

The Relationship between the Original Hippocratic Oath and the Current Physician's Oath and Ethical and Professional Values from a Medical Education Perspective

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important components of medical education is attitude education, where a central element of attitude education is the teaching of medical ethics and professional values. An educational approach used for this purpose is the examination of the Hippocratic (Historical) Oath and the Current Physician's Oath (the Declaration of Geneva, 1948). The aim of this study is to analyze the Original Hippocratic Oath and the Current Physician's Oath in terms of their thematic content and to demonstrate their relationship with medical ethical principles and professional values. A literature review was conducted to identify the ethical principles and core professional values in medicine. Ethical principles were addressed beyond the traditional four-principle framework, adopting a more comprehensive ethical perspective. With respect to professional values, the analysis considered humanistic values commonly emphasized in both European and U.S. medical curricula. Subsequently, the Hippocratic Oath and the

Current Physician's Oath were examined to determine which ethical principles and professional values they reflect. The findings indicate that both the original and current oath texts are closely associated with numerous medical ethical principles and professional values and continue to maintain their relevance in modern medicine. Therefore, a detailed examination of both texts and their association with ethical and professional values should constitute a core component of attitude education throughout medical education. We believe that embracing and upholding the ethical and professional values articulated in these oath texts is essential for all physicians throughout their professional lives.

Key Words: Hippocratic Oath, Physician's Oath, Geneva Declaration, Ethical Principles, Professional Values, Medical Education.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout medical education, medical school students receive intensive training in terms of knowledge, skills, and competence.

However, there is another dimension that should always be remembered in medical education: attitude, that is, behavior. It can be said that “attitude education” is the most difficult aspect of medicine to teach [01,02]. Because most medical schools do not have a structured education program on this subject, the hidden curriculum often comes into play, there are problems in adopting and applying ethical principles, there are few role models for the survival and maintenance of professional values, and new ethical dilemmas emerge with the development of technology and diversification of treatment methods. In this case, the question of how we can better teach ethical and professional values in attitude education comes to the forefront [03,04]. One of these teaching methods is to examine the Hippocratic Oath, or the Physician's Oath as it is used today, comparatively and multifacetedly in terms of its relationship with ethical and professional values, and to draw the attention of educators and students to this issue in order to raise their awareness. Revealing the relationship between the original (historical) Hippocratic Oath and the current Physician's Oath (or the Physician's Pledge) with ethical and professional values will provide important support for the attitude education of medical school students and will be a guide for all physicians, medical professionals, and medical educators. The aim of this study is to make a comparative reading of the original (historical) Hippocratic Oath and the current Physician Oath and to

demonstrate the relationship of both texts with ethical and professional values.

Brief History

Medicine is undoubtedly one of the oldest professions that aims to help people. However, it is a profession that has a relationship not only with patients, but also with colleagues, the teachers who train them, their children, other people (supervisors, healthcare team members, etc.), even with itself (self-esteem), and the history of the profession. In history, the practice of making certain promises and commitments and taking an oath when beginning medicine was initiated in ancient times. Newly graduated physicians take the Hippocratic Oath, which has been adopted by the medical profession as a guide to professional conduct for centuries. This oath is still used in the graduation ceremonies of some medical schools worldwide. The Hippocratic Oath was written more than 2,500 years ago. Although the oath bears Hippocrates' name, there is no definitive proof that he actually composed the oath. However, it is identified with Hippocrates (460 – 370 BC) (Figure 1) and is called the “Hippocratic Oath” [05,06] (Figure 2). In 1500, the faculty of medicine at Wittenberg University in Germany introduced the practice of taking an oath for graduating medical students. However, medical schools in the West did not regularly include the oath in graduation ceremonies until the 1700s, when the document was translated into English [05,07].



Figure 1: Hippocrates (460-370 BC).

