



MEDICAL ETHICS

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وَقُلِّبْ رَبِّ زَيْدِي عِلْمًا



Subject 6 Part 1 Medical Ethics



Patient Doctor relationship

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Objectives

- 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 vital, especially to those who have **chronic diseases**.

العلاقة بين الطبيب والمريض امر مثمر وحيوي خصوصا عند اصحاب الامراض المزمنة لانه يحتاج لفترة علاج طويلة جدا

➤ 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.**

علاقة عمل تربطهم وتنشأ عندما يتفاعل المريض مع الطبيب

➤ 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)**

ادراك

As a doctor we are working in the community rether than in the clinical

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

As a doctor i want to treat my patient and restore his health
As a patient he has the same goal

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

طرفين متعاكسين

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

عنده اعراض ولكنه لا يعرف لاي مرض تتبع

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

قلقت

يجد مشكلة وتشخيص ثابت وبالتالي نحدد المرض

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

اضراب

المريض يعتبر الامراض اضطرابات في حياته



DPR is essentially a **social relationship**

*There are **2 sociological perspectives:**

1. Perspectives proposed by **Parsons**.
2. perspectives proposed by **Freidson**.

علاقة اجتماعية

حسب علم

الاجتماع اثنين

من العلماء شرح

العلاقة بوجهة

نظرة 🧐

Parson's views:

↗️ behaviour of the people **بناء على**

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

تألف

مزدوجة

كل نمط يمتلك سلوكين

1- ¹ **Affectivity** - ² **Affective neutrality**: العاطفة
تحمل العواطف مأخوذة من affection Without emotions

◆ 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.

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

Affective Neutral



You should deal with patient without emotions because if you involve emotion while you are dealing with your patient

This will affect your decision

لا يعني ذلك القسوة في التعامل انما الرحمة والعطف لكن دون عواطف

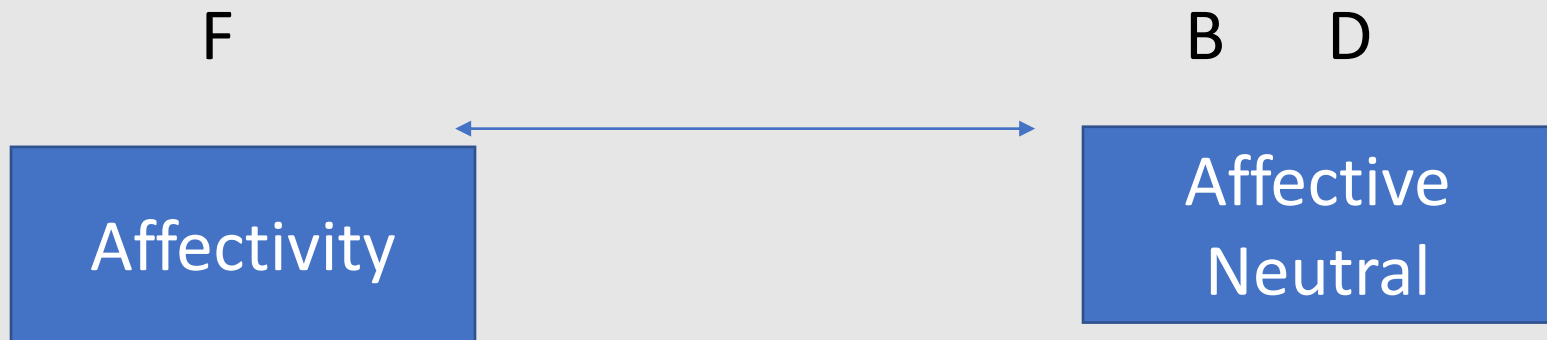


لذلك يتم نصح الطبيب ان لا يكون احد مرضاه من عائلته لان هذا سيدخل
العواطف في العلاقة وسيؤثر في عملية اتخاذ القرار ويضر المريض

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

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

توجه



2-Functional-Specificity-diffuseness

وظيفية

مجموعية

انتشار

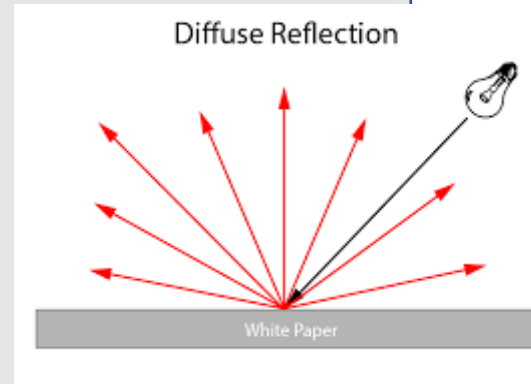
Parsons defines specificity-diffuseness as the **scope or inclusiveness** of an **association**.

