

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY STANDARTS AND RULES THAT EVERY DOCTOR SHOULD KNOW

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Abstract. *The deontological model of medical ethics is valuable in that it orients doctors to fulfill their professional duty not only by performing standard diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, but also through showing compassion, respect for the patient's feelings, understanding his difficulties, and creating confidence in a positive outcome of treatment. A feature of the deontological model of medical ethics during its heyday in Soviet medicine was the paternalistic, authoritarian attitude of the doctor to the patient. The bioethical model of medical ethics is valuable in that it gives patients the opportunity to be well informed about the diagnosis, proposed methods of treatment, and prospects, and also makes it possible for the patient to exercise his choice to agree or refuse the measures proposed by the doctor, focusing on the information received.*

Keywords *medical ethics, doctor, the bioethical model, Intellectual qualities of a doctor.*

INTRODUCTION

The preservation of the achievements of the deontological model of medical ethics, along with the observance of the principles of bioethics, can be achieved through the cooperation of the doctor and the patient, which on the part of the doctor includes not only informing and recognizing the patient's right to choose but also supporting him, understanding his problems, respect for his personality, compassion. An ethical attitude towards the patient is an integral part of the doctor's professionalism, which requires the possession of special personal qualities.

A doctor as a professional must have certain personal qualities, without which it is impossible to successfully perform professional duties. Quality is a stable characteristic of the whole, expressed in the ability to perform a certain function and manifested in the process of implementing this function. The quality of a personality is a stable characteristic of a person, expressed in the ability to perform a certain social function and manifested in social activity and communication. The quality of the doctor's personality is a stable characteristic of the doctor's personality that is

professionally significant for the implementation of the goals of medical activity, manifesting itself in the process of therapeutic interaction and cooperation with the patient. The positive qualities of the doctor's personality are stable characteristics of the doctor's personality, expressed in the ability to correctly carry out therapeutic interaction and cooperation with patients, necessary for the successful fulfillment of the goals of medical activity. The negative qualities of the doctor's personality are stable characteristics of the doctor's personality, expressed in the inability to correctly carry out therapeutic interaction and cooperation with patients, which impede the successful fulfillment of the goals of medical activity. The goal of therapeutic interaction and cooperation with patients is to provide high-quality, effective, and safe medical care. The personal qualities of a doctor have strong-willed, intellectual, and emotional aspects, which together make it possible to realize the ethical component of medical professionalism. In volitional qualities, the intellectual and emotional aspects are present in the background. In intellectual qualities, the volitional aspect is present in the background, and the emotional and moral aspect is on the periphery. In emotional and moral qualities, the volitional aspect is in the background, and the intellectual aspect is on the periphery.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Volitional qualities of a doctor ensure compliance with the requirements, norms, and standards that are provided for in medicine, so that assistance to the patient is carried out with maximum benefit for him and with minimal harm. The volitional component of all groups of personal qualities is of particular importance since the will is necessary for the implementation of both intellectual and emotional qualities in professional activities. The ability to achieve goals, implement intentions, and achieve success depends on the presence of the volitional aspect. In the absence or underdevelopment of volitional qualities, good intentions cannot be realized, goals are unattainable, and activities are unsuccessful.

Positive volitional qualities of a doctor

Accuracy - accuracy, and measure in compliance with the rules, standards, and algorithms of medical practice.

Discipline - timely and accurate implementation of standards and regulations, which are developed by the collective experience of the medical community, optimal for the benefit of the patient, and the algorithm of medical activity.

Punctuality is the performance of the professional duties of a doctor at a precisely designated time interval that is most favorable for successful assistance.

Diligence - care and thrift in relation to what is included in the scope of the professional duties of a doctor.

Decisiveness - the ability to mobilize one's strength and ability to successfully perform the necessary professional actions to help the patient in critical and non-standard situations.

Self-control is the ability to control one's emotional and physical state in such a way that the negative feelings and conditions of the doctor do not interfere with the provision of successful assistance to patients in critical and stressful situations, including those that threaten their health and life of the doctor himself.