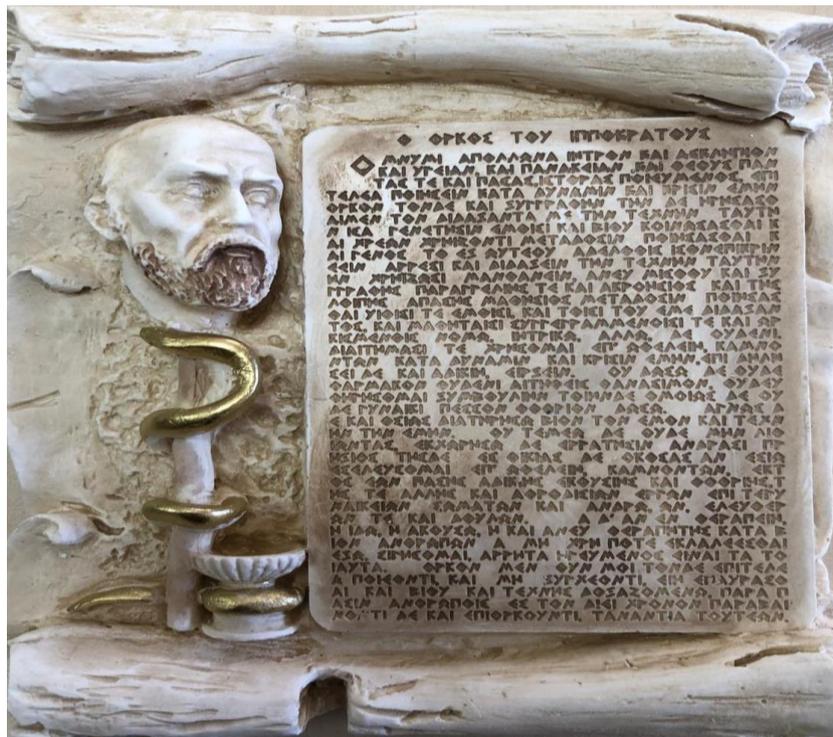


Figure 2: Original (historical) Hippocratic Oath.

Studies to update the Physician Oath, which changes according to different cultures, evolves, and is shaped by new understandings. It started with the declaration announced at the 2nd General Assembly of the World Medical Association

in Geneva in 1948, after World War II. Thus, the current Physician Oath was accepted at the 2nd General Assembly of the World Medical Association (WMA) held in Geneva-Switzerland in September 1948, and later at the 22nd General Assembly of

the WMA (Sydney, Australia, August 1968), the 35th General Assembly (Venice, Italy, October 1983), the 46th General Assembly (Stockholm, Sweden, 1994), and was also reviewed at the 170th and 173rd WMA General Assembly meetings held in Divonne-les-Bains, France, in May 2005 and May 2006. Finally, it took its final form with the changes made at the WMA General Assembly meeting held in Chicago (USA) in 2017. In our study, this version was considered the current physician text [08].

In addition to the Oath of Medicine, which was accepted by the WMA in Geneva in 1948 and underwent various revisions, there is another version (Lasagna version) written by Dr. Louis Lasagna (then Dean of Tufts University School of Medicine in Boston, Massachusetts, USA), and this version has been adopted by many medical schools in the United States [07]. There is also a text called the "Maimonides Oath". Moses Maimonides (1135-1204 A.D.) is one of the most important Jewish physicians and philosophers of the Middle Ages. Maimonides is the first person after Hippocrates to write a kind of "prayer" text that was read at the beginning of the medical profession. The oath "Daily Prayer of a Physician" is attributed to Maimonides, but there are also some opinions that it was written by the German physician Marcus Herz, a student of Immanuel Kant. This oath was first printed around 1793. The text, also called "Maimonides' prayer", is today recited at graduation in some medical schools in the United States [09,10]. There are also Physician Oaths applied at different times and in different countries. A Persian text that is understood to have been used in Iran in the 1950s, another text used in Iran in the 2000s, a text accepted at the International Islamic Medicine Conference in 1981 (Islamic Code of Medical Ethics Kuwait Document, 1981), and the "Muslim Physician's Oath" adopted by the Islamic Medical Association of North America can be given as an example [11].

