

Currently, Caesarean section is the most commonly indicated procedure. The proportion of caesarean deliveries continues to rise and the spectrum of surgical indications has broadened dramatically. This contemplation focuses on the ethical dilemmas arising during the indication of a Caesarean section: a refusal of a Caesarean section by a pregnant woman when there is a rationally-empirical indication and an enforced Caesarean section. The importance of the woman free will in the process of operating indication closely relates to the issue of the Caesarean section upon request. The assessment of the ethical acceptability of the individual surgical indications is performed on the grounds of confrontation of the pregnant woman's dignity and the dignity of human fetus and subsequently by reflections on theoretical duties and resulting parental responsibilities on the one hand and the right to self-determination of a pregnant women on the other. The fetal dignity is given by its value, attributed to it by the pregnant woman and by the human society. It has always been inferior to the dignity of a pregnant woman. Determining of specific positive duties a pregnant woman has towards the fetus is a very controversial issue and it is impossible to codify them legally despite the unquestionable social character of a pregnancy. Burdens resulting from pregnancy in the particular and social context cannot be determining for the universal duties of a pregnant woman towards the fetus. Pregnancy itself cannot take away a female the right of self-determination. Ethical acceptability of an enforced Caesarean section without rationally-empirical indication is given by an acceptable risk of exposure as well as restricted predetermination of a vaginal delivery. It is necessary to respect the refusal of a Caesarean section, whether it arises from serious personal reasons and when the principal of an informed consent has been kept.