

의료윤리와 비뇨의학

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Balancing Competing Obligations

Beneficence (선행)

(무해성) Nonmaleficence

Practice of Urology

Autonomy (자율성)

(정당성)

Justice

Challenge of Bioethics

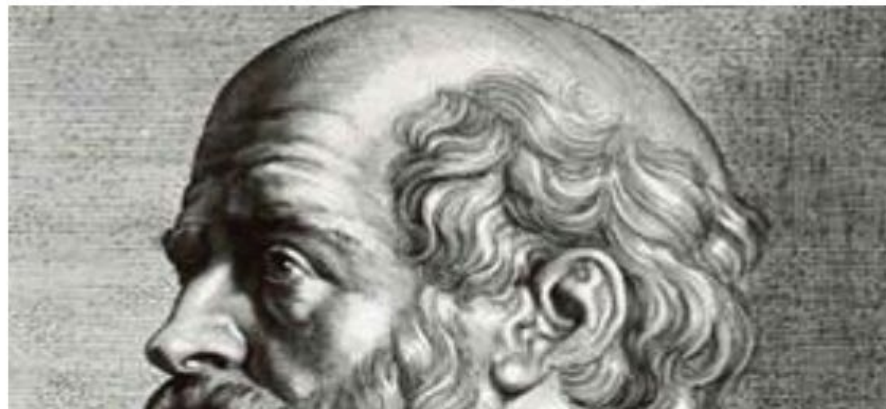
- Not usually a choice between “wrong and right” or “good and evil”
- Tension between competing goods:
 - Autonomy vs. Nonmaleficence
 - Beneficence vs. Justice

Urology Has A Special Place in Ethics

- Hippocrates
 - *The Oath*

**“I will not cut persons
laboring under the stone...”**

***We are the people
Hippocrates warned you
about.***



This particular line from the Hippocratic Oath expresses a commitment to not use surgery as the first option for treating patients with kidney stones or bladder stones. Instead, the physician pledges to defer to those who are more skilled and experienced in performing surgical procedures for these conditions.

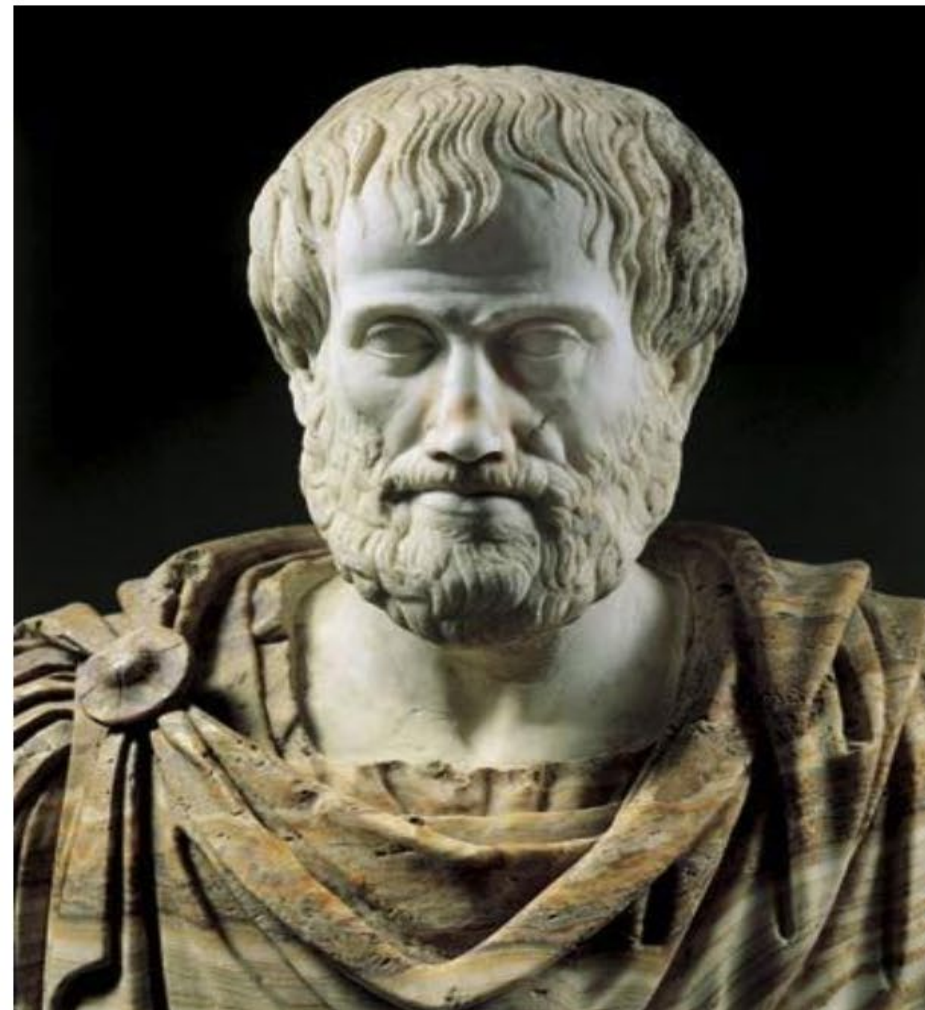
The line reflects a recognition of the risks and potential harm associated with surgery, and an emphasis on the physician's responsibility to prioritize the well-being of the patient above their own pride or ego. By committing to withdraw and seek help from more qualified individuals, the physician is acknowledging their limitations and the importance of working collaboratively with other healthcare professionals to provide the best possible care for their patients.