Medical Ethical Principles

Ancient values that have been seen in works on ethics for centuries are also the values of medical ethics. The principles in the books written by Aristotle, Hippocrates and other philosophers on ethics are still accepted today and enlighten our way as physicians. Among the medical ethical principles, "Beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy and justice" are generally defined as four basic ethical principles [12]. Some authors state that the four principles approach can provide a common set of moral commitments and a common moral language [13]. However, the criterion in our study is that the concepts are as broad and inclusive as possible. For this, a literature review was conducted, and the basic medical ethical principles discussed in Beauchamp and Childress's book "Principles of Biomedical Ethics", which is a very competent work on medical ethics, were also used [14]. The medical ethical principles that are the subject of our study are the basic medical ethical principles that are included in the studies in the literature [12,15,16] and examined in Beauchamp and Childress's book [14] (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of basic medical ethical principles.

Basic Medical Ethical Principles
Beneficence
Do no harm
Respect for autonomy
Justice
Moral virtues
Utility
Reliability
Honesty
Compassion
Conscientiousness
Truth
Privacy
Keeping promises
Loyalty
Respect for life
Informed consent

Medical Professionalism

Medical professionalism was defined by the US Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education in 2016 as a

“commitment to fulfilling professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to diverse patient groups” [17]. Of course, from this perspective, it is not possible to consider professional values in medicine separately from medical ethical principles. This chain of ethical and professional values is much like interlocking rings.

Professional values are the most important component of medical education related to "attitude education". A 2002 review found that half of the medical schools in the United States had identified between 4 and 9 elements of professionalism and had developed written criteria and specific methods for their evaluation [18]. A survey conducted in 23 United Kingdom medical schools in 2006 found that all had set “attitude targets” for “attitude education” [17]. Professional values common to undergraduate medical curricula in both Europe and the USA are human qualities such as altruism, respect and dignity of others, integrity, ethical and moral standards, accountability, excellence, and duty consciousness/advocacy. Medical

professionalism can also be defined as the basis of trust in the patient-physician relationship, compassion, openness (accountability), respect for patient dignity, confidentiality, autonomy, as well as competence, honesty, morality, and ethical behavior, which are qualities that lead to trust [19].

Despite the differences in healthcare delivery systems, in 2002, the European Federation of Internal Medicine (EFIM), the American College of Physicians and the American Society of Internal Medicine (ACP-ASIM), and the American Board of Internal Medicine (ABIM) simultaneously issued very similar views on professionalism and established a “Physician professionalism charter.” This charter aimed to provide an ethical, educational, and practical framework for professionalism to guide physicians in the practice of medicine and to promote engagement with patients, colleagues, and society spanning many diverse cultures [20].

Considering all these studies and literature [21-25], the medical professional values used in our study are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of medical professional values.

Medical Professional Values
Sacrifice/altruism
Honour
Respect for others
Honesty
Ethical and moral standards
Accountability/openness
Responsibility
Excellence/self-improvement
Duty consciousness
Humanism
Partnership with other healthcare team members

The Relationship Between the Hippocratic Oath and Medical Ethics and Professional Values, and Related Themes

Below is Table 3, that illustrates the relationship between the Original

(historical) Hippocratic Oath [05,06] and basic medical ethics and medical professionalism values, as well as indicates the relevant themes and who are the recipients of the promises and commitments.

Table 3: The relationship between the Hippocratic Oath text and ethical principles and professional values, as well as related themes and those to whom the oath is addressed and commitments.