Diligence is the doctor's constant efforts aimed at the conscientious and successful fulfillment of his duties for the sake of helping patients, which is the norm of professional activity for him and the condition for self-realization in the profession.

Patience is an internal overcoming of difficulties, obstacles, and painful mental states that arise in medical practice, which encourages you to fulfill your professional duties despite adverse circumstances.

Diligence is the effort to perform one's professional duties in the best possible way for the benefit of patients. Persistence is the ability to continue one's medical practice in spite of obstacles and setbacks, not to back down or give up in the face of difficulties until one achieves success in performing one's professional duties.

Purposefulness is the mobilization of all one's capabilities and internal forces, the transformation of external conditions, and the overcoming of difficulties arising in medical activity in order to achieve the set goal.

Negative volitional personality traits, that hinder the successful performance of professional duties

Carelessness - the inability to achieve the goals of professional activity due to disorganization, confusion, and irrational sequence of actions.

Laziness is a relaxed, limp state that paralyzes impulses to work and achieve goals.

Negligence is negligence, neglect of the rules and standards of professional activity, due to which errors occur that lead to failure and threaten the well-being of patients.

Negligence - indiscipline, negligence, forgetfulness, which lead to miscalculations, errors, improper performance of professional actions and failures in work and harm to patients

Accuracy in compliance with hygiene standards. Doctors are dealing with an infection. To avoid the spread of infection, there are special rules - standards, the observance of which requires the greatest care from medical workers. The standards describe how medical personnel should clean their hands, use protective clothing, observe safety when handling sharps, how to care for patients during invasive procedures, what are the principles of asepsis, sterilization, and disinfection, and provide recommendations for creating a safe environment in a medical institution that prevents the spread nosocomial infection.

Accuracy and precision in performing invasive procedures. Invasive procedures are associated with a violation of the integrity of tissues, and organs, they are more or less traumatic, causing pain. ("Invasive" from the Latin invasion -

penetration, invasion, penetration). It is important that the invasive procedure becomes healing, not crippling, and, moreover, not killing. Direct harm to the patient can be caused if the medicine for injection is mixed up or the injection is incorrectly done if during transfusion the wrong blood type is injected that the patient needs or the blood turns out to be infected if during instrumental manipulations the doctor does not take into account the anatomical features of the organ and injures it if the doctor's manipulations turn out to be inaccurate and inaccurate if a foreign body is left in the surgical wound during abdominal operations. These are just some of the options for causing harm to the patient through oversight, negligence, and inaccuracy during invasive procedures.

Accuracy, accuracy, and completeness of records when filling out medical records. Inaccuracies or errors in prescribing, prescribing medicines will lead to the fact that the patient will take the wrong dose of the drug or the wrong medicine that is necessary for treatment, which is fraught with direct harm to health. In the case history reliably, in exact chronological sequence, all information about the studies, manipulations, and prescriptions that were carried out in the diagnosis and treatment of the patient should be presented. Entries must be legible and accurate. In the event that the work of a doctor becomes the subject of official or judicial proceedings, the medical history becomes the main document indicating the legitimacy or illegality of the diagnostic and therapeutic measures carried out by the doctor. When making a decision, the administrative authorities or the court assume that the entire treatment process is reflected in the patient's medical history. Discipline and punctuality a professional qualities of a medical worker. The exact implementation of the methods and manipulations recommended by the standards is the professional duty of the doctor. When assisting patients, a medical worker is obliged to comply with the rules and standards that have been tested by the experience of generations of doctors, confirmed in biomedical experiments, and approved for execution by official healthcare authorities. Compliance with standards is seen as a measure to protect patients from harm by healthcare professionals. For doctors, each of whom cannot independently go through the entire path of medicine, the standards provide algorithms for proven, optimal actions at a given stage in the development of medicine. Compliance with the standards involves the use by a doctor of methods and manipulations officially recognized by the medical community, for which it is necessary to strictly take into account the time parameters for their implementation. Those or other actions prescribed to help the patient must be carried out no earlier than and no later than a precisely prescribed interval of time in order to be useful. Violation of time parameters can make manipulations either useless or harmful to the patient.

