

The Problem of Ethical Relationships between a Medical Worker and a Patient

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the problem of ethical relationships between a medical worker and a patient. In particular, it is noted that a student should know that in each specific case a medical worker has to apply all his knowledge, skills, and sometimes moral intuition to find the right approach to a person. Therefore, doctors should know ethical principles and rules well, apply them in their practice, improve morally, and monitor the development of deontology in light of the emergence of new biomedical technologies.

Keywords: medical worker, patient, ethical relationships.

Introduction. Medicine is a unique profession in which the health worker and the patient are subject to mutual psychological influence. This should be taken into account already in the early years of study at a medical university. Provision of high-quality medical care becomes possible only in the case of properly structured interaction of the parties [1,2]. At the same time, the development of medicine and related sciences every day poses new ethical problems for doctors, such as reproductive technologies, abortions, euthanasia, the use of stem cells, etc. That is, the ethical problems of modern medicine lie at the global level in terms of new methods and at the level of patient-doctor communication using already tested methods [3,4]. Even in ancient times, attempts were made to formulate the basic ethical principles of the medical profession. The most striking example is the Hippocratic oath [5].

Abu Ali ibn Sina (980 - 1037) also created his own code of ethics. In it, Avicenna called on doctors not only to responsibly approach the performance of professional duties, but also to pay great attention to communication, because the doctor's word also heals. It is forbidden to treat a patient rudely, upset him or disturb him. On the contrary, the patient should be encouraged, the reasons for fear should be eliminated, and a favorable psychological atmosphere should be created. The deontology of medieval medicine was formed on the basis of the teachings of Hippocrates, Galen and Avicenna, as well as under the influence of religious ethics.

Researchers S.S. Gurevich and A.I. Smolnyakov (1976) identified eight basic ethical principles of the medical profession:

- ✓ humanism towards the patient;
- ✓ refusal of actions that could worsen human health;
- ✓ provision of medical care to all people without exception;
- ✓ solidarity of medical workers towards each other;
- ✓ medical confidentiality;
- ✓ combating environmental pollution;
- ✓ refusal to participate in experiments on humans;
- ✓ avoidance of actions that could tarnish the honor of a medical worker in the eyes of patients, colleagues and society.

The fundamental ethical principles of the modern medical profession are the principles of fulfilling duties and honesty, which consist in the fact that a medical worker, firstly, cannot refuse a person

medical care under any pretext, and secondly, that the activities of a medical worker are not aimed at achieving material gain, but at the benefit of the patient, satisfying social needs [6,7].

Basic rules of behavior of a health worker towards patients. The first and most important ethical principle of a health worker when communicating with a patient is the principle "Do no harm!" The relationship between a health worker and a patient should be based on deep mutual respect. A health worker is required to be tactful and polite in any situation without excessive interest in the patient's personal life.

A medical worker should not allow himself to be intolerant, rude, inattentive, angry and irritable. In addition, it is undesirable to dominate the interlocutor, interrupt him, argue, criticize the patient and his relatives, make a hasty decision, or be prejudiced against the patient. Therefore, if possible, a medical worker should mentally prepare for the conversation (it is advisable to constantly improve personal communication skills), approach communication naturally and sincerely.

When communicating with a patient, it is important not to be distracted or to scatter attention, as well as not to distract the patient from the story, to show sympathy, to try to understand the point of view of the interlocutor, to find out the essence of the problem that worries the applicant. After this, ask leading questions, monitoring your statements, adhere to the chosen communication method until the end of treatment, have patience when interacting with the patient's relatives.

The health worker is required to do everything possible so that he or she enters into a process of cooperation with the patient, in which the patient himself or herself will be aware of every step taken. All medical information is presented to the patient and relatives in an accessible form in simple language. Each new medical intervention is carried out with the patient's consent (written or oral).

A doctor, regardless of personal views, should not interfere with the patient's right to use spiritual support from representatives of various faiths. The doctor himself cannot promote any religious or mystical methods of treatment or alternative medicine.

When a patient is in a terminal condition (a pathology that threatens the brain and other vital organs), a medical worker should not stop trying to save him. He should take all possible measures in the circumstances to alleviate the patient's suffering. A doctor provides a dying patient with not only medical but also moral support until the last minute, helping to preserve his human dignity. In medical practice, there have been cases when the right of a doctor who treated a terminally ill person to his inheritance was disputed. With all the moral support and closeness, a doctor should avoid overly trusting relationships and not assume the duties of an heir to his patient [8]. And the decision to disconnect a person from life support machines is made only collegially with the consent of relatives, as well as subject to the presence of encephalographic data on the cessation of brain function [9]. It should be noted that emergency medical care in our country is free.

If a doctor has provided emergency care to a patient who will subsequently be treated by another doctor, he must pass on the necessary detailed information to him. When providing emergency care, one must also not, in a fit of emotion, criticize the activities of other medical workers, preventing professional and personal conflicts [10].

Ethical principles are very important in the professional activities of medical workers, which was noted in ancient times.

When providing medical care, a physician is called upon to remain patient, tactful, attentive, to show sympathy and mercy, increased tact when working with disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women. He must avoid rudeness, anger, destructive criticism both in communication with patients and with their relatives, colleagues, representatives of other professions.

Conclusion. Therefore, the student must know that in each specific case, a medical worker has to apply all his knowledge, skills, and sometimes moral intuition to find the right approach to a person. Therefore, physicians must know the ethical principles and rules well, apply them in their practice, improve morally, and monitor the development of deontology in light of the emergence of new

biomedical technologies.

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