Oath Text	Ethical Principle	Professional Value	Relevant Theme and Those Addressed in the Oath
<i>"I, bearing witness to Apollo the physician, Asclepius, Hygieia, Panacea, and all the gods and goddesses, swear that, to the best of my ability and judgment, I will keep this Oath and this covenant:</i>	Promise on sacred values, reliability, keeping promises, honesty	Duty consciousness, honesty	Saints held as witnesses
<i>I will regard the person who taught me this art as valuable as my parents, I will be his life partner and I will meet his needs when necessary; I will regard his children as dear as my own brothers, and if they wish to learn, I will teach them this art without fee or contract, and by prescribed rules, lessons, and every method of teaching, I will transmit the knowledge of this art to my own sons, to the sons of my teachers, and to students bound by this covenant and sworn to the law of medicine, but not to others</i>	Professional solidarity	Partnership with other healthcare team members	Agreement with teachers, colleagues, students
<i>I will use dietary regimens that will benefit my patients to the best of my ability and judgment and will not cause them any harm or injustice</i>	Beneficence, do no harm, honesty	Accountability, altruism, humanism	Patients
<i>I will not give anyone a lethal drug, even if I am asked to do so, nor will I recommend such a plan; Likewise, I will not give a woman a vaginal suppository to induce an abortion</i>	Do no harm	Responsibility	Unacceptable practices
<i>I will pursue my life and my art in purity and according to divine law</i>	Basic ethical principle, moral virtues	Altruism, honor, ethics and moral standards	Self-responsibility
<i>I will not use a knife, even on stone disease sufferers, I will leave that to those trained in this craft</i>	Beneficence, professional solidarity	Accountability	Colleagues
<i>Every house I enter, I will enter for the good of the sick; I will deliberately refrain from any indecent or corrupting act, including seducing men or women, whether free or slave</i>	Respect for autonomy, reliability, honesty, compassion, informed consent	Respect for others	Patients, unacceptable practices, sexual prohibitions
<i>Everything I see or hear in my patients' lives, whether connected to my professional practice or not, everything that should not be talked about outside, I will keep confidential, because I consider all these things private</i>	Privacy, confidentiality, respect for autonomy, loyalty, honesty, integrity	Honesty	Other people
<i>As long as I keep this Oath faithfully and without corruption, I will be allowed to participate fully in life and practice my art, earning the respect of all people for all time. However, if I break and violate this Oath, let the opposite be my fate"</i>	Keeping promises, reliability, honesty	Integrity, accountability	Sanction, society

The Relationship between the Current Physician's Oath and Medical Ethics and Professional Values, and Related Themes Below is Table 4, that illustrates the relationship between the Current Physician

Oath [08,26] and basic medical ethics and medical professionalism values, as well as reveals the relevant themes and who are the recipients of the promises and commitments.

Table 4: The relationship between the Current Physician Oath text and ethical principles and professional values, as well as related themes and those to whom the oath is addressed and commitments.

Current Physician's Oath Text	Ethical Principle	Professional Value	Relevant Theme and Those Addressed in the Oath
<i>“As a member of the medical profession; I will dedicate my life to the service of humanity, I will always prioritize my patient's health and well-being,</i>	Beneficence, utility	Sacrifice, altruism, respect for others, duty consciousness, humanism	Humanity, promise of help, Patients
<i>I will respect my patient's autonomy and dignity, I will show the highest respect for human life,</i>	Respect for autonomy, reliability, honesty, loyalty, justice	Respect for others, honor	Humanity, respect for life, Patients
<i>Between my duty and my patient; I will not allow age, disease or disability, belief, ethnicity, gender, nationality, political opinion, race, sexual orientation, social position or any other characteristic to be entered,</i>	Justice, reliability, honesty	Respect for others, honesty, accountability, duty consciousness	Patients, nondiscrimination, health equity
<i>I will keep the secrets my patient tells me secret, even after his/her death</i>	Privacy, loyalty	Honesty	Other people
<i>I will practice my profession with my conscience, honor and observing the principles of good medicine,</i>	Moral virtues, conscientiousness	Honor, ethics and moral standards	Self-responsibility
<i>I will foster the honour and noble traditions of the medical profession</i>	Truth	Honor, duty consciousness	Responsibility toward oneself, respect for the profession
<i>I will show the respect and gratitude they deserve to those who taught me my profession, my colleagues and my students,</i>	Professional solidarity	Respect for others, partnership with other healthcare team members	Teachers, colleagues, students
<i>I will share my medical knowledge for the benefit of patients and the improvement of health services,</i>	Utility	Excellence/self-improvement, responsibility, duty consciousness	Patients, community benefit
<i>I will be careful to protect my own health, well-being and professional competence in order to provide the service at the highest level,</i>	Protecting physician health	Responsibility	Self-responsibility
<i>I will not use my medical knowledge to violate human rights and individual freedoms, even if I am threatened,</i>	Respect for life, doing no harm	Ethical and moral standards	Responsibility towards other people, society
<i>With determination, freedom and dignity, I swear”</i>	Keeping promises, reliability, honesty	Honor, honesty	Saints held as witnesses, commitment to society

