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## TASKS OF MEDICAL ETHICS AND MEDICAL PEDAGOGICAL DEONTOLOGY

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**Abstract:** *The article shows that the medical specialty has its own very important features that make it necessary in modern conditions to discuss moral and ethical problems. The article presents the definitions of medical deontology and its tasks. The concepts of medical ethics and medical morality are revealed.*

**Keywords:** *medical deontology, medical ethics, medical morality, deontological model.*

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### INTRODUCTION

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In scientific articles of medical deontology, the following definition is given: medical deontology is a set of ethical standards of behavior of medical workers in the performance of their professional duties towards a patient. We can highlight that medical ethics and deontology represent the features of medical activity based on mutual trust between the patient and the medical professional, to whom the patient trusts his health, and sometimes his life.

Medical ethics is the philosophical discipline of ethics, and the object of its research is applied ethics, which analyzes the ethical and Clinical Medical Practice of Medicine and related scientific research. Medical ethics is based on a set of values that professionals can address in any case of confusion

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or conflict. These values include respect for autonomy, not doing evil, benevolence and Justice. Such principles allow physicians, healthcare providers, and families to create a treatment plan and achieve the same overall goal.



It is important to note that these four values are not ordered by importance or significance, and they all contain values related to medical ethics. However, a conflict may arise in the moral system that leads to the need for hierarchy, so some moral elements overrule others for the purpose of applying the best moral judgment to a severe medical situation. Medical ethics is especially important in decisions regarding mandatory treatment and mandatory obligations.

### **RESULTS**

Medical deontology includes the secrecy of the doctor, the responsibility of the medical officer for the life and health of the patient, issues of the interaction of medical personnel and much more. In accordance with medical deontology, it is necessary for a medical officer to pay great attention to the patient, spend all his knowledge to restore his health or alleviate his suffering, tell the patient only information about his health that can bring benefits, achieve the patient's confidentiality with the doctor. It is not enough for the patient to talk about his illness with colleagues in his presence.

The correct introduction of medical deontology in medical practice is closely related to the consciousness, level, culture, worldview, knowledge and in which society the doctor lives. At different times in the Society of man, deontological relations varied, changing in a fluid way to the demand of the Times.

Medical deontology (Greek deon — due) is understood as the principles of behavior of medical workers aimed at maximizing the benefits of treatment and eliminating the consequences of defective medical work. Deontology is a part of medical ethics, medical morality.



The theoretical basis of deontology is medical ethics, that is, the rules of conduct of a medical worker in relations with colleagues, the patient and his relatives. The famous Soviet surgeon B.V.Petrovsky said: "Medical deontology is the doctrine of the doctor's duty not only to the patient, but also to society".

***The main categories of medical deontology:***

*medical duty;*

*medical conscience;*

*medical responsibility.*

The main objectives of medical deontology can be emphasized: the study of the principles of behavior of medical personnel aimed at maximizing the effectiveness of treatment, the exclusion of adverse factors in medical activity, the study of the system of relationships that are established between medical personnel and the patient.

**DISCUSSION**

The professional activity of medical workers relates to the solution of issues of ethics and deontology, to a large extent, the health, mood of people, the moral and psychological climate in society depend, which affects labor productivity. Without respect for ethical norms, political, economic, cultural and family relations are impossible, since the existence of human society requires the need to consider each other, adhere to certain restrictions in behavior.

Among the professions, a medical worker is considered the most delicate in the profession of a doctor. Because they work directly on human health and fate. Consequently, we see that towards this ick, the culture of speech or speech etiquette is intertwined. Indirectly, let us remember the essence of the concept of decency. Etiquette is self-control in society, in dealing with people; morality is upbringing and its norms.

The speech we have in mind is naturally associated with enlightenment, spirituality, and of course also with tib science. And the concept of decency is explained by morality, upbringing, its norms. In this

sense, the above points are important concepts that demonstrate the attitude of medical personnel to the profession, morals, as well as various relationships between doctors and patients. Of course, medical deontology is the science of Duty, decency of medical personnel and is a spiritual and ideological program for doctors, nurses and junior medical personnel.

