



تَوِير

MEDICAL ETHICS

Lec no: 5

File Title: Patient Doctor
Relationship

Done By: Elaf Sameer

وَقُلْ هُوَ رَبِّي رَبِّي عَلِيمًا



Subject 6 Part 1 Medical Ethics



Patient Doctor relationship

By

Associate Professor Dr. Eman A. Al-Kamil



Dep. Of Community Medicine

Collage of Medicine

Hashemite University

فاضرة مهمة جدًا
أعلى أسئلة العايل
مها



Objectives

اللهم علّمني ما ينفعني،
وانفعني بما علّمتني،

وزدني علماً



- Appreciate the social roles of doctors and patients.
- Understand the Types and Models of Doctor-Patient Relationship (DPR)
- Understand the importance of effective Communication in DPR
- Appreciate the changing scenario in DPR



Patient Doctor relationship



The importance of forming a good doctor/patient relationship.

➤ It is ^{حيوي} vital, especially to those who have **chronic diseases**.
مهم تكون علاقتك منيحة خصوصاً مع مريض chronic diseases ؟ your relationship continue

➤ A doctor- patient relationship is a **working relationship**, between the doctor and a patient which arises when the **doctor in a professional capacity; interact with the patient**.
نسبته Working لأنه الطبيب يتعامل مع المريض بصفته المهنية.

➤ It is usually related to clinical events, but it is important to realize the association beyond the clinical sites e.g in the community (**nonclinical situation**)

يرتبط عادةً بالأحداث السريرية، ولكن من المهم إدراك الارتباط خارج المواقع السريرية، على سبيل المثال في المجتمع (الحالة غير السريرية)

➤ One thing you need to remember about the doctor and patient, these are **two people who should be working toward the same goal**.

هدف مشترك بين الطبيب والمريض.

➤ The Doctor and the Patient are on **two opposite ends**.

الأولى خاصة بالطبيب، والثانية للمريض

The Doctor has a **high level of knowledge** on a problem the **patient almost knows nothing about**.

➤ The Doctor is often concern with the **disease diagnosis and treatment (find and fix approach)**

تأخذ History و physical exam، ثم تقدم problem للمريض

➤ The patient is concern with illness (**disruption of life**).

له يتعرج



"I already diagnosed myself on the Internet. I'm only here for a second opinion."

DPR is essentially a **social relationship**

تعتبر العلاقة social؛ لأنه تتعامل مع individuals

*There are 2 sociological perspectives:

كل واحد شرح بطريقته

1. Perspectives proposed by **Parsons**.

2. perspectives proposed by **Freidson**.

Parson's views:

• هاي السلوكيات نقارنها بالـ Business و Family
لنقهما اكثر

There are **5 patterns** of Pt-Dr- relationship ,each pattern composed of **twofold behavioral patterns:**

لـ نمطين مزدوجين بكل واحد

Family ← *عائلة* ← emotion ←

no emotion ← *عائيد عاطفيا* as → *bissnisman*

Dr تعامل مع المريض ←

1- Affectivity- Affective neutrality:

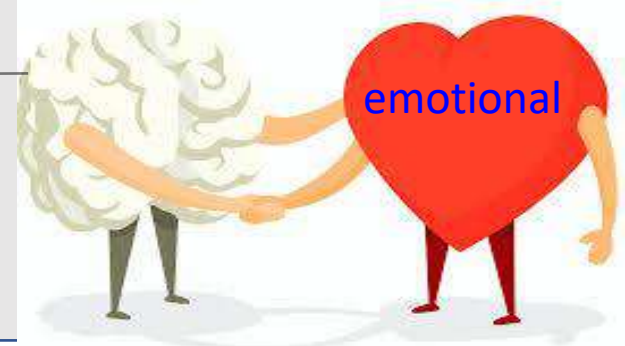
حالة Doctor ← حالة Patient ← *حالة أخرى*

◆ The interaction of some statuses is expected to be based on **affective (emotional)** basis .

◆ Others are supposed to be based on **affective neutral (objective)** grounds.

لما تتعامل مع المريض عالجفيا رح تشوف إيه بعض الإجراءات تؤذيه فهذا رح يؤثر على Disision .
له لازم تكون Kind, merciful ، وما تكون involve of emotions

◆ In order to practice medicine **effectively** ,the Pt-Dr- relationship is expected to be **affective-neutral**.

