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FEATURES AND RULES OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL

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Abstract: The scientific article describes the need for the formation and development of professional ethics in a scientific article, which provides philosophical definitions for the concepts of morality, professionalism, and medical personnel. There are also comments about the place of morality in human development, the existence of the laws of the existence of the rights of the validity and development of medical personnel and the professional ethics of medical personnel.

Keywords: human health, medicine, ethics, professional medicine, professional ethics, professional ethics.

Professional ethics is the treatment of patients, medical care, providing them and the introduction of a healthy lifestyle in society - laws on ethics based on the norms of material and spiritual values.

Professional ethics is formed and developed on the basis of specific rules. The main provisions of the ethics of medical personnel are developing in the spiritual minds of society, which ensure human health, heal the body and serve as an obstruction.

The system of such rules includes:

- The first rule does not harm the health of this person, which means that if you cannot heal, does not harm. So, the treatment of the patient requires knowledge and experience from any doctor. That is why Alisher Navai spoke of the healers, saying that without preparation and without experience, the healer can kill an innocent person [3]. It should be remembered here that a cold look at the doctor's official debt can cause great, irreparable harm to human health. Therefore, the doctor is obliged to take into account all possible safety measures, acting reasonably in the treatment of the patient.

- The second rule is to do good to people, especially patients, referring to the patient with extreme kindness, so it is necessary to analyze the causes of his illness as quickly as possible and take measures to treat it. A person who is going to see a doctor because of a disease will certainly expect good from him. Measures, valuable tips, a doctor are useful for the patient. On the contrary, rudeness or greed in relation to the patient, hinting that the doctor is a soulless person, turn his profession into a "black spot in a white coat".

- The third rule is to respect the fact that the patient is an independent person, and in leaving the patient at the discretion of what treatment should be carried out after the correct diagnoses. According to this moral rule, the patient is informed about diagnostic and treatment methods, about the consequences that arise in him. If the patient agrees, he is treated on the basis of a diagnosis made to him. But this rule cannot be applied to young children, people with mental disorders, those who are recognized as incapable of communication by court decision, drug addicts, and carriers of all kinds of diseases dangerous to humans.

- The fourth rule is to be fair to the patient, which means to relate to everyone the same, regardless of language, religion, origin, social status, gender, age, etc. The essence of this rule is determined not by the genealogy of the patient for a doctor or the

position that he occupies in society, but by the degree of his disease, the way he needs medical care. Failure to comply with this rule leads to a violation of the principle of justice and the emergence of distrust of medical workers in society. It is a pity that in a market economy there are also unscrupulous doctors who violate such ethical rules. Punishment is inevitable for them.

- The fifth rule is openness, which means complete informing the patient about his disease. The solution to this issue depends on the moral and spiritual erudition of the doctor. If this issue is dealt with by a doctor with erudition, the patient's trust in the doctor is growing day by day; he strictly follows the doctor's recommendations, increasing his chances of rapid recovery, or rather, his passion for life increases and gives mental strength to rapid healing.

- The sixth rule is that the doctor keeps the disease secret, that is, does not disclose information about the degree of patient disease, intimate and family life. The solution to this issue is the citizen's appeal for medical care, clarifying the health status of the applicant, making a diagnosis of a cassation appeal and its further review; what kind of disease the patient has, its consequences, the results of surgical intervention, intensification measures, work on examining the patient; Information about the functional properties of the patient's body is expressed in non -disclosure of such conditions as physical defects, bad habits, mental nature, lack of psychotropic drugs. The oath of Hippocrates says: "I will not tell anyone about it if I saw or heard about anything that could not be revealed in the process of healing or in the life of people without it and is stored in secret" [4]. This rule is also reflected in the "Oath of the doctor of Uzbekistan". Violation of this rule is considered a crime, and the application of criminal punishment against a doctor who violated it is established in laws.

- The seventh rule is the patient's voluntary consent to the practice of treating doctors on the basis of the information on cassation, the essence of which is characterized by ensuring the respect of the patient's rights, an increase in confidence in the doctor, as well as protecting the legal behaviour of a doctor.

As a conclusion, it should be noted that the fact that doctors follow the above rules, on the one hand, leads to an increase in their professional skills, and on the other hand, it makes it clear to the doctor not to forget that medicine is not only a profession, but also a way of life . Thus, the moral and spiritual appearance of the doctor is determined:

- firstly, a healthy living person;
- secondly, not having harmful habits;
- thirdly, as a noble, kind person who, under any circumstances, can reach out a helping hand to the patient.

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