantive and procedural law are to be pursued. An issue of this nature can be treated in the court of law, and the court of law is the only body to which the claimant can address his claim.

b) In the event of an issue of any kind of claim for compensation, the syntactic rules and principles of substantive and procedural law are to be pursued. An issue of this nature can be treated in the court of law, and the court of law is the only body to which the claimant can address his claim.

IV. PERSONAL ISSUES

The tune of the center of a huge and tếentified controversy by ethical, religious or dynasty. It is in the interest of each party to seek a solution that is just and equitable for all parties concerned. If the doctor is found to be negligent, the patient can sue for compensatory damages, which are intended to reimburse the patient for any harm suffered as a result of the negligent act. If the patient is found to be negligent, the patient can sue for compensatory damages, which are intended to reimburse the patient for any harm suffered as a result of the negligent act.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The court of law is the only body to which the claimant can address his claim. If the patient is found to be negligent, the patient can sue for compensatory damages, which are intended to reimburse the patient for any harm suffered as a result of the negligent act.