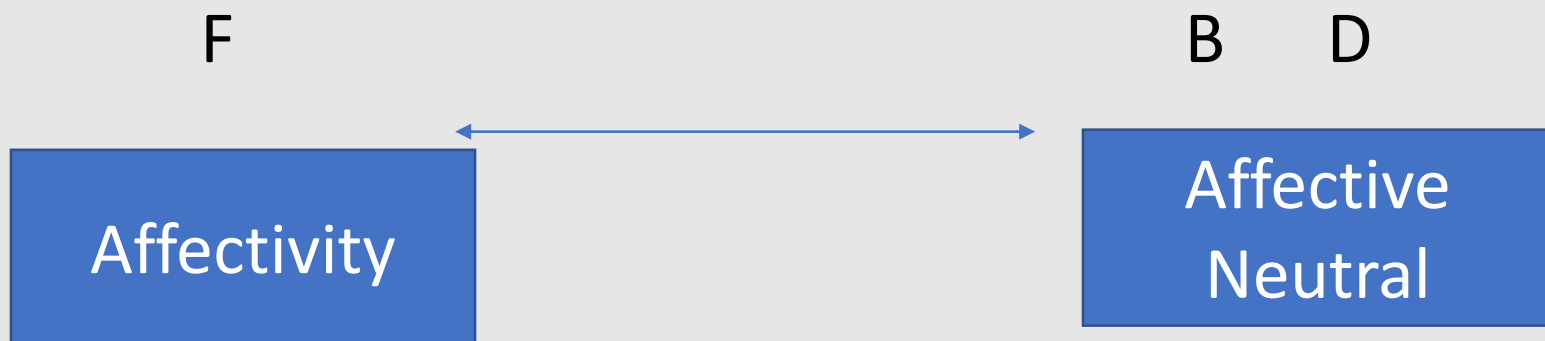




استغفر الله وأتوب إليه

***Family relationships** are based on affective expectation because members of family are supposed to have strong emotional ties.

***Business relationships** are based on **affective-neutral** orientation towards customers.



2-Functional-Specificity-diffuseness

→ as a doctor
له اسئلتك لازم تكون إله علاقة بالمشكلة

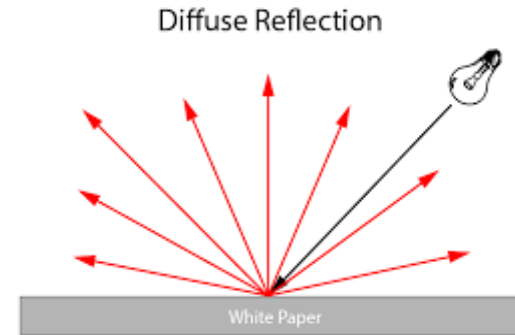
علاقة مفتوحة
الكل يتأثر بالمشكلة مثل:
حالت التوجيهي بالعيلة.

Parsons defines specificity-diffuseness as the **scope or inclusiveness** of an association.

معناها نطاق / شمولية العلاقة

* **A diffuse relation:** is one in which there is a **wide range of rights and duties**, while

كثير من الحقوق والواجبات على الشخص .



* **A specific relation:** is one in which rights and duties are narrow in scope.

العلاقة تكون محددة



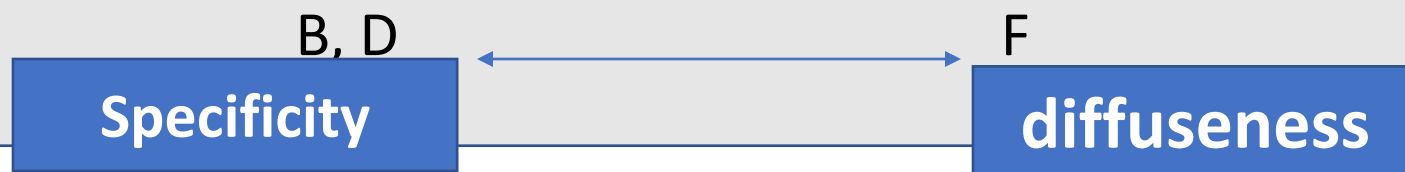


***Pt-Dr-relationship** is functionally specific, that restricts the physician's access only to the information relevant to the pt.'s condition,

so, the pt. is expected to act with willingness to provide information to the doctor with understanding that any information is significant to the illness & without fear that it will be interpreted or misused.

***Family relation:** diffuse, because of the diffuse nature of the family, a significant event in the life of one member affects the lives of others, many important decisions to be made as family.

***Business- relationship** is specific relation with customers.

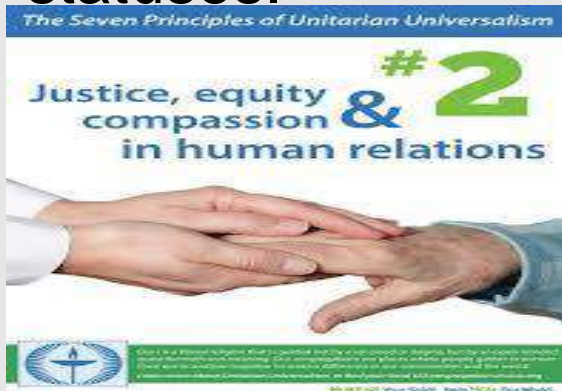


3- Universalism-Particularism: تعامل مع الشخص بصورة خاصة "Special relationship" all the people are treated the same way. "no disparity"

Parsons used the universalism- particularism pattern to describe how members of one status are supposed to relate to the individual members of another status.

