



The Doctor as the Cause of the Disease

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Abstract: This article is devoted to iatrogenic disease, i.e., the disease caused by a doctor's carelessness, incompetence, lack of culture, incompetence, and error, and the causes of iatrogenic diseases are analyzed in it. This issue is based on the practical work and writings of N.I. Pirogov.

Keywords: medicine, iatrogenic, error, disease, patient, psyche, depression, harm.

Iatrogenic diseases are diseases caused by the influence of the inappropriate words or actions of the doctor on the patient's psyche. The term iatrogenic diseases (from the Greek -iatros - doctor + gennao - means to injure, i.e. - "disease caused by a doctor's error") was named iatrogeny in 1970 after the definition of 10 classifications of global diseases.

Iatrogeny is an unpleasant complication that remains during the diagnosis, treatment, treatment and counseling of diseases due to the doctor's incompetence, lack of culture, incompetence, mistakes, and it limits the function and behavior of the patient's body. Sometimes it is a complication that causes disability and even death of patients [1].

In addition to the patient's illness, as a result of the doctor's indifference to the patient's health, incorrect communication, wrongly recommending or not knowing the dosage of medicines, treatment based on the wrong diagnosis, wrongly performing injections or operations, in addition to the patient's illness, the doctor has some kind of mental depression (depression) or some somatic or the cause of the occurrence of an infectious disease is called iatrogenic.

It is known from the history of medicine that such diseases were identified long ago. However, the term "iatrogeny" was coined in 1925 by the German psychologist O. Bumke became widely used after the publication of *"The Doctor as a Cause of Mental Disorder"*. Currently, iatrogenic means all diseases and pathological processes that occur as a result of medical actions carried out for preventive, diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. Iatrogenic diseases can be caused by incorrect and unreasonable, as well as by the correct actions of the doctor.

Most capricious, obsessive, overly impressionable and weak-minded people suffer from this disease. In some cases, the patient accepts the doctor's conclusion with great concern; A doctor's suggestion to a healthy person that he has a serious, dangerous (for example, a tumor) or a serious (skin-genital, gynecological) disease can also cause iatrogenic diseases.

In recent years, a significant increase in the number of deaths related to iatrogenic diseases is partly due to the development of new drugs, the widespread implementation of diagnostic and therapeutic manipulations.

Iatrogenicity can be caused by::

1. Incivility in the behavior of doctors and other medical personnel.
2. Insufficient sense of responsibility and professional duty.

3. Evaluation based on the value of instrumental and laboratory research instead of actual medical acquaintance with the patient.
4. Poor professional training.
5. Unreasonable self-confidence, unwillingness to admit one's mistakes.
6. Ignoring the organization of patient care, neglecting the supervision of nurses.
7. Failure to examine patients on time.
8. Unreasonable conduct of active diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.
9. Violation of the rules of antiseptics and anti-epidemic regime.
10. Passivity, avoidance of necessary active actions.

Among the doctors, N.I. Pirogov was the first, Professor I. in Derpte. In Moer's clinic, he published "Annals of the Department of Surgery of the Derpte University Clinic". In this work, he openly talked about the mistakes in his medical work and surprised all his colleagues. Later, Pirogov wrote: *"From the very beginning of my medical career, I had the rule that I should not hide my mistakes or failures I did and proved it by publishing all my mistakes. Now I have a clear conscience"* [3]. Through his publication, Pirogov spoke about the fact that even a doctor has the right to make a mistake and cannot hide it. *"I ... by admitting and evaluating my mistakes, I want to warn young doctors against repeating them ... only in this way can I compensate for the lack of experience and awaken in my listeners a love of truth"* [3].

A doctor must feel a constant high moral responsibility for every life entrusted to him. The courage of the doctor - he should not forget that the health and life of the patient can be the result of medical errors.

Medical errors can concern both the doctor himself and his colleague. What should a doctor do if faced with such a situation? After seeing the error of a colleague, the doctor should try to meet with him, discuss all the circumstances of the error, ways to correct it, but never let the patient know about this situation. The patient's trust should be earned not by criticizing a colleague, but by high professional skills, because it is inevitable that a certain behavior will cause additional suffering to the patient.

"I enter any house only for the benefit of the patients, whether the patient is a woman or a man, a slave or a free person, I do not take anything from him" [4]. wrote Hippocrates. The practical attitude of the doctor towards the patient aimed at caring, helping, and supporting is the main feature of the doctor's ethics.

In 1854, N.I. Pirogov's article "About difficulties in recognizing surgical diseases and happiness in surgery" was published in "Military Medical Journal". He also devoted this work to the analysis of his medical mistakes. He wrote that the mistakes in his practice were that he tried to help as many patients as possible quickly, which led to an increase in the number of deaths. Pirogov blamed himself for the fact that the conducted operations were not scientifically and ethically considered and analyzed. This approach became the basis for the modern understanding of subjective medical errors. In the concept of "medical error" Pirogov gave a specific moral meaning. He believed that *"the ability to admit one's mistakes is a matter of conscience, it is a law of the divine nature of man"* [3].

In the last 40-50 years, the risk of iatrogenic diseases in medical practice has increased several times. This is related to the introduction of high technologies into the practice of medicine, the development of transplantology, reproductive technologies. Now the doctor has received an unprecedented opportunity to interfere too much with human nature, and the risk of harming the patient has increased accordingly. The veil between the two basic principles of medicine, "do no harm" and "proactively intervene and achieve good" has become very thin. B.E. Votchal called this issue *"a narrow line between the overly cautious and the recklessly courageous"* [5].

Judging from the words of O. Bismarck, "*Only fools learn from their mistakes, smart people prefer to learn from other people's mistakes*" [6] it is necessary to analyze iatrogeny in depth and study it according to the requirements of the time.

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