General Evaluations About Oathes Hippocratic Oath

Although the Hippocratic Oath was written centuries ago, it is a text that includes modern concepts and understandings such as the dignity of the medical profession, respect for teachers, patient safety, social equality in health, non-maleficence, usefulness, professional solidarity and cooperation, patient privacy, autonomy, and respect for life. When patients enter their homes, stating that they will enter for good and that they will avoid abuse can be considered as the premise of "Informed Consent". The saints held as witnesses have an important place in the beginning of the Hippocratic Oath. Contained in the promises made about the sacred: Apollo, Asklepios, Hygieia and Panacea are gods and goddesses related to health [27]. In mythology, Apollo is the first god associated with health. Apollo later transferred his health-related healing power to his son Asclepius [28]. Hygieia and Panacea are the daughters of Asclepius. Hygieia is the goddess of health, cleanliness, sanitation and hygiene. Her name is the origin of the word "hygiene" used today [29]. Panacea is the goddess responsible for relieving all types of pain, medicinal plants and natural treatments [27]. Undoubtedly, Apollo, and his son, the god of medicine and health, Asclepius, and his daughters Hygieia and Panacea, were the most sacred figures associated with health in antiquity.

The last part of the Hippocratic Oath focuses on the dignity of the medical profession. In the section "As long as I keep this Oath faithfully and without corruption, I will be allowed to participate fully in life and practice my art, earning the respect of all people for all time", the way to gain the respect of all people is shown as practicing good medicine. This section is important for both medical school students, and all physicians in terms of the "attitude training" of medical education.

Current Physician's Oath (Declaration of Geneva of the World Medical Association, Current Physician's Pledge)

The Physician's Oath [08], adopted at the meeting of the World Medical Association in Geneva (later revised), is a contract text that regulates the relationship of physicians with their patients, profession, teachers, colleagues, students and society, and is closely related to basic ethical principles, and medical professional values. This text can be considered as a professional guide for all physicians, including human values such as beneficence, dedication, respect for life, and humanism.

Which Oath is Used in Medical Faculties?

In a 1989 survey of 126 U.S. medical schools, three of these faculty reported using the original oath, thirty-four reported using the Declaration of Geneva, sixty-seven the modified Hippocratic Oath, four the Maimonides Oath, eight another oath, one an unknown oath, and two reported not using any type of oath. Seven medical schools did not respond to the survey [30].

In another survey of U.S. medical schools in 2000, all medical schools in existence at the time had issued some form of professional oath. Among modern medical schools, sixty-two of 122 had used the Hippocratic Oath or a modified version of it. Another sixty faculties used the original or modified version of the Declaration of Geneva, the Maimonides Oath, or an oath written by students, faculty, or both [31].

According to another survey conducted in 2009 at 135 U.S. and Canadian medical schools, Lasagna's version was the most used by medical schools, with 33% using it, while the original classical version was used by 11%. In some medical faculties, the physician's oath specified in the Declaration of Geneva is used, while in others, an oath modified by the institution is used [07].

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In terms of the medical profession, both the original (historical) "Hippocratic Oath" and

the "Current Physician Oath" published in the Declaration of Geneva in 1948 and used today are important texts that maintain their validity, related to many medical ethics and professional values. Therefore, examining and scrutinizing both texts in detail and associating them with the ethical and professional values they contain throughout medical education, starting from the first year in all medical faculties, should be one of the main subjects of medical education, especially their contribution to "attitude education". Common ethical and professional values of medicine can be found in the texts of the Hippocratic Oath, the Current Physician Oath, and their versions. In addition, it is important for all physicians to read and internalize the Oath Texts at medical school graduation ceremonies where they begin the medical profession. However, we believe that the most important goal for all physicians is to strive to ensure that the ethical, moral and professional values in the Oath Texts are lived and implemented throughout their medical lives.

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