Universalism:

Individuals to be associated with a universal class of statuses. مرتبط



*Particularism: the individual is related to as a special person in a social relationship (a unique relationship).

علاقة خاصة
my family , my son ← علاقة فريدة

Pt.-Dr. relationship is universalistic - the doctor is expected to treat each person as a member of the universally defined category called (pt. status). So all patients are to be treated alike , provided with best care available . *I will deal with patient in same way.*

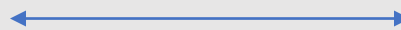
• **Family relation:** Particularistic relation, the husband is expected to relate to his wife as a special person rather than a status .

* **Business- relationship:** Universalistic because all occupant of consumers position are the same & all are members of a general group.

D, B

F

Universalism



Particularism

no control .

نسعى للوصول إليه →

4: Ascription – Achievement :

لـ الأشياء غير ارادية "biological"

• **Ascribed status :**

• The characteristics occur because of **biological or genetic** characteristics, (born with it), we have no control over our ascribed statuses.

* **Achieved status :**

The characteristics occur because of our **accomplishments** ,we have control whether to occupy it or not.

* **Doctors:** achieved status, all occupational statuses, because it is based on:

- ❖ long training success &
- ❖ official certification which all indicate achievement.

• **Family** : Ascribed & achieved.

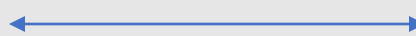
- being a son or daughter ; ascribed في حالة تحديد الجنس
- being a husband & wife ; achieved
- being a parent : achieved → بسبب الاستخدام الفعال لوسائل منع الحمل.
because of effective contraception use.

• **Business** : achieved.

D, B, F

F

Achievement



Ascribed

5: Self – collectivity orientation

The social relations are classified based on whether they are entered into **personal (self) benefit** or for the **benefit of others (the collectivity)**.

Doctors :are expected to be more interested in **the welfare of their patients** than in their personal gain → **collectivity orientation**.

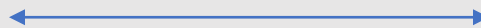
Family :**collectivity orientation** because they are expected to enter social relations for the **benefit of others**.

Business → **self – orientation**.

B

F, D

self – orientation



collectivity
orientation

Parson's views:

Affectivity

F

Specificity

F

Affective
Neutral

Dr, B

diffuseness

D, B

Universalism

Dr, B

Achievement

D, B, F

Particularism

F

Ascribed

F

self - orientation

B

collectivity
orientation

D, F

Parsons' analysis of the roles of patients and doctors

المريض والدكتور كل واحد إله دور.



Patient: sick role

← الالتزامات

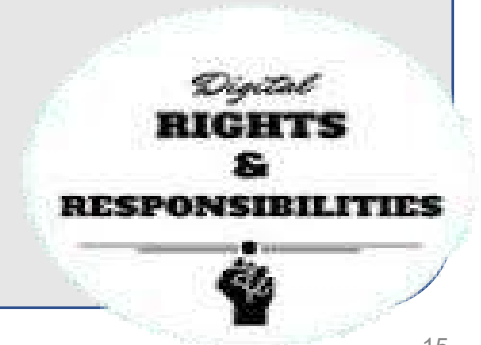
→ الامتيازات

Obligations and privileges: Expected to (Rights)

1. Give up some activities and responsibilities. (e.g., employment and household tasks) • نلغي دوره من الواجبات
2. Regarded as needing care and unable to get better by his or her own decisions and will. يُنظر إليه على أنه بحاجة إلى رعاية وغير قادر على التحسن من خلال قراراته وإرادته.

Obligations الواجبات

3. Patients must want to get well as quickly as possible. • يجب أن يسعى المريض للتعافي والتحسن.
4. Should seek professional medical advice and co-operate with the doctor



Doctor: professional role, Expected to:

الدور المهني المطلوب من الطبيب

1. ^{تطبيق} Apply a high degree of skill and knowledge to the problems of illness.

2. Act for welfare of patient and ^{العمل لزيادة رفاحة المريض} community rather than for own self-interest, desire for money, advancement, etc.

3. Be **objective and emotionally detached** (i.e., should not judge patients' behavior in terms of personal value system or become emotionally involved with them)

كن موضوعيًا ومنفصلاً عاطفياً (أي لا يجب أن تحكم على سلوك

المرضى من حيث نظام القيم الشخصية أو أن تتورط معهم عاطفياً)

4. Be **guided by rules of professional practice**



Rights of the Doctor:

1 Granted right to examine patients physically and to enquire into intimate areas of physical and personal life.

من حقك ← تسأل عن أشياء خاصة بالمريض

2. Granted considerable **autonomy** in professional practice

استقلالية لازم الكل يحترها.

