The purpose of this work is to shed light on certain aspects of the law on the right of a person to a health secret. Despite the fact that the right to secret about health is regulated by a sufficient number of regulations, it still requires constant research, because there is always the possibility of making changes to these documents. All this can make the topic of the article quite relevant. After all, this right directly affects man, and ensures his natural existence.

The right to secrecy about the state of health has been studied by such scientists as: R.A. Maidanyk, O.I. Matsegorin, R.O. Stefanchuk, Z.S. Gladun and others. Each of the researchers contributed a significant part to the analysis of the problem of the right to secrecy about health and, in general, issues related to health and its protection. Thus, Gladun Z.S. is one of the developers of the bill: "Fundamentals of Ukrainian legislation on health care", which makes an invaluable contribution to the development of Ukrainian legislation.

The legal framework for the right of a person to secrecy is quite extensive. Yes, it is worth mentioning that the regulation of this issue also applies to international documents, not only national ones. Among the international documents are: the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity in the Application of Biology and Medicine: the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine (hereinafter - the Convention), the International Code of Medical Ethics and others. Among the Ukrainian legislation, attention should be paid to the Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Care", the Civil Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - CCU) and others.

Health is an important factor that enables a person to function normally and just live. The Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Care" defines the term health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not only the absence of diseases and physical disabilities [4]. Yes, a person's state of health concerns his private life, to some extent it is information that, when disclosed, can harm a person and lead to negative consequences. Therefore, everyone has the right to respect for his private life with regard to information about his health, this is determined by Art. 10 of the Convention. The right to secrecy about the state of health, as a personal right of a person to ensure his natural existence is enshrined in Art. 286 CCU. This article has a much broader meaning than its title. Yes, everyone has the right to secrecy about their health, information obtained during
their medical examination; individuals are prohibited from requesting and submitting any information about the diagnosis or treatment of an individual; this right obliges individuals to refrain from disseminating information concerning the health of a person who has become aware of it for any reason.

Since information about the state of health is information, Matsegorin R. determines that the essence of the right of a person to secrecy about the state of health is the ability to independently determine the range of persons who may receive such information, as well as to require disclose it from those persons who received in connection with the performance of their duties [2]. Yes, the first person to receive information about a person's health is the medical staff, who must keep medical secrets. Maidanik R. defines medical secrecy as a set of medical and non-medical information about the state of health of an individual patient, which is not subject to disclosure [3]. Thus, they are not subject to disclosure: data about the disease itself, functional features of the organism, physical defects, bad habits, mental features, property status, range of acquaintances and interests, circumstances that preceded or provoked the disease, etc. [3]. Documented at the international level, the right to medical secrecy is enshrined in various regulations, including the International Code of Medical Ethics.

However, the right to secrecy of health is limited to some extent, but only if the person has expressed an intention to marry. In this case, the bride under Art. 30 of the Family Code of Ukraine are obliged to inform each other about the state of their health. After all, when they get married, the couple already has rights and responsibilities that directly affect them. Therefore, withholding health information may invalidate the marriage. Also, medical secrecy may be disclosed, in cases provided by the laws of Ukraine, namely, in the event of the threat of the spread of infectious diseases, evasion of mandatory medical examination or vaccination against infections of the established list.

It is worth noting that the inability to disclose information about the health of another person applies not only to health professionals, but also to other legal entities in general. Thus, Part 2 of Art. 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On Information" establishes that the collection, storage, use and dissemination of confidential information about a person without his consent, except as provided by law, and only in the interests of national security, economic welfare and protection of human rights. Confidential information about an individual includes, in particular, information about his nationality, education, marital status, religious beliefs, health status, as well as address, date and place of birth [5]. Thus, no third party or acquaintance has the right to disclose information about the state of health of a person who became aware of it without the consent of that person. After all, the patient decides for himself what circle of people can know information about his health and personal life.

Conclusion. Therefore, summarizing all the above material, it should be noted that the right to secrecy of health is a right that ensures the natural existence of the person. From all the above, it is clear that the list of regulations that would address the clarification of the right of a person to secrecy of health is quite extensive, but still exhaustive. Everyone's right to secrecy about their health must also be respected by everyone, as violating it can affect a person's dignity.

References:
There is no doubt that the use of physical force, special means and firearms are enforcement measures. However, whether they limit the use of coercion and administrative enforcement should be studied separately. To do this, it is necessary to analyze such concepts as "enforcement", "force", "measures of administrative enforcement", "measures of termination of special purpose", "force measures", "means of restraint", "means of physical coercion".

Among the above concepts, the concept of "force" is generalizing. Its scholars use it in a variety of contexts and fields, from historians to law to specialists in international law. Yes, a representative of Ukrainian historians of law. O.N. Yarmysh uses the concepts of "force" in his works, for example: "students' speeches ... were invariably suppressed by the provincial administration by force" [1, p. 31]. A.S. Tchaikovsky and M.G. Scherbak also notes that "the most important prerogative of any government is the use of force" [2, p. 3]. To finally define the terminology, we note that the generalized integrative concept of "force" will correspond to the generalized differential concepts of "force" or "means of force taming" and so on.

At the same time, a distinction should be made between the notion of "force" in the internal affairs of the state and the similar notion of "force" in international relations. In the case of maintaining law and order, so to speak, "police force" is used within the state against its own citizens. In international relations, however, "military force" is used, which in Roman law corresponds to the concept of "jus gladii" - "the right of the sword" - that is, the right to use force [3, p. 394] in external relations between states. This statement can be interpreted in two ways: either as "jus ad bellum" - the right to war, or as "humanitarian intervention" - since the 20s of our century, a tool for enforcing human rights [4].

At the same time, the concept of "force" in the context of the study of enforcement by law enforcement agencies is narrowed by the legislator. In determining enforcement measures, the Law on the National Police identifies force with physical influence by the police. Therefore, today the normative definition of the term "coercion" is broader than the concept of "force". Coercion in the current legislation of Ukraine is a specific concept that has three components, ie three factors by which it is carried out. This a) physical impact (force), b) the use of special tools; c) the use of firearms.

The criterion for their integration, in our opinion, is the ability to cause physical, moral (mental), property damage. And the criteria for differentiation (and identical)