Doctor's punctuality in dealing with patients. The doctor, who starts the appointment at exactly the appointed time, lays the positive attitude of the patient at

the very beginning of the treatment interaction. A doctor who is late for an appointment or drinks tea with colleagues when patients are waiting for him provokes an irritation, nervousness, and anxiety in patients, and forms an unfavorable impression of himself as an undisciplined and irresponsible worker, which implies doubt about his professional qualities and a certain degree of distrust of patients. Decisiveness and self-control as a professional quality of medical workers. Decisiveness and self-control in unusual situations. The standards recommended by doctors for execution provide algorithms of actions that should be followed in different situations for different patients. The art of the doctor is manifested in the fact that he finds ways to apply the knowledge inherent in the standards of treatment to different patients, taking into account their individual uniqueness and the complexity of the case. An extraordinary, unusual case of the course of the disease, the complexity of diagnosis, and the individual characteristics of the patient who cannot be treated the same way as dozens and hundreds of other patients can be a source of psychological tension and stress for a doctor who is used to standard, repetitive ways of applying the recommended methods. In such a situation, the doctor needs self-control in order to mobilize the internal resources of memory, thinking, intuition, and resourcefulness, which will allow him to find an original solution to the clinical problem, and gain the determination to apply it to help the patient. Self-control and decisiveness of a doctor in situations dangerous to life, health, and well-being of people. Doctors provide assistance to the wounded in wartime conditions, victims of terrorist attacks, natural and man-made disasters, in the centers of epidemics, and patients affected by new pathogens unknown to science. The conditions in which health care workers work can endanger their own lives. They need self-control, determination, the ability to overcome fear while maintaining a cool mind, and the ability to act correctly in order to help as many injured and sick people as possible. Patience, diligence, perseverance, and purposefulness as the professional qualities of a medical worker. Patience and diligence are necessary when performing routine work. There is a lot of everyday, seemingly monotonous work in medicine. Routine work may seem like doing routine, repetitive manipulations, treating patients with standard complaints, or completing medical paperwork. Inaccurate and dishonest performance of routine work can lead to a violation of the correct treatment algorithm and a deterioration in the patient's condition as a result, to a violation of hygiene standards and infection of the patient or the spread of nosocomial infection, to incorrect prescribing and errors in maintaining medical records, which is fraught not only with causing harm to patients but also by the penalties brought against the doctor who committed the violations.

Patience, diligence, perseverance, and purposefulness are necessary for solving a difficult creative task. This may be finding the right tactics for treating a patient who does not improve or managing a patient with long periods of treatment. Such a task

can be scientific work involving long-term preparation or long-term observation. These are constant self-education, accumulation of experience, and development of new diagnostic and therapeutic methods. Doctors who do not have the necessary volitional qualities do not complete the work or do it poorly, which makes their efforts useless both for patients and for their own professional growth and advancement.

Intellectual qualities of a doctor – the ability of sensory, rational, and intuitive knowledge to obtain the information necessary for correct diagnosis and selection of the correct treatment tactics. The intellectual limitation of the doctor leads to the inability to obtain the information necessary for diagnosis and treatment, and as a result, to medical errors. The doctor not only cannot cure the patient but can cripple him or kill him. The intellectual qualities of a doctor acquire moral meaning since the quality of treatment and the well-being of the patient, the ability of the doctor to help the patient without harming him depends on their presence.

Clinical thinking – these are intelligent algorithms that allow for the correct diagnosis and prescribing of the best treatment, preventing medical errors, and not causing harm to the patient. The ability to think clinically is based on intellectual qualities.

Positive intellectual qualities of a doctor. Dialectical thinking is the quality of flexibility of medical thinking, which implies the ability to see dialectical connections in the subject of one's professional activity and take into account the patterns caused by these connections in diagnostic and therapeutic activities.

