

DOES THE DOCTOR HAVE THE RIGHT TO MAKE A MISTAKE? CONCEPT OF IATROGENIC

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The profession of a doctor has always been relevant at all times, because doctors take care of others, save the victims and help recover from serious injuries and illnesses, facilitating the path to recovery. They, like rescue angels, are always fighting for every life, trying for their patient, so that he lives a little more of his time. Without medicine, the average life expectancy would be 2-3 times less, and people would die in agony. As the Anton Pavlovich Chekhov said, the profession of a doctor is a feat that requires selflessness, purity of soul and purity of thoughts.



Working as a doctor is hard physically and mentally. For some reason, many people consider that doctors are the healthiest ones. However, hard work leaves a serious imprint on doctors. Occupational deformation, chronic fatigue, depression appear. Doctors often suffer from emotional burnout: they become indifferent and irritable, lose their enthusiasm for work, begin to have a negative attitude towards patients and colleagues, exhaust themselves with thoughts of insufficient professionalism. In order to get to the patient and just listen to his breathing and heartbeat, they learn a lot of information from different sources. In order to cure their future patients who have not even seen, they sacrifice their health, vision, and energy. Future doctors need to be aware of such risks and be prepared to deal with them. The doctor is constantly dealing with the death and suffering of others.

Therefore, an emotionally immature person in such a profession will not be easy. Betweenwhiles such kind of factors lead to commission of medical errors, which in many cases results to a deterioration in the condition of patients and even death. Hence, the doctors without any doubt have no right to make a mistake, since human life stands next to it, which is the highest level of biological organization and common values.

In medical literature, medical error is the action of a doctor, which is based on the imperfection of modern medical science, objective working conditions, insufficient qualifications or inability to use existing knowledge. This definition, which has been used most frequently over the past decades, can be attributed to another word: inaction.



Concept of Iatrogenic. The German psychiatrist Oswald Bumke introduced the concept of «iatrogenic» in his work "The Doctor as the Cause of Mental Disorders" in 1925. Iatrogenic (from Greek *ιατρός* "doctor" + *γενεά* "birth") is a change in the health of patients for the worse, caused by a careless action or word of a doctor, any new side disease, complications of the underlying disease, a deterioration in the physical or emotional state of a person caused by erroneous or inadequate actions of medical personnel.

Among the iatrogenic factors are:

Risks associated with therapeutic exposure:

Adverse (side) effects of prescribed drugs;

Excessive prescribing of drugs (for example, leading to antibiotic resistance);

Unwanted drug interactions;

Risks associated with surgical interventions:

Medical errors;

Painful diagnostic methods;

Hospital infections;



Incorrect fulfillment of prescriptions, due, for example, to illegible handwriting of a doctor or typos;

Negligence;

Underestimation or lack of information, inadequate equipment, procedures, techniques and methods.

There are several types of Iatrogenic:

Prognostic - the doctor makes a too pessimistic forecast, which intimidates the patient.

Diagnostic - the person became worse from the diagnosis he heard.

Manipulation (somatic) - an unfavorable effect on the patient during his examination due to medical or nursing manipulations that worsen his condition.

Iatropharmacogenic - deterioration of the patient's condition due to improper drug exposure or when an allergic response begins after it.

Infectious - detection of infections in the patient's body after improper aseptic exposure of medical personnel.

Sestrogeny (surrogacy) - mental disorders arising from careless words or actions of nursing staff.

Silent iatrogenia - provoked by doctor's inaction and ignoring.

Laboratory iatrogenic - when the doctor does not want to answer questions and explain the test results in detail

Egrotogenia is a disease caused by verbal actions on the part of another patient or his neighbor.

Egogenia - a disease caused by a disorder of the patient himself (psychic self-eating).

Iatropathy - the negative consequences of incorrect actions or doctor's prescriptions for the patient, as well as the unreasonable use of instrumental laboratory tests and treatment to the detriment of the patient's health.

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