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## ‘Patient and Doctor Responsibilities’

### Patient responsibilities:

- 1- Communicate openly. Patients should tell doctors frankly about their present illness, past medical history and other relevant information.
- 2- Participate in decisions about the diagnostic and treatment recommendations and accept consequences.
- 3- Show respect and consideration to the rights of other patients and medical personnel’s
- 4- Patients should not ask medical personnel’s to provide false medical information, to issue false receipts, sick leave certificates or medical reports.
- 5- Patients have the responsibility to pay the reasonable fee charged by relevant doctors or medical institutes.
- 6- Comply with the agreed upon treatment program or procedures

### Doctor responsibilities:

- 1- Diagnostic responsibility: he is responsible for what went wrong as a result of neglecting the results of radiological examination or various laboratory tests.

- 2- Intervention responsibility: On the results of inadequate monitoring of a patient and on the results of unnecessary intervention and patient's consent in surgical intervention.
- 3- Treatment responsibility: The treatment should be based on the established diagnosis, and the doctor must know all the facts about the drug he is prescribing.
- 4- Counseling responsibility: neglecting the necessary counsel in a timely manner and sending the patient to the hospital and emergency room at the right time.
- 5- Responsibility in warning of the seriousness of the disease and its consequences.
- 6- Practice limits: GP doctor has the right to general practice in a wide range to compel him at the same time not to exceed the limits of his ability to practice a special skill not in his field.
- 7- The doctor's responsibility to continue to be aware of what is emerging in his field of work:
- 8- Graduation from the Faculty of Medicine is the end of the beginning of medical studies, so the doctor should continue studying, learning and learning in order to provide his patient with medical care.

## ‘Doctor rights’

### Doctor rights

- 1- Interventions, asked by the patients, who are not morally accepted by the doctors, should be refused e.g unnecessary tests, perform unnecessary procedures (abortion for non-medical reason), or prescribe unnecessary drugs (for relatives) which are asked by the patients.
- 2- Autonomy is not only the privilege of the patient. It is universally agreed that the physician’s autonomy, too, must be respected. The community provides a means of scientific training and rehabilitation, and systems that ensure the development of ensuring the quality of health institutions and performance in accordance with international standards generally accepted.
- 3- A physician may refuse a patient’s request for a therapy that has no scientific or rational basis, especially if it may be harmful to the patient.
- 4- A physician may refuse to implement to a patient’s decision for a certain treatment if it conflicts with the physician’s conscience, for whatever reason. In such situations, the physician has the right not to treat the patient and to transfer such care to another physician.

- 5- the physician should be respected by the patient and his relatives.
- 6- Financial compensation for the effort and the skills should be fair
- 7- He might refuse phone consultations.
- 8- He must refuse writing illegal certificates or prescribing drugs for relatives.
- 9- It's of doctor's right to have the opportunities for continuing medical education and training, through conferences, seminars and scientific meetings, libraries, scholarships and courses refine information, skills and others.
- 10-To be treated as he deserves respect and appreciation, and to provide him with all civil rights enjoyed by other natural persons, with legal protection to him.

### Patient's right

every patient has the right as a citizen to health and health care services. The rights of the patient in the context of health care are described as patient's right. These rights are derived from human rights and emphasize the importance of standard care, respect for patient autonomy, consent, and confidentiality.