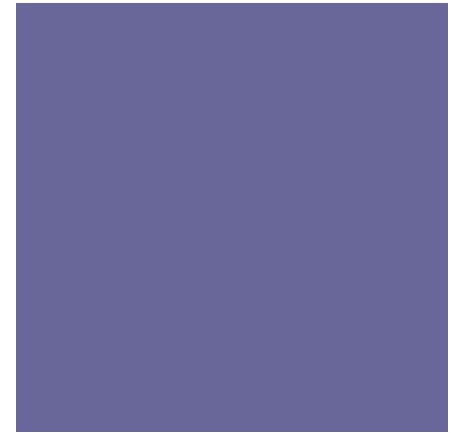


Good Morning



Have a Nice Day



D Y PATIL DENTAL SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY

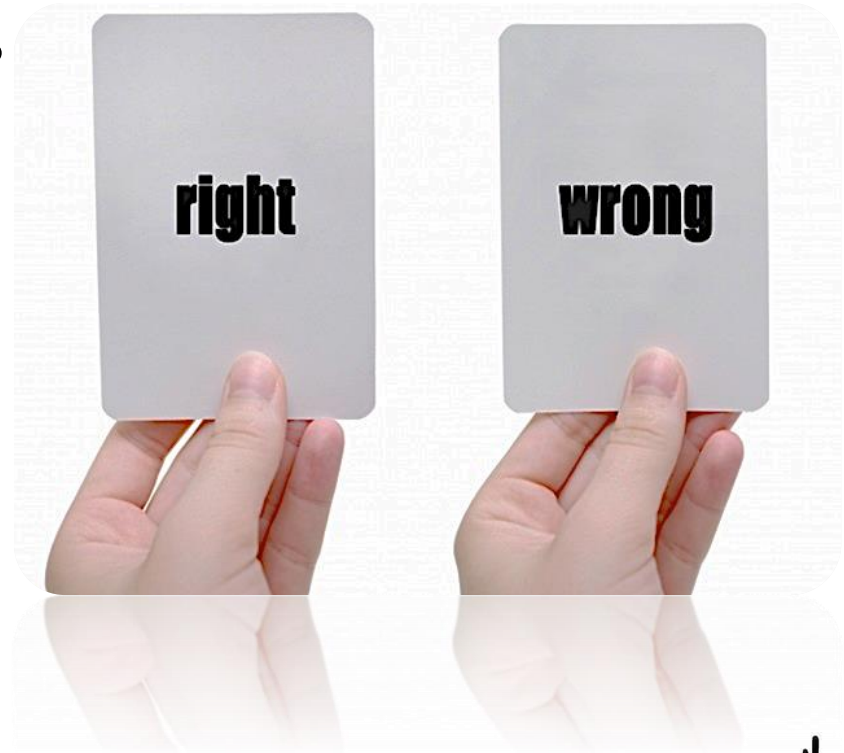
Introduction

- “Ethos” [Greek]: custom or character
- One of the characteristics of a profession is adherence to a code of ethics.
- The special status that society confers on the professionals requires them to behave in an ethical manner.
- Branch of philosophy which deals with the evaluation of human conduct & with the standards of judging whether the actions are right or wrong.



Dental Ethics

- The study of moral values as they apply to dentistry
- They are the moral duties & obligations of the dentist towards his patients, professional colleagues & society

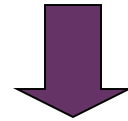


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Dentist Act – Section 17A



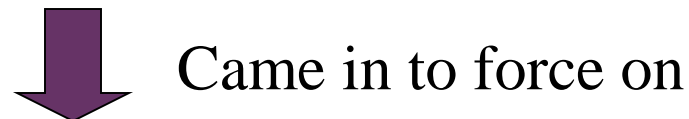
DCI to prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette.



