



MEDICAL DEONTOLOGY IN DENTAL PRACTICE

Department of Faculty Dentistry, EMU University, Uzbekistan

Assistant of the Department Abduganiyev U.B.

Introduction

Medical deontology, in a broad sense, is the science of a physician's professional behavior, relationships, and actions. It encompasses not only ethical principles but also organizational aspects of medical practice, continuous professional development, and communication skills.

In modern healthcare, some practitioners may perceive patients primarily as sources of income, which can lead to ethically problematic interactions, especially in dental practice. Such situations highlight the importance of maintaining professional integrity and prioritizing patient welfare.

Main Part

Medical deontology is a broader concept than medical ethics, as it includes both moral principles and practical aspects of medical activity. It serves not only as a framework for proper professional conduct but also as a psychological tool influencing the patient's condition and the course of disease.

According to I.K. Kasinsky, medical ethics is an integral component of medical deontology and represents its core element. The physician must recognize the unity of the human organism, addressing both physical and psychological aspects of disease. As emphasized by André Maurois, the physician simultaneously treats both organic disorders and the emotional suffering that accompanies them.

The importance of patient-centered communication was also highlighted by G.A. Zakharyin, who stressed that accurate diagnosis is impossible without carefully listening to the patient. Establishing trust, empathy, and mutual understanding between doctor and patient is essential for effective diagnosis and treatment.

Spirituality, moral responsibility, and emotional intelligence are critical qualities of a physician. However, modern medicine sometimes produces technically



skilled professionals who lack empathy and fail to provide psychological support. This underscores the need for developing both professional competence and personal moral qualities during medical education.

Historical examples illustrate the impact of doctor–patient relationships on outcomes. The composer Frédéric Chopin, suffering from tuberculosis, reportedly deteriorated after the death of his trusted physician. In contrast, Claude Bernard showed rapid improvement following supportive communication from Louis Pasteur. These cases demonstrate the powerful influence of psychological factors, such as trust and hope, on recovery.

The physician must strive to preserve the patient’s hope, even in severe cases. A notable example is the care provided by Vladimir Dal to Alexander Pushkin, where emotional support played a significant role during the patient’s final days.

Discussion

The formation of a highly qualified and morally responsible dentist is a complex and continuous process. According to G. Tsaregorodtsev, a physician must develop in four dimensions: breadth (broad outlook), height (education and erudition), depth (self-education and moral development), and forward orientation (aspiration toward future progress).

Continuous professional education, combined with high ethical standards, distinguishes a true specialist from a mere practitioner. Modern advances in dentistry and medicine require lifelong learning and adaptation to new technologies and knowledge.

Conclusion

Fulfilling one’s duty to patients and society should be the primary purpose of a physician’s life. Contemporary challenges in medicine—such as organ transplantation, cloning, genetic engineering, and implantology—raise complex ethical questions that require continuous reassessment of professional values.

The integration of ethical principles, professional competence, and humanistic values is essential for ensuring high-quality medical care and maintaining trust in the medical profession.



REFERENCES

1. Zakson M.L., Kozlyuk V.I., Vozny F.F. *Deontology for Dentists*. Kyiv: Zdorovye, 1989.
2. Likhteynshtein E.I. *Remember the Patient*. Kyiv: Zdorovya, 2012.
3. Smolnyakov A.I., Fedorenko E.G. *Medical Ethics*. Kyiv: Zdorovye, 1982.
4. Mukhamedova Z.M. *Bioethics*. Textbook, 2021.
5. Shchepin O.P., Tsaregorodtsev G.I., Evrokhin V.G. *Medicine and Society*. Moscow: Meditsina, 1983.
6. Matveev V.F. *Fundamentals of Medical Psychology, Ethics and Deontology*. Moscow: Meditsina, 1989.
7. Grando A.A. *Medical Ethics and Deontology*. Moscow: Higher School, 1988.