Competence - knowledge, and experience that allow you to achieve the desired outcome in the treatment of patients and perform their professional duties in the best possible way.

Logic - the ability to build correct conclusions regarding the diagnosis and treatment tactics based on accurate anamnesis data and reliable laboratory examination data, which is a prerequisite for successful patient treatment.

Wisdom is the ability, based on experience and knowledge, to make optimal decisions in the given circumstances of medical practice for the benefit of patients.

Observation is the focus of perception on grasping important facts, details, and features in the process of diagnosing and treating a patient, which is a prerequisite for correct conclusions that underlie successful treatment.

Insight is the ability of a doctor with good clinical thinking to see hidden trends in the diagnostic and therapeutic process behind the variety of external manifestations.

Professionalism is the ability to successfully implement diagnostic and therapeutic tasks, thanks to the knowledge, experience, and personal qualities necessary for this.

Inquisitiveness is a constant desire to penetrate into the essence of things, to know the hidden, and unknown in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, and to master new methods in the field of one's professional activity.

Erudition is the breadth and depth of knowledge in those areas of science and human experience that are most significant in the implementation of the tasks of medical practice.

Inquisitiveness, and erudition, as the professional qualities of a doctor. The doctor must learn throughout his professional life. Currently, continuous self-education and advanced training of doctors is an urgent need, due to the peculiarities of the accumulation of knowledge in modern medicine.

The differentiation of medical specialties, the development of laboratory methods and technical diagnostic tools, and the emergence of the latest medical technology developed by experimental methods lead to an avalanche-like increase in the amount of medical information that cannot be mastered and used in diagnostics and treatment without regular, systematic passage of special courses and the study of scientific publications. The knowledge gained at a medical university is the basis on which, year after year, information about new methods of diagnostics and therapy, new medicines, the latest technologies, and methods of using advanced medical equipment is superimposed. Health information is updated every 3–5 years. The doctor must be inquisitive in mastering innovations in medicine, and if he is not able to master and apply this information, then he becomes professionally unsuitable.

Dialectical thinking, logic, and insight as professional qualities of a doctor. These are the qualities of the intellect, necessary in order to see behind the superficial manifestation of the disease, symptoms, and syndromes, its hidden essence, its causes, as well as the individual characteristics of the course of the disease and its treatment in each individual patient. To achieve these goals, the flexibility of thinking, the ability to build correct conclusions, strong intuition based on experience, and allowing you to see what does not lie on the surface, is not given in direct observation, is necessary. Errors in logic, lack of insight, and inability to draw the right conclusions from a lot of diagnostic data is the main cause of most medical errors.

The price of medical errors is the suffering of patients who did not receive the necessary help or were crippled by doctors, and the harm caused by treatment (iatrogeny).

Competence, professionalism, and wisdom are the integral qualities of a doctor's personality. Qualities that indicate that the doctor knows not only the natural science base of his specialty, has mastered diagnostic methods and technologies for therapeutic manipulations, but also understands the psychology of the patient, takes into account the uniqueness of the patient's individuality in the process of diagnosis and treatment. These qualities encourage the doctor to respect the feelings and dignity of the patient, to observe the norms of medical ethics in working with him, and to be polite, benevolent, and merciful. The use of the latest diagnostic and treatment technologies does not mean that the modern patient has ceased to need the kind, polite,

compassionate attitude of the doctor, and the doctor can view x-rays or images of the patient's organs on the monitor, not paying attention to the patient, ignoring his anxieties, fears, and hopes. . The versatility of the doctor's knowledge and experience includes the presence of emotional and moral experience and the emotional and moral qualities formed in this experience.

Negative intellectual qualities of a person that impede the successful performance of professional duties

Ignorant nature - the absence or limitation of fundamental, basic knowledge necessary to meet the standards of professional activity.

Mediocrity - intellectual limitation in the field of professional knowledge, satisfaction with a minimum level of knowledge and experience, lack of desire for self-education, broadening one's horizons, and deepening knowledge in the field of professional activity.