شكولية

جمعية

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

* **A specific relation:** is one in which **rights and duties are narrow in scope**. محدده بحد معين لا يجوز تجاوزه



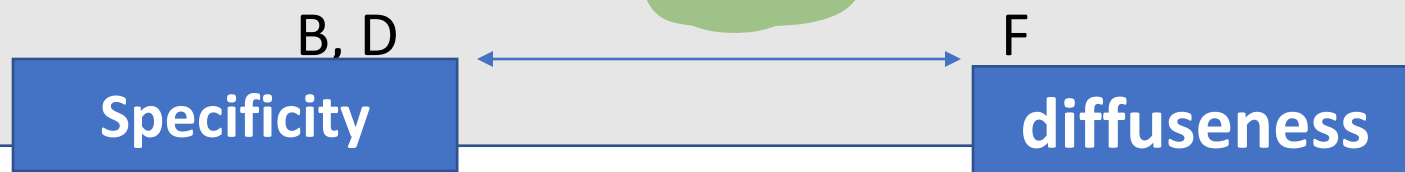
علاقة الطبيب بالمريض محددة بحد معين لا يجوز تجاوز حدود حالة المريض الصحية



***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 on member affects the lives of others, many important decisions to be made as family. العائلة علاقتها تتمتع بنطاق واسع (بيتدخلوا ببعض)

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

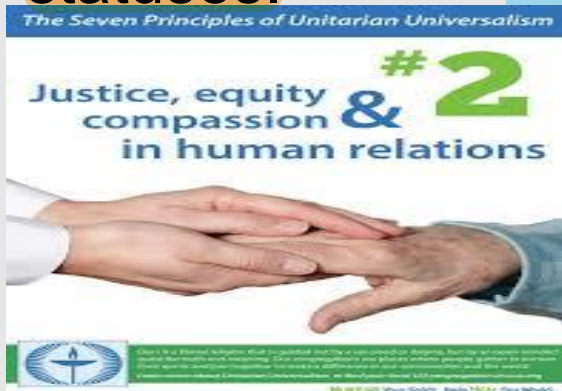


3- Universalism-Particularism:

علاقة شاملة علاقة تفضيلية

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: All individuals in the same level Individuals to be associated with a universal class of statuses. No differences between them



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

تفضيل وتخصيص وحيوز

لا يوجد اختلافات ومفاضلات او تمييز بين المرضى

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 .

• **Family relation**: **Particularistic** relation, the husband is expected to relate to his wife as a special person rather than a status .
نميز افراد عائلتنا او الاقارب عن الناس الاخرين

* **Business- relationship**: **Universalistic** because all occupant of consumers position are the same & all are members of a general group.
لا يوجد اختلافات ومفاضلات او تمييز بين الزبائن

D, B

F

Universalism

Particularism

4: Ascription – Achievement :

صفات تنتقل بالجينات والوراثة لها صلة بيولوجية فينا لون بشرتي ،
• **Ascribed status** : طبيعة شعري ، نسب العائلة ... امور لا نستطيع التحكم فيها

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

حالات الصلة // النسب

* **Achieved status** : تحقيق شيء او نجاح او شهادة او اي شيء يتم تحقيقه
نستطيع التحكم فيها

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

الإختارات

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

❖ long training success &

❖ official certification which all indicate achievement.

الشهادات الرسمية

عند التدخل البشري في تحديد الجنس أو تحديد

العدد family planning يكون achieved

• **Family** : Ascribed & achieved.

➤ being a son or daughter ;

ascribed → صلة

➤ being a husband & wife ;

achieved → إنتاج

➤ being a parent ^{الوالد} :

achieved

→ إنتاج

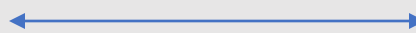
because of effective contraception use.

• **Business** : achieved.

D, B, F

F

Achievement



Ascribed

5: Self – collectivity orientation

علاقة تحمل منفعة شخصية

علاقة تحمل منفعة للجميع

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.

الطبيب يسعى لمنفعة مرضاه

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

ففي العائلة تسود المنفعة للجميع

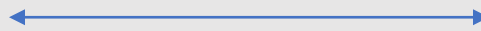
Business → self – orientation.

B

في العمل تكون العلاقة حسب المصلحة الشخصية

F, D

self – orientation



collectivity
orientation

Parsons' analysis of the roles of patients and doctors



دور مريض

Patient: sick role

اقتيادات

Obligations and privileges: Expected to (Rights)

1. Give up some activities and responsibilities. (e.g., **employment and household tasks**)
اول حق للمريض ان يتوقف دوره في الواجبات مثل شغل المنزل او وظيفته
2. Regarded as needing **care and unable to get better by his or her own decisions and will.**
يحتاج الى رعاية

Obligations

3. Patients must want **to get well** as quickly as possible.
يجب عليه ان يسعى للشفاء السريع
4. Should **seek professional medical advice** and co-operate with the doctor



Doctor: professional role, Expected to:

واجبات الطبيب



1. Apply a high degree of skill and knowledge to the problems of illness.

2. Act for welfare of patient and community rather than for own self-interest, desire for money, advancement, etc. يتعامل مع المجتمع ويفضل مصلحة المجتمع على المصلحة الشخصية

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) لا يدخل العواطف في العمل

4. Be guided by rules of professional practice



Rights of the Doctor: حقوق الطبيب

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

يجوز له الوصول للمعلومات وفحص جسم المريض بمقتضى حدود

يجوز له السؤال عن بعض الامور الخاصة التي تتعلق بالمرض

2. Granted considerable autonomy in professional practice

عند الطبيب حق الاستقلالية في اتخاذ القرار

3. Occupies position of authority in relation to the patient

له الصلاحيات في السلطة على العلاقة بينه وبين المريض



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