

PROFESSIONALISM & ETHICS

IN MEDICAL EDUCATION



Study Skill Course

Medical Education Department

College of Medicine

(Some slides in this presentation are quoted from:
<http://slideplayer.com/slide/6644525/>)

OBJECTIVES

- Define Professionalism.
- Identify some professional & unprofessional behaviors.
- Recognize professionalism as an important part of the curriculum.

CONTENTS:

- What is professionalism?
- What are Unprofessional behaviors?
- How can we Implement it in the Curriculum?
- How can we Teach/learn it?
- How can we Assess it?



What does professionalism means to you?

- Take two minutes and write down your thoughts ... as a definition or description



- Think of some **Excellent Teachers** who Influenced your Learning.

Mention Some of Their Qualities and Attributes.



- Think of some **Excellent & Best Student** whom you thought that he was an ideal student and you would like to be like him .
- **Mention Some of his characters and Attributes.**

What is Professionalism?

- It is not easy to define a **profession**, but it is likely to have the following common elements:
 - It is a vocation that implies service to others.
 - It has distinctive knowledge and skills base which is kept up to date.
 - It determines its own standards (self-regulation).
 - It has particular ethical principles
 - Accountable to those served (e.g. patients) and the society.

Why Professionalism in Medical Curriculum?



“What in the past was largely implicit in Medical education must now be made explicit”

Accreditation Bodies:

- General Medical Council 1993
- AAMC Medical School Objectives Project (MSOP) 1999
- ACGME Outcomes Project 2000
- Can-MEDS 2000
- **Saudi MEDs Framework 2017**



Scientific approach to practice

Patient care

Research & scholarship

Professionalism

Communication & collaboration

Community oriented practice

Saudi MEDs

WHAT MEDICAL COLLEGES WANT?


- Proficiency
- Communication skills
- Interpersonal skills
- Confidence
- Critical thinking & problem solving skills
- Flexibility
- Self motivation
- Leadership
- Teamwork

What is Professionalism?



“A set of **values, behaviors,** and relationships that underpins **the trust** the public has in doctors”.

(Royal College of Physicians of London,
2005)



“Constituting those **attitudes** and **behaviors** that serve the interest of the patients above the physician self-interest and entails commitment to be responsive to the health needs of the community”

(American Board of Internal Medicine,
1999)

Professionalism Key Elements:

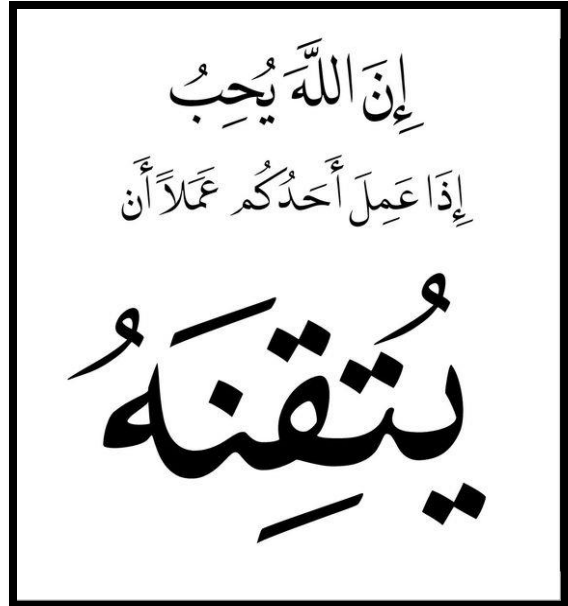
Six key elements:

- 1- Altruism
- 2- Accountability
- 3- Competence
- 4- Duty
- 5- Integrity and Honesty**
- 6- Respect for others



(Adapted from ABIM, 2001)

