

Philosopher Healers and Deontology

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Abstract: Modern philosophy plays an important role in medicine, especially in bioethics, in the study of ethical issues arising from the achievements of medicine and biology. This article talks about medical deontology from the viewpoint of philosophers.

Key words: Philosophy, existence, ethics, knowledge, reality, human experience, metaphysics, critical thinking.

Today, philosophy is one of the developing sciences of the 21st century. It is understood that knowledge of philosophy is knowledge of human nature. Philosophy explores fundamental questions about existence, morality, knowledge, reality, and human experience. This is a branch of learning that often deals with abstract and complex ideas and tries to gain a deeper understanding of the world around us. Some major branches of philosophy include metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, logic, and aesthetics.

Studying philosophy can be intellectually stimulating and help develop critical thinking skills, as well as an understanding of individual and societal values.

Modern philosophy is the study of philosophy from the 20th century to the present day. It includes a wide range of philosophical currents and approaches, such as analytical philosophy, postmodernism, existentialism. These approaches explore a variety of topics, including the nature of reality, the limits of knowledge, ethical and political questions, and the ways in which language shapes our understanding of the world.

In practical medical knowledge about the existence of life, objective thinking is formed by itself. It appeared long before the formation of the philosophical and scientific (conceptual) way of thinking of the first doctors.

Historically, scientific and medical (theoretical) knowledge arose together with the philosophical teachings of the ancient Greeks. Medicine began to be actively filled with philosophical meaning, starting with the awakening of interest among thinking doctors in the philosophical understanding of the real causes of the universe, the place and role of man in it. After some time, doctors also had a stable mental need to see the systematic physical and spiritual essence of a person as a whole (volume). In the end, a dialectical relationship naturally developed between the philosophical understanding of the nature, role and purpose of man and the clinical thinking that sought to explain the sometimes paradoxical phenomena of human life.

All this did not affect the formation of a new unique subject-conceptual thinking of doctors. This phenomenon is quite understandable, because philosophical systems and scientific medicine could not develop together and be independent at the same time if they did not reflect and express in their own way the common interest in maintaining and strengthening people's health.

Medical knowledge, like many other facts about the existence of the objective world, are permanent universal values. Considering that only medical knowledge and healing experience have a direct impact on the processes that serve to maintain people's health, develop healthy lifestyles of whole peoples, as well as of each individual, the specific factor of medicine acquires a more valuable special

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humanitarian value. , because it mobilizes all potential forces of a person aimed at self-development and improvement.

All different schools and directions of modern philosophy, all types of philosophies are in some sense oriented towards medicine, form the philosophical foundations of relevant traditions in medicine, and thus set the task of positive development of the main problems of medical knowledge in a unique way, medical philosophy contributes to development. Philosopher's interest in medicine stems from philosophy's internal need to make sure that its subject matter and general knowledge is truly public, that it applies to a special field like medicine. Medicine's interest in philosophy is related to the need to justify their knowledge. Even Hippocrates said: "It is necessary to transfer wisdom [philosophy] to medicine, and medicine to wisdom." In this movement, both philosophy and medicine, in search of truth, go beyond the limits of their main fields and absorb new subject areas. Medical philosophy is the highest form of medical knowledge, understanding and confirmation of its essence, content, meaning, value and importance in people's lives. Its origin is historically and logically connected with the emergence of natural philosophical ideas about human health and diseases. Ancient Greek natural philosophers put forward many ideas that played a major role in the development of medicine. These ideas became the germ of many subsequent ideas and concepts of philosophy and medicine, including modern ones, about their internal interdependence and unity.

The foundations of medical knowledge, with the recognition of the material unity of the world as some inseparable, immanent properties, with the specific characteristics of objects and subjects and the characteristics of medicine as a science, developed with many scientific research programs, a complex disciplinary division. related to designation as science. The development of problems of the foundations of medical knowledge is also associated with changes in its conceptual apparatus, which affect its main categories, concepts and terms. For a long time, the generally accepted view in medicine was that its knowledge was based primarily on biology and physiology.

Some notable contemporary philosophers include Judith Butler, Noam Chomsky, and Slavoj Žižek. Importance of modern philosophy in medicine. Philosophy plays an important role in shaping the understanding and approach of health care professionals. There are several reasons for this:

1. Ethical frameworks: Philosophical methods and concepts are often used to develop ethical frameworks to guide medical decision making. For example, medical professionals often use concepts such as autonomy and justice when making ethical decisions.
2. Critical Thinking: Philosophy helps medical professionals develop critical thinking skills that enable them to analyze complex issues and evaluate evidence. This can be especially important in situations where there are competing values or priorities.
3. Patient care: Philosophical approaches help medical professionals better understand the experiences and needs of patients. For example, philosophy helps physicians understand the importance of a patient's cultural background in shaping their health care needs and expectations.
4. Professional Development: Philosophy can be an important part of professional development for medical professionals. By participating in philosophical discussions and debates, medical professionals can stay abreast of the latest thinking and research in their field. While it is true that philosophy can sometimes be complex and abstract, these benefits demonstrate that philosophical approaches can play a valuable role in shaping health professionals' understanding and approaches to health care.

Here are some other ways philosophy can be important for medical professionals:

1. Epistemology: Philosophy helps medical professionals better understand the nature of knowledge and evidence that is crucial to medical decision-making. For example, understanding the different types of evidence and their strengths and weaknesses can help doctors make more informed decisions about patient care.



2. **Communication:** Philosophy can help medical professionals communicate complex ideas and information to patients, colleagues, and the general public. By developing the ability to explain complex ideas in clear and understandable language, medical professionals can improve patient outcomes and contribute to public understanding of health issues.
3. **Historical perspective:** Philosophy helps medical professionals understand the historical development of their field and the role it plays in broader social and cultural contexts. This can be important for a deeper understanding of the ethical and social aspects of health care and for the development of new approaches to solving health problems.

In general, philosophy can play a key role in helping medical professionals navigate the complexities of their fields and contribute to improved patient outcomes and better public understanding of health issues.

Modern philosophy plays an important role in medicine, especially in bioethics, in the study of ethical issues arising from the achievements of medicine and biology. Ethics plays a crucial role in medical decision-making, and modern philosophy provides frameworks