

**DEONTOLOGY AND MEDICAL ETHICS IN THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A
DENTIST**

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The abstract: The article is devoted to the issues of ethics and deontology, which remain relevant for modern medicine and dentistry. The basic concepts of medical duty were formed in ancient times. Currently, the needs of practical healthcare raise new questions and create complex moral and ethical problems that have arisen in connection with organ transplantation, cloning, the expansion of the field of clinical experiments, and the development of medical genetics. All this requires a certain ethical orientation from the doctor, corresponding to new tasks and opportunities.

Keywords: deontology, medical ethics, moral and ethical problems of medicine.

The profession of a doctor is a special profession that requires timely diagnosis and the appointment of necessary treatment. But beyond that, the relationship between the doctor and the patient – tact, love for the person, and often dedication - plays a huge role in successful treatment. The issues of deontology in the practice of dentistry are becoming particularly relevant nowadays, due to the restructuring of not only healthcare, but also higher medical education.

Medical terminology is the science of practical healing (Greek: deon – long, logos – word, science), which develops rules for the time spent at an appointment with a moralist doctor. Currently, the professional behavior of medical professionals of all specialties, including dentists, is an integral part of treatment. Thanks to the cooperation with the doctor, the patient takes an active position, takes responsibility for his health and participates in recovery. The inextricable complex of manual and communication skills determines the professionalism of the doctor, forms a solid basis for the patient's trust in him.

Thus, medical deontology is the unification of ethical norms and principles of behavior of medical professionals in the performance of their professional duties.

Medical ethics includes:

- 1) general issues of doctor's behavior;
- 2) the moral rules governing the relationship in the medical team;
- 3) the relationship between the doctor and the patient in the specific conditions of the specialty.

Among dentists, their general medical training, knowledge of modern methods of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation, compliance with the rules of internal and external culture of behavior are directly related to the fulfillment of professional duty, these components formalize medical etiquette. The rules of internal culture are developed in the family and school. The rules of external culture include: the form of greeting and the ability to behave among colleagues and patients, the ability to conduct a conversation according to the environment and conditions, mutual politeness.

The following important requirements are presented to the staff at the dental clinic:

- 1) keeping in shape – a clean, pressed robe;
- 2) replacement low-heeled shoes;
- 3) neat hairstyle;
- 4) the use of personal protective equipment when receiving patients – glasses, gloves, masks.

The appearance of a dentist should reflect inner composure. The medical "uniform" does not need to be decorated. The neatness of the doctor is always associated in the patient's mind with his good professional training. According to the patient, a careful doctor can treat well. Ethical problems in dentistry can be divided into two types: moral and ethical and professional. The moral and ethical sphere of a dentist depends on his moral character, which is formed on the basis of upbringing in a family and school. Dental ethics is considered a part of medical ethics, which acts as a branch of bioethics (from the Greek in bios – life and ethikos – ethics, morality) – it is the science of the moral side of life. The field of bioethical regulation in dentistry is:

- 1) Doctor-patient relationship;
- 2) relationships within the professional group of dentists;
- 3) the relationship of dentists with other groups of medical specialists;
- 4) Ownership and profit relations in dental practice;
- 5) attitudes towards new scientific achievements and criteria for their use in dental practice;
- 6) market relations of medicines used in dental practice;
- 7) aesthetic standards of dental care;
- 8) Dentists' attitude to social and natural factors affecting the health of their patients;
- 9) principles of isolation of this professional group in society;
- 10) attitude towards the authorities and the laws in force in this society;
- 11) relationships within the professional group of medical professionals in dental practice;
- 12) the moral status of the patient in relation to his health and the recommendations of the doctor.

Every patient has the right to personal privacy, and the doctor is obliged to maintain medical confidentiality. The Hippocratic oath of medical secrecy says: "Whatever I see or hear about human life that should never be disclosed, I will keep silent about it, considering such things to be a secret." Sometimes the patient and the doctor have strained relations, which is usually associated with unsatisfactory treatment results, individual characteristics of the doctor and the patient. The main role in the positive solution of psychological aspects in the doctor's work is played by high professionalism, great skill in dealing with patients, and high self-esteem. In order to solve these difficult tasks, every doctor must be endowed with a number of properties and qualities that distinguish him from other people: broad education, deep knowledge of his specialty, intelligence, personal charm and truthfulness of the doctor.

Providing medical dental services is a complex activity that requires a lot of knowledge and skills. As in any other specialty, mistakes are possible in dentistry. Their occurrence is associated with the effect of various human factors on the doctor, such as fatigue, mistakes made by other people, lack of time, and others. Ethics requires the doctor to inform the patient about his mistakes if these mistakes affect the patient's health. A doctor must recognize and learn from his mistakes.

For a dentist, a patient is the most important person in his profession, a part of this profession. The patient does not depend on the doctor, the doctor depends on the patient. The patient is the goal of the work, not its hindrance. The patient is honored by coming to the doctor. The doctor is doing him a favor by serving him. The patient is not just a statistician, he is a man of blood and flesh with his own feelings and emotions. A dentist should do his job efficiently and responsibly, and not see it only as a profit.

Conclusions:

In modern conditions, the higher medical school faces the most important task of training doctors who possess not only the necessary professional competencies in their chosen specialty, but also a sufficient level of legal literacy, are able to effectively analyze and resolve ethical problems,

and are able to make effective management decisions to ensure high-quality medical care for the population.

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