الطبيب المسلم يحثه إيمانه علي المهنيّة



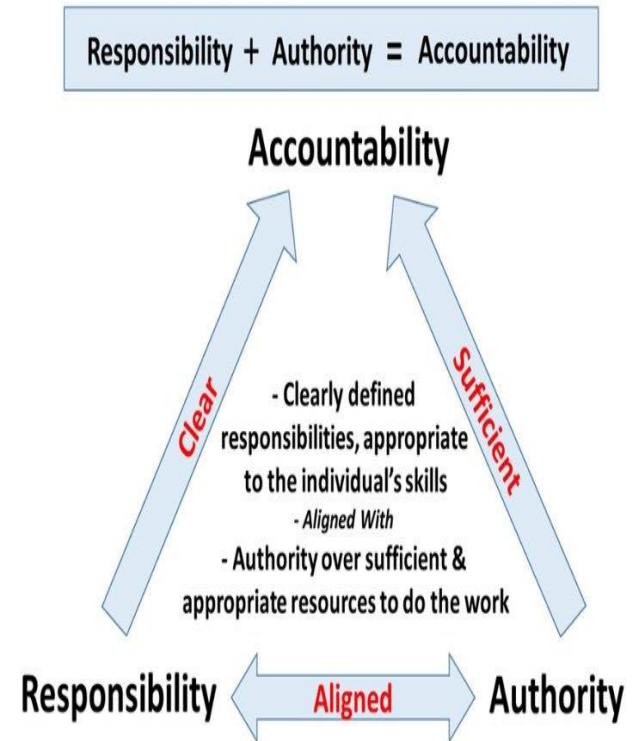
I. ALTRUISM

- “Unselfish regard for the welfare of others, placing the needs of the patient before one’s self interest”



II. Accountability

- “The acceptance to account for own activities and be responsible for them.
- A physician is accountable to individual patients, society and the profession.”



III. Competence

- “To master and keep current the knowledge and skills relevant to medical practice”



- “Most professionals need to make a commitment to lifelong learning”.

Professor Eraut.



IV. Duty

- “is the free acceptance of a commitment to service.”

**COMMITMENT MEANS
STAYING LOYAL TO
WHAT YOU SAID YOU
WERE GOING TO DO
LONG AFTER THE
MOOD YOU SAID IT IN
HAS LEFT YOU.**

V. Integrity and Honesty

- “Firm adherence to the highest standards of behaviour and refusal to violate one’s personal and professional codes ”

Integrity is telling myself the truth.
And honesty is telling the truth to other people.

Spencer Johnson

VI. Respect for Others

- “Respect of others dignity and autonomy: like patients and their families, other physician and professional colleagues such as nurses, medical students, residents, subspecialty fellows.”



Professionalism Key Elements:

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Defining Un-professional Behaviors



What specific behaviors are unprofessional for students in:

- classroom and
- clinical settings?

Examples of Unprofessional Behaviors

➤ Classroom Setting-Students

- Arriving for class late and/or leaving early
- Being unprepared for group sessions
- Not completing assigned tasks
- Disrupting class sessions
- Failing to attend scheduled class sessions
- **Cheating on an exam**
- **Cheating attendance**

Examples of Unprofessional Behaviors

➤ Classroom Setting-Students

- Using Mobile Phone during class
- Focusing on the test vs. learning
- Prejudging content in advance.
- Intolerance of the opinions of others
- Entitlement and inappropriate demands
- Plagiarism in presenting assignment

Examples of Unprofessional Behaviors

➤ Clinical Setting-Students

- Coming late to schedule clinics
- Dressing inappropriately
- Avoiding work and/or responsibilities
- Exhibiting little empathy for patients
- Demonstrating lack of sensitivity to patients' cultural backgrounds
- Not protecting patient confidentiality



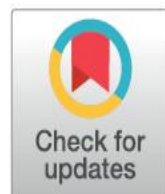
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Self-reported cheating among medical students: An alarming finding in a cross-sectional study from Saudi Arabia

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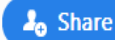
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Abstract





Check for updates

OPEN ACCESS

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Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and Supporting Information files.

Abstract

Academic misconduct/dishonesty has become widespread behavior among many university students across the globe, and medical education is not an exception. Until recently, few efforts have been made to study the dishonest behavior in Middle-Eastern universities. This study examined the prevalence and predisposing factors of cheating among medical students in Saudi Arabia and suggests suitable preventive measures. A cross-sectional survey-based study was conducted at a government medical college during the 2014–2015 academic year. The response rate was 58.5% (421/720). The overall cheating behavior practiced by the participants was 29%, predominantly by male students. High GPA scoring students were the least likely to cheat. The participants living with their families were more likely to cheat compared to those who were living apart from their families. The reasons participants gave to justify their cheating behavior included getting better grades, passing the course, and lacking preparation while still recognizing that cheating is a 'mistake.' Overall, significant academic misconduct concerning cheating was found among the Saudi medical students; this misconduct is alarming in a reputable government institution. The implementation of strict punishments, requiring ethical courses and creating ethical awareness by exploiting the potential of Islamic religious belief might help to control this problem.