Absent-mindedness - difficulties in perceiving and fixing attention on professionally significant facts, which leads to confusion and errors in activities.

Dullness is the inability to navigate in non-standard situations of professional activity due to the inability to see hidden connections and relationships, analyze and draw the right conclusions, and obtain and use professionally necessary information.

The emotional and moral qualities of a doctor characterize his ability in his activity to coordinate his personal interest with the interests of patients in such a way that both the principles and norms of medical ethics and the ideals and norms of universal morality are oriented towards this. In ethics and everyday language, such personal qualities are called virtues, and personal qualities that are opposite to virtues are called vices. Coordination of personal interest and the interests of other personalities implies a certain degree of limitation of one's own egoism and the ability to accept the legitimacy of the manifestations of the "I" of other personalities. This is accompanied by emotional experiences that can both slow down and stimulate the fulfillment of moral standards. In the absence of moral qualities, a person does not possess either internal psychological mechanisms that would encourage her to follow moral principles and commandments, or the ability to do so. Each of the virtues is a certain model of limiting one's own egoism for the benefit of other personalities.

Emotional and moral virtues in the professional activity of a doctor

Altruism is the willingness in professional activities to help people at the cost of self-sacrifice or renunciation of one's own benefits. 28

Politeness is a manifestation of respect for the human dignity of people who are the object of professional activity or colleagues through the observance of etiquette rules of conduct.

Mindfulness is a manifestation in professional activity of interest in another person and concern for him.

Heroism is the determination to commit an act in the process of performing professional activities for the sake of the bug of other people, despite the threat to one's own life and well-being.

Mercy is the compassionate help of a doctor to people in trouble, often requiring the doctor to limit his own pragmatic interests.

Moral responsibility is the doctor's foresight of the possible consequences of his activities and the desire to conscientiously fulfill his duties for the well-being of patients.

Friendliness is a positive emotional attitude towards patients, colleagues, and all people with whom the doctor professionally interacts, manifested in speech, facial expressions, gaze, and gestures.

Diligence - care and thrift in relation to what the doctor is responsible for in professional activities.

Compassion - the ability to emotionally put yourself in the place of patients who are suffering, empathy that prompts you to help them.

Tactfulness is the ability in the process of therapeutic interaction and business communication to respect the feelings of other people who are both the object of professional activity and colleagues, avoiding words, expressions, gestures, and facial expressions that offend, humiliate, cause them moral suffering.

Honesty - the inability to deceive, manipulate, hypocrisy, steal, seek personal gain and professional advancement at the cost of humiliation and betrayal of colleagues, and compliance with professional ethics in relation to people who are the object of professional influence.

There is a difference between etiquette and moral standards. Moral norms regulate this or that hypostasis of goodness in intention, and motivation. The substantive realization of a good intention is a free choice of a moral person, which can manifest itself in various actions, and the latter is not specifically stipulated by the moral norm. Etiquette rules necessarily stipulate external objective actions (words and phrases, gestures, facial expressions, body movements), in which a certain hypostasis of goodness is encoded, namely respect for another person. Etiquette rules are necessary to maintain an atmosphere of mutual respect between people.

Etiquette is a rule of conduct that expresses external forms of respect for the participants in communication and professional influence. In the medical community, expression of respect is necessary both between members of the community and in relation to patients' medical professionals. Compliance with the norms of etiquette allows you to maintain a benevolent style of communication, thanks to their inherent properties.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the professionally necessary personal qualities of a doctor cannot arise spontaneously and simultaneously. Their formation

is not only the concern of teachers who train future doctors. Teachers give knowledge and create situations for their training, but this is not enough. Without the personal motivation and intention of a future doctor or young specialist, it is impossible to cultivate personal qualities rooted deep at the level of mental attitudes, consciousness and subconsciousness, feelings, and intellectual knowledge. Professionally significant personal qualities are cultivated and trained if a student or young specialist understands their meaning, realizes their importance for their professional maturation, and seeks to cultivate them in themselves.

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