

MEDICAL ETHICS IN THE EASTERN THINKERS' WORKS

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Abstract: In this article, information about ethics and its types has been provided. In addition, answers to questions such as what medical ethics is and how it is taught have been given. The thoughts and observations of prominent Eastern scholars on medical ethics, including Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi, Alisher Navoi, Suhrawardi, and other scholars, are explored in the article. It is possible to read and learn many intriguing facts about medical ethics from the article.

Key words: Ethics, medical ethics, involuntary commitment, Hippocratic Oath, The Declaration of Helsinki.

Introduction :

Ethics is essentially a branch of philosophy that deals with moral principles, values, and concepts of what is right and wrong. It provides a framework for individuals and societies to make decisions about what is considered morally good or bad, just or unjust, ethical or unethical. Ethical considerations often revolve around questions such as: What is the right thing to do in a particular situation? , how should we treat others with respect and fairness? , what values should guide our actions and decisions? Ethics plays a crucial role in various aspects of life, including professions (like medicine, law, and business), personal relationships, societal norms, and public policy. It helps individuals and communities navigate complex moral dilemmas and make judgments about what is morally acceptable behavior. Ethical theories and frameworks, such as virtue ethics, deontological ethics, utilitarianism, and ethical relativism, provide guidance on how to approach ethical decision-making processes. These theories help us analyze ethical issues, understand different perspectives, and reach informed conclusions about what is morally right or wrong in a given context. In essence, ethics forms the foundation of

our moral compass, guiding us in making choices that align with our values, principles, and the well-being of others.

Methods: Analyzing the linguistic landscape of the medical literature, we used a qualitative approach to identify key language-related factors influencing the field. The study included a systematic review of medical journals, textbooks, and communications from health institutions. Emphasis was placed on medical ethics and the problems of doctor-patient relations in it, and books on medical ethics and articles on patient care were studied. In addition, the dynamics of doctor-patient communication is a very important intersection where language becomes a therapeutic tool. Effective communication is not just a channel for communicating diagnosis and treatment plans; it is the basis for building. Medical ethics is an integral part of morality. Bioethics engages with the future, where individuals, animals, and plants with all aspects of life come together. Everyone benefits from these conversations. Verbal (direct conversation) and nonverbal (various signals) forms of communication make up the types of dialogue. Healthcare professionals also benefit from these forms of communication. Medical ethics specifically outlines moral norms between healthcare providers and patients (including the patient's calls and psychological changes during treatment processes). Deontology defines the principle that the duty of a healthcare provider in front of a patient or a person receiving care. Medical ethics developed over years, focus on supporting health workers in ethical matters and advancing humanity in the medical field. Communication with patients involves observations, diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring emotional and psychological changes after treatment, which are crucial. The nuances of interactions between individuals, healthcare providers, and patients are significant in the realm of medical ethics.

Medical ethics, a branch of ethics within philosophy, focuses on applied ethics, examining the ethical practices in medicine and related scientific research. It is guided by a core set of values—respect for autonomy, nonmaleficence, benevolence, and justice—that serve as reference points for healthcare professionals

in navigating complex or conflicting situations. These principles enable healthcare practitioners and families to collaborate on treatment plans with a shared objective. While these values are equally important and intertwined in medical ethics, conflicts may prompt the need for prioritization to ensure the application of sound ethical judgment in critical medical scenarios. Medical ethics plays a critical role in decisions concerning involuntary treatment and commitment. Eastern philosophical traditions, originating from diverse Asian cultures like Chinese, Indian, Persian, and Arabic, offer profound insights into medical ethics. Here are key Eastern thinkers and their views on medical ethics:

Ibn Sina (Avicenna): A Persian scholar, Ibn Sina made significant contributions to both medicine and philosophy. He emphasized compassion, justice, and patient autonomy as essential ethical principles in medicine, stressing the physician's duty to prioritize patients' well-being.

Confucius: An esteemed Chinese philosopher, Confucius promoted moral values like benevolence, righteousness, and propriety. His ethical teachings centered on harmony, duty, and respect, offering valuable guidance for medical practices to ensure patient care and societal harmony.

Alisher Navoi: An influential Persian poet and intellectual, Alisher Navoi's works are imbued with ethical principles emphasizing compassion, empathy, and justice. His writings contain moral lessons that can be applied to medical ethics, highlighting the importance of empathy and fairness in healthcare.

Ibn Rushd (Averroes): An Arab philosopher and polymath, Ibn Rushd's ethical and philosophical contributions have impacted medical ethics. His emphasis on reason and the fusion of philosophy with scientific knowledge presents a distinct outlook on ethical decision-making in healthcare.

Bhagavad Gita: An ancient Indian scripture, the Bhagavad Gita delves into ethical dilemmas and moral duties. Concepts such as duty (dharma), selflessness, and devotion within its teachings offer profound insights for ethical conduct and decision-making in the realm of medical practice.

Exploring the perspectives of these Eastern luminaries can enhance conversations around medical ethics, providing diverse wisdom and ethical frameworks to assist healthcare professionals in addressing intricate moral challenges and making ethically sound decisions in the field of medicine. Medicine exists as a public trust in the hope that the profession will regulate itself. Today, medical ethics is taught as a discipline in universities to avoid and prevent all harmful errors, bioethical principles require clinicians and health care organizations to demonstrate transparency, compassion, and accountability, and requires actively meeting the patient's needs. These steps will not only increase trust in the health care system, but also help improve it.

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