Findings

Abdulghani et.al.

- Admitted 29% practiced unprofessional behaviors.
- Majority of them male students.
- Majority of them low grade students.
- They recognized that is mistake.
- Reasons:
 - to pass the exam
 - Could not have time to prepare well.
 - To get better results

Consequences of cheating

Some real stories:

- Failure
- Getting poor results
- Getting late for graduation
- Getting late for Job
- ~~Integrity & honesty~~



**Can professionalism be
Integrated Into the
Curriculum?**

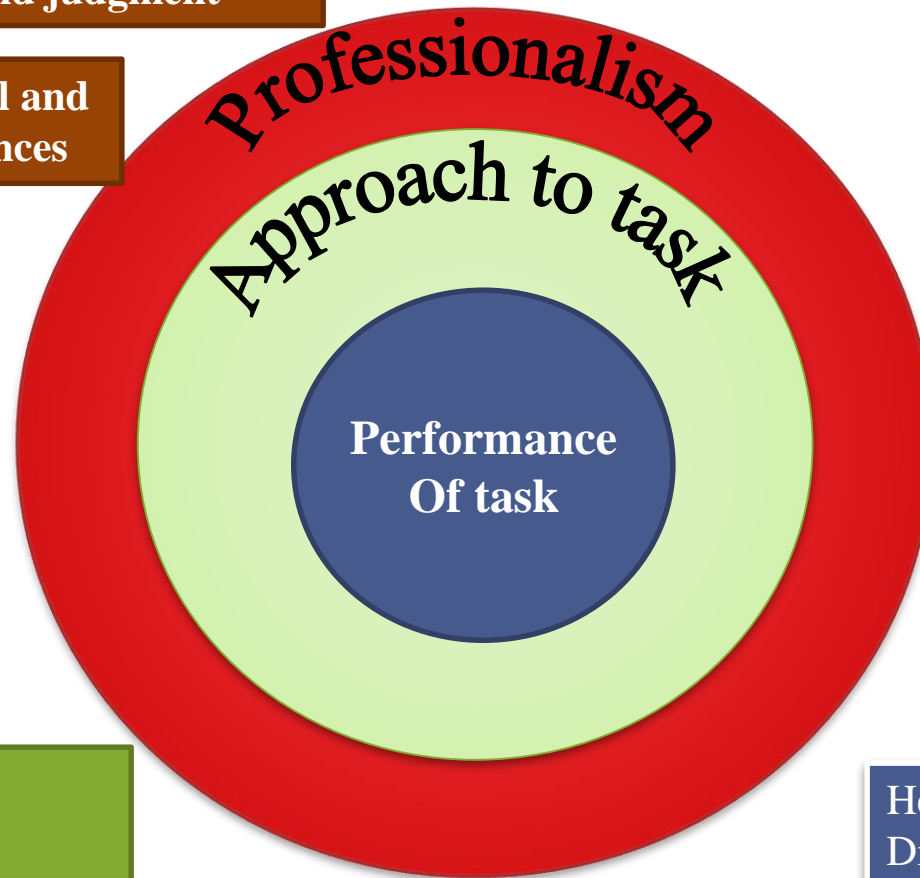
Attitudes, ethical understanding and
Legal responsibility

Decision making skills and
clinical
Reasoning and judgment

Basic, Social and
clinical sciences

Personal
Development

Role of the doctor within the health service and community



Medical informatics

Patient management

Patient investigation

Clinical Skills

Practical procedures

Health promotion and
Disease prevention

Professionalism

- **Role of the doctor within the health service**

- Understanding of the health care system
- Understanding of clinical responsibilities
- Appreciation of doctor as researcher
- Appreciation of doctor as mentor or teacher
- Appreciation of doctor as manager including quality control
- Team working

- **Personal Development**

- Lifelong Learner
- Self awareness
- Self confidence
- Self regulation
 - Self care
 - Self control
 - Personal time management
- Motivation
 - Achievement drive
 - Commitment
 - initiative
- Career choice



**How professionalism
can be taught?
Part of the curriculum**



The basic two-level framework (17)

IV: Communication and Collaboration

The ability to communicate effectively with patients and their relatives and to practice collaborative care by working in partnership within a multi-professional team

10. Effectively communicate with patients, colleagues, and other health professionals

11. Teamwork and inter-professional collaboration

12. Application of medical informatics in healthcare system

V: Professionalism

The commitment to deliver the highest standards of ethical and professional behaviour in all aspects of health practice, and take a responsibility for own personal and professional development.