3. Occupies position of **authority** in relation to the patient

للطبيب السيادة على المريض .



12/23/2023



Associate Professor Dr Eman Al-Kamil





Freidson's view :

1-the pt. & the Dr. are likely to share certain ideas about the nature of their relationship with each other, they both agree that it is a **social relationship**.

الطبيب والمريض
متفقين انه علاقتهم

2-Pt. – Dr. relationship is that of **expert and layman** meet ,perspective may & clash.

الماس العاديين
البراء

سيؤدي إلى تصادم وجهات النظر.

في بعض الأحيان
متفقين
له مختلفين

3-They are encountered of two systems.

- The pt. represents **values and benefits**, culture of group he comes from.

patient يمثل

- A dr. being a member of a particular professional group & practicing within the context of a organizational setting, his actions are defined by law, ethics, time, and space.

أفعال الطبيب مرتبطة بالزمان والمكان لانه جزء من فريق العمل.
وهو يمثل المنظمة. النقابة (syndicate)



4- Dr's role has two distinct facets : جوانب متميزة

بملاك العلم والمعرفة الذي اكتسبه من كلية الطب
من الدراسات العليا

1- he **possesses knowledge** and **science** which has been acquire from medical college or by training & postgraduate study.

التفهم اللاذ

2- Possessing **warm understanding and caring attitude**.

يعني انت كطبيب يجب أن تحتوي المريض بكل حالاته.

* The success of pt.-Dr. relationship is likely to be evaluated by the pt. in terms of **the 2nd facet of Dr.'s role**.

تقييم العلاقة من قبل المريض من حيث ومعناها معاملة الطبيب للمريض !

* The pt. has few cues to assess the Dr.'s knowledge & skills.

Features of pt. Dr. relationships (Freidson view) :

pt. – Dr. relationship is that of expert and layman.

Typology of Pt. – Dr. relationship :

1-Activity-Passivity : Paternalism (doctor centered)

- The relationship between a **patient seeking help** and **doctor's decisions were complied with by the patient.**
- The doctor **utilizes his skills** to choose the necessary interventions and treatments most likely to restore the patient's health or ameliorate his pain.
- The **pt. is passive & submissive**, and the **Dr. plays the dominant role** i.e : seriously ill patient, surgery or anesthesia, or being treated on an **emergency basis** in a state of relative helplessness due to severe injury or **lack of consciousness.**



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المريض *Active* ، والمريض *passive* ← خصوصًا بحالة تغيير *lifestyle* ، such as *Stop Smoking*

- How do patients modify the physician's treatment plan, **patients active and doctor passive** ?
- **Patients** try to convince doctor treatment is not working, ask the doctor to prescribe the treatment with actions of their own preference, as in **private medical care**.

المحالات التي يحب ان يكون المريض مشارك:

Patients' preferences for participation

- Patient's state of health *حالة حرجية*
- Patients in crisis situations (critical)
- Patients feel weak or distressed *يشعر بالأسى*
- Differences in the desire for involvement

2-Guideness-co-operation :

• كَأَنِّي أَقُولُ كِلَاهِمَا ((Active))

- ❑ The **doctor guides the patient**, and the **patient** is expected to do what he is told by the expert (co-operate) → **less passive.**
- ❑ Arises most often when the patient has an acute (especially infectious) illness.
 • لِمَا حُضِرَ إِذَا كَانَ الْمَرِيضُ مَعْدِي
- ❑ Patient knows what is going on and **can cooperate** with the physician following his/her guidance in the matter.
- ❑ Physician still makes the decisions
- ❑ The patient is expected to “ look up to ” and to “ obey ” his doctor.
 • مِنَ الْمَتَوَقَّعِ مِنَ الْمَرِيضِينَ أَنْ يَطِيعَ الْمَرِيضَ

يعمل الطبيب والمريض معًا → المشاركة المتبادلة
للقضاء على المرض.

3-Mutual participation :Patient centered

- ❑ Applies to management of **chronic illness** in which the patient works with the physician to manage the disease.
- ❑ Patient makes **lifestyle adjustments**, complies with treatment plan and seeks **periodic check-ups**.
- ❑ The pts. are required to take care of themselves i.e **chronic illnesses and psychotherapy**.

Advantages

1. Patients can **fully understand** what problem they are coping with through **physicians' help**.
2. Physicians can entirely **know patient's value**.
3. **Decisions can easily be made** from a mutual and collaborative relationship.



لا تَوَقِّفِ عِنَّمَا
تَتَّبِعُ ..

تَوَقِّفِ عِنَّمَا
تَسْتَرْهِي

Peace