DCI framed code of ethics in 1975



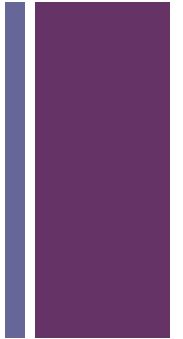
Dentists (Code of ethics) Regulations 1976



August 1976

+ Why code of dental ethics

- Dignity and honour of the dental profession may be upheld
- Advancement of dental science promoted
- Members of dental association may understand clearly their duties and obligations to the dental profession, to their patients and to the community at large.
 - Indian dental association – constitution, bylaws and codes of ethics, 1988



+ Major Ethical Principles

To do no harm

- **(Non-maleficence)**

To do good

- **(Beneficence)**

Respect for persons

- **(Patient Autonomy & Informed Consent)**

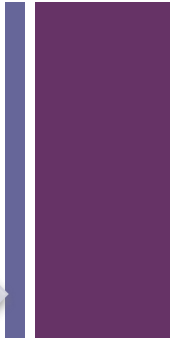
Justice

- **(Fairness)**

Veracity

- **(Truthfulness)**

Confidentiality

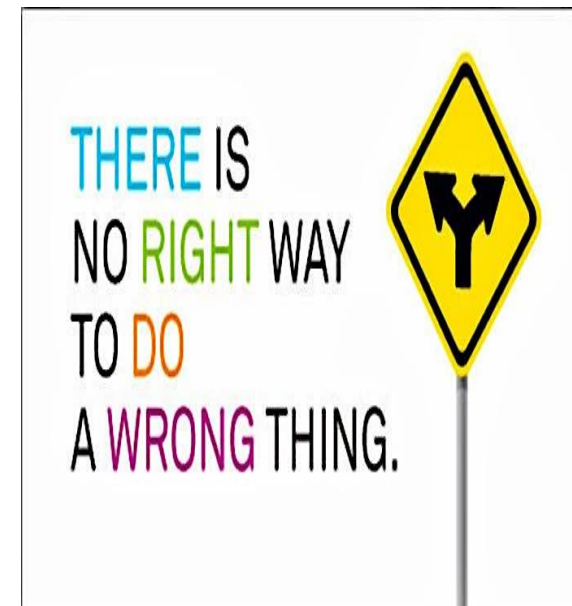
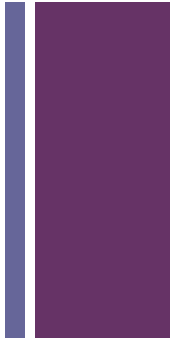


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Non – maleficence

To do no harm

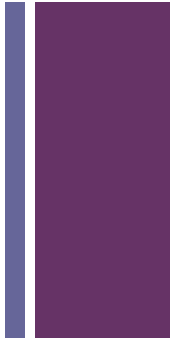
- Cornerstone of Hippocratic oath (Above all, do no harm)
- Foundation of social morality
- Breach: Iatrogenic disease, Treating without sterilization, Overhanging restorations





Beneficence

To do good



- The principle of enhancing welfare.
- Weigh the consequences of treatment VS No treatment
- Weigh the consequences of treatment VS No treatment
- Act in the best interest of the patient:
Avoid unnecessary trauma to teeth
- Maximize possible benefits and minimize possible harms.



+

Respect for persons

- Patient has full right to decide to refuse or accept treatment
- It includes:
 - ❖ Patient Autonomy
 - ❖ Informed Consent



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Patient Autonomy

- Includes notions of self-governance / self-ruling, liberty rights and privacy.
- Dictates that health care professionals respect the patients' right to make decisions concerning the treatment plan.
- Professionals have a duty to treat the patient according to the patient's needs, within the limits of accepted treatment and to respect the patient's rights to self-determination and confidentiality.
- Breach: Paternalism



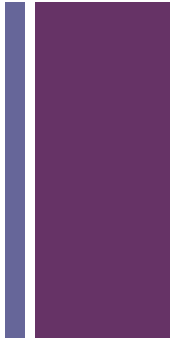


Informed Consent

Informed consent is

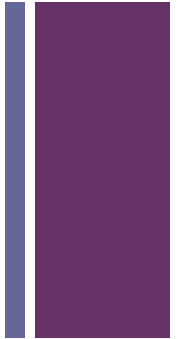
“The process of providing the patient or, in the case of a minor or incompetent adult, the custodial parent or legal guardian with relevant information regarding diagnosis and treatment needs so that an educated decision regarding treatment can be made by the patient or custodial parent or legal guardian.”