13. Adherence to professional attitudes and behaviors of physicians.

14. Application of Islamic, legal, and ethical principle of professional practice

15. Commitment to personal and professional development

VI: Research and scholarship

The contribution to the advancement of medical practice with the rigors of scientific research.

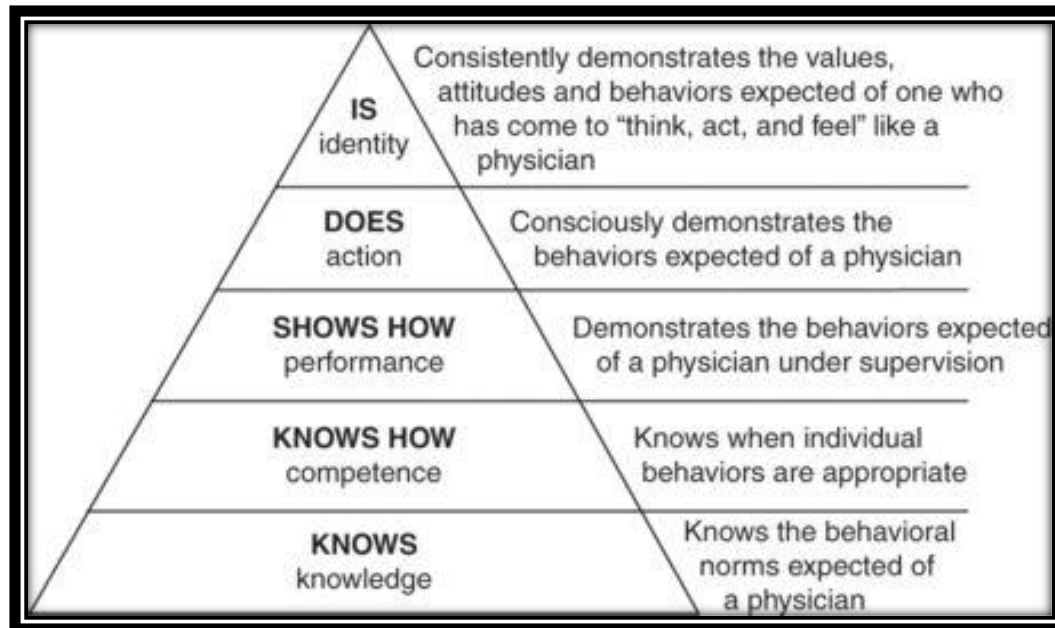
16. Demonstration of basic research skills

17. Demonstration of scholarly pursuits

Professionalism In the Curriculum

- **A Competency with learning outcomes**

(ACGME, 2007; Harden et al., 1999; CanMeds 2000, Leach, 2004; Hester and Kovach, 2004; Fryer-Edwards & Baernstein, 2004),



“Cognitive base followed by reflection on scenarios and then real patient encounters”



**How professionalism can
be assessed?
Are we behaving
professionally?**

Self assessment

➤ من غشنا فليس منا (حديث)

➤ الأمانة

➤ وغيرها من القيم

➤ Areal Story

Take Home Messages

- Professionalism is a part of Saudi MEDs framework medical curriculum
- Professionalism is taught and assessed as relevant to the society we serve
- Professionalism is a part of the belief and value of a Muslim physician.

A Muslim Physician Should be a Role Model for Professionalism

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ
إِذَا عَمِلَ أَحَدُكُمْ عَمَلًا أَنْ

يُتَّقِنَهُ

- قال صلى الله عليه وسلم: «ما من شيء أثقل في ميزان العبد المؤمن يوم القيامة من حسن الخلق وإنَّ الله ليبغض الفاحش البذيء» رواه الترمذي وصححه الألباني.

BE PROFESSIONAL

*We wish you a very successful
and professional life for your
future career*

Thank you