Ethics in the form of separate written and unwritten rules, norms, principles and values that determine the professional behavior of an employee has been formed since the beginning of the separation of professions in the Middle Ages, during the natural process of development of medical science and practice.

Every representative of this difficult profession faces moral and ethical issues daily and even hourly when communicating with patients and their relatives, with colleagues. For the patient, it is more important not only the level of knowledge, but the attitude of the doctor, his participation and empathy for him. Often, the most important and effective medicine is the doctor himself and his words.

Medical ethics and deontology represent the features of medical activity based on mutual trust between the patient and the medical worker, to whom the patient trusts his health, and sometimes his life. Now we can say that medical ethics is a part of the general ethics that examines the issues of a doctor's morality, including a set of norms of his behavior and morality, a sense of professional duty and honor, conscience and dignity.

Medical ethics covers certain norms of behavior of a medical worker in everyday life, in his culture, humanity, physical and moral cleanliness.

Currently, the latest achievements of medical science and technology force us to consider the traditional norms of medical deontology from a slightly different point of view. The principle of "doctor-patient" is being replaced by a new "doctor—device—patient", and the patient's need for a sensitive and attentive attitude of a medical worker, in his kind word, inspiring hope, has not decreased, but has increased even more.

The principles of medical deontology are closely related to the concept of the word as a physiological and therapeutic factor. It is known that if a person is ill, he perceives all environmental factors much more acutely. Sick people have a high degree of suggestibility, so one careless gesture or a hurried word from a health worker can lead to negative consequences. For example, after hearing an incomprehensible Latin word with which two doctors communicate with each other, the patient may distort and misunderstand the essence of his disease and think that his life is in real danger. If the patient hears clear, simple and encouraging words addressed to him, this inspires faith in recovery and in the natural forces of the body.

Currently, the most recognized is the system of ethical principles proposed by American scientists T. Beechamp and D. Childres in the book "Principles of Biomedical Ethics". It includes 4 models of interaction between a physician and a patient.



**1. *The Hippocratic model (the principle of "do no harm").***

The principles of healing, laid down by the "father of medicine" Hippocrates (460-377 BC), lie at the origins of medical ethics as such. In his famous "Oath", Hippocrates formulated the duties of a doctor to a patient.

**2. *The Paracelsus model (the principle of "do good").***

Another model of medical ethics developed in the Middle Ages. Its principles were most clearly set out by Paracelsus (1493-1541). Unlike the Hippocratic model, when a doctor wins the social trust of a patient, paternalism - the emotional and spiritual contact of a doctor with a patient, on the basis of which the entire treatment process is based, acquires the main importance in the Paracelsus model.

**3. *The deontological model (the principle of "compliance with duty").***

This model is based on the principle of "compliance with duty" (deontos in Greek means "due"). It is based on the strictest observance of the prescriptions of the moral order, compliance with a certain set of rules established by the medical community, society, as well as the doctor's own mind and will for mandatory execution. Each medical specialty has its own "code of honor", failure to comply with which is fraught with disciplinary penalties or even exclusion from the medical profession.

**4. *Bioethics (the principle of "respect for human rights and dignity").***

Modern medicine, biology, genetics and related biomedical technologies have come close to the problem of predicting and managing heredity, the problem of life and death of the body, control of the functions of the human body at the tissue, cellular and subcellular levels. The issue of respect for the rights and freedoms of the patient as an individual is more acute than ever, respect for the rights of the patient (the right to choose, the right to information, etc.) is entrusted to ethical committees, which have actually made bioethics a public institution.

## CONCLUSION

Knowledge and implementation of the basic principles of medical deontology is a guarantee of improving the quality of medical care provided to the patient and bringing medical care to a higher level.

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