Urology Has A Special Place in Ethics

- Aristotle
 - *Nichomachean Ethics*

“Moral incontinence”

(doing the wrong thing while trying to achieve a good goal)



Professionalism, Profession and the Virtues of the Good Physician

Pellegrino. Mount Sinai Journal of Medicine 2002;69(6):378-84.

Profession and Professionalism

- Definition of Profession:
 - Special body of knowledge
 - Practice within ethical framework
 - Fulfill societal need
 - Social mandate to create standards for education and performance of its members
 - Self-regulation (AUA/ABU)

Freidson. Profession of Medicine: A study of the sociology of applied knowledge. University of Chicago Press. 1988.

Profession and Professionalism

- Special claim to “profession” requires:
 - Dedication to something other than self-interest
 - **Altruism** (애타주의)
 - “Professed” or publicly committed to the welfare of those who seek their help
 - **Trust** (신뢰)

Profession and Professionalism

- Virtues of the good physician:
 - Fidelity to trust
 - Benevolence (자애로움)
 - Intellectual honesty
 - Courage
 - Compassion
 - Truthfulness



Profession & Professionalism

- **Profession** : a paid occupation, especially one that involves prolonged training and a formal qualification.
- **Professionalism** : Professionalism does not mean wearing a suit or carrying a briefcase; rather, it means conducting oneself with responsibility, integrity, accountability, and excellence. It means communicating effectively and appropriately and always finding a way to be productive.
- **Professionalism** 자기의 직업과 그것을 위한 기능.전문 지식에 강한 자부심과 탐구심을 가지면서, 사회적 책임을 자각하는 일

Vanquishing Virtue: The Impact of Medical Education

- Medical education favors a commitment to:
- Values (전통적 가치)
 - Empathy, compassion, altruism
- Behaviors (행동방식)
 - Detachment, self-interest, objectivity
 - Hidden curriculum
- **Results in conflict within the trainee**



Virtue

Moral Incontinence

Vice

의료윤리가 우리의 현장과 마주치는.....

- 연구, 임상, 기초연구....
- 새로운 수술 및 술기 적용시..
- 새로운 치료 나 임상 검사등 시도...
- 수술 시 : 술기 습득, 양방수술, 수술재료, 전공의 지도...
- 치료 방법 이나 약물 선택시...

Food for thought: “Ethics in Urology”

Fri, 25 Nov 2011

Decisions about medical treatment always involve ethical issues since they must take into consideration the issues of the patient's age, medical history and his or her psycho-social background. The EAU guidelines provide clinical guidance for the 16,000 EAU members and countless urologists in virtually every corner of the earth. Clinical decision-taking is based on data derived from trials which are most often based on natural scientific principles. Unfortunately, the guidelines don't provide guidance on how

Medicine and thus, in many countries, Urology has made the transformation into a business, forcing physicians to think more and more in economic terms, with the result that an ever increasing number of physicians add the MBA to their MD's. With the advent of the internet, the patients for their part have become customers.

As a result, for the first time in history the implementation of a new technique (the Da Vinci robot) became market-driven and not on the basis of evidence-based medicine alone. Hospitals and physicians nowadays advertise their treatments and expertise on the internet, via Facebook and in Twitter. Flashy homepages lure patients with the promise of a cure. Like bees around a honey-pot, patients are highly attracted by lasers, protons and everything that looks like the latest development from the Star Trek crew.

Preventing Moral Incontinence

- We teach residents how to read MRI, interpret urodynamics, how to perform robotic surgery
- We need to teach them how to identify ethical issues and work through competing ethical obligations
- **Assessment of professionalism is part of resident milestones**

맺음말.....

- 직업 과 직업정신
- Professionalism (전문지식, 술기,,, + α)
- Ethics Keeper (전공의의 역할....)