- Fundamental principle underlying ethical practice





Informed Consent



■ Consent should be:

- Voluntary
- Legally competent
- Informed
- Comprehensive

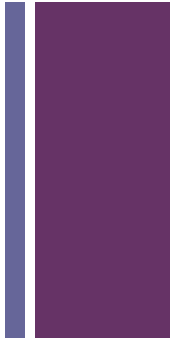
■ Contents of Informed Consent:

- Diagnosis
- Nature & Purpose of Treatment
- Risks & Outcomes
- Alternatives
- Prognosis if treatment is refused
- Prognosis with treatment





Informed Consent



Who can give consent?

According to Sec. 11 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 - a competent person of sound mind who has attained the age of majority of 18 years can legally enter into a contract and can give consent for treatment.

■ When is consent invalid?

■ (IPC 1860, Sec 90)

- Consent given under fear, fraud or misrepresentation of facts
- Persons under the influence of alcohol
- By a person who is ignorant of the connotations of the consent
- A person who is under 12 years of age



+

Justice



- **Fairness**
- **Equality in Treatment:** Treat without prejudice
- An injustice occurs when some benefit to which a person is entitled is denied without good reason or when some burden is imposed unduly.
- 3 closely related ideas:
 - Treating people fairly
 - Giving people what they deserve
 - Giving people that to which they are entitled
- **Violation of Justice:** Discrimination between patients based on SES, caste, creed, etc.



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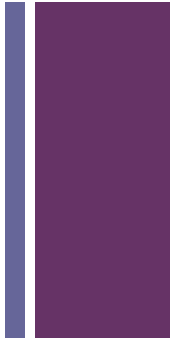
Veracity

- Truthfulness
- Bedrock of trusting doctor-patient relationship
- The patient doctor relationship is based on trust. Lying shows disrespect to the patient and threatens relationship.
- Violation of Veracity: Treating the patient with placebo, Hiding treatment failures



+

Confidentiality



- A health care professional must hold in strict confidence all information gained regarding a patient in the course of treatment.
- Maintain Professional secrecy
- Patients have the right to expect that all communications and records pertaining to their care will be treated as a confidential.
- Breach of confidentiality: Disclosing patient information without consent.



Ethical rules for dentists (prescribed by the DCI)

- I. **The duties and obligations of dentist towards the patients:**
 1. Every dentist should be courteous, sympathetic, friendly and helpful.
 2. He should observe punctuality in fulfilling his appointments.
 3. He should establish a well merited reputation for ability and fidelity.

Ethical rules for dentists (prescribed by the DCI)

4. The welfare of the patient should be conserved to the utmost of practitioners ability.
5. Dentists should not permit considerations of religion, nationality, race, party politics or social standing to intervene between his duties and his patients.
6. Information of the personal nature which may be learned about or directly from a patient in the course of dental practice should be kept in the utmost confidence. It is also the obligation of the dentist to see that his auxiliary staff observed this rule.

Ethical rules for dentists (prescribed by the DCI)

II. Duties of dentists towards one another:

1. Every dentist should cherish a proper pride in his /her colleagues and should not disparage them either by act or word.
2. When the dentist is entrusted with the care of the patient of another, during sickness or absence, mutual arrangements should be made regarding remuneration.

Ethical rules for dentists (prescribed by the DCI)

3. A dentist called upon on any emergency to treat the patient of another dentist, should, when the emergency is provided for, retire in favor of the regular dentist but shall be entitled to charge the patient for his service.
4. If a dentist is consulted by patient of another dentist and the former finds that the patient is suffering from a previous faulty treatment it is his duty to institute correct treatment at once with as little comments as possible and in such manner as to avoid reflection on his predecessor.

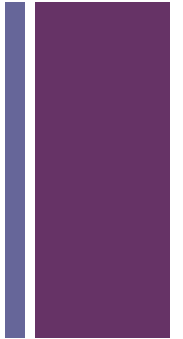
Ethical rules for dentists (prescribed by the DCI)

III. Duties of dentist to the public:

Police and Law courts –

1. A dentist is not bound to disclose professional secrets unless called upon by the magistrate or judge to do so.
2. Knowledge of the patient gained in the course of examination and treatment is privileged and should not be disclosed without the consent of the patient or order from the presiding judge in a court of law.

+ Some unethical practices

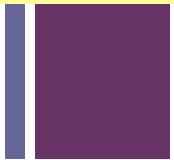


1. Practice by unregistered persons employed by the dentist.
2. Dentist signed under his name and authority issuing any certificate which is untrue, misleading or improper.
3. Dentist advertising whether directly, or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining patients or promoting his own professional advantage.
4. Use of bogus diplomas etc,.
5. Allowing commission.

NUREMBERG CODE

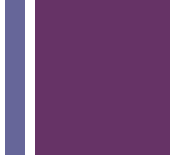
- The second world war (1939 – 45) in its aftermath, gave rise to an intense concern about the use of human subjects for medical research as revealed by the shocking details of the trial of German medical practitioners accused of conducting experiments on human subjects without their consent and exposing them to grave risk of death or permanent impairment of their faculties.
- Thus the first International Statement on the ethics of medical research using human subjects namely the Nuremberg code was formulated in 1947 ,which emphasized consent and voluntariness.

HELSINKI DECLARATION



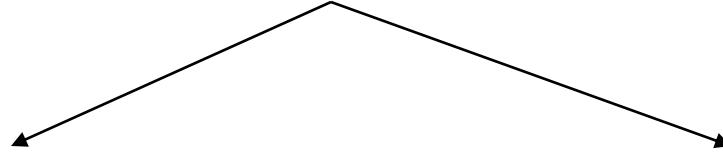
Based on the preliminary efforts of the Council for International Organization of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) in 1964 at Helsinki, the World Medical Association formulated general principles on use of human subjects in medical research in addition to specific guidelines for biomedical research, known as the Helsinki Declaration which was revised from time to time.

International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research



CIOMS brought out the 'International Guidelines for Ethical Review in Epidemiological Studies' in 1991 and 'International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research involving Human Subjects' in 1993.

RIGHTS IN HEALTH CARE



NEGATIVE RIGHTS

1. Right not to be killed
'right to life'
2. Right not to have
bodily injury or pain
inflicted on one's self
3. Right not to be
deceived by others
4. Right not to have
confidences revealed
to others

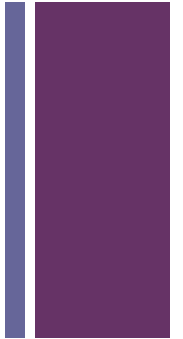
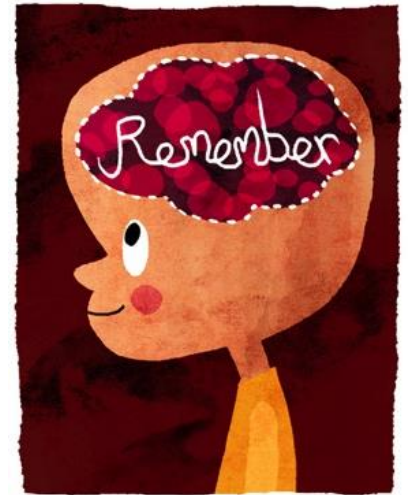
POSITIVE RIGHTS

1. Right to be aided in times
of need
2. Right to have authority
on how decisions are
taken and on how one
will be treated
3. Right to be respected as a
person



Conclusion

- Ethics are the guidelines in distinguishing right from the wrong and to strengthen our character
- Professions exist only at the pleasure of society; If professions fail to promote the good of society, they'll cease to exist because society can regulate & thus limit, the autonomy of profession at will.
- Principles of ethics cannot be forced on anyone. They should be self-cultivated and voluntarily accepted.



A silhouette of a person climbing a dark rock face on the left side of the image. The background is a sunset over the ocean, with a bright sun low on the horizon, creating a gradient of orange and yellow in the sky. The overall scene is inspirational and motivational.

*It is possible to fail in many ways...while to succeed
is possible only in one way.*

Aristotle (384BC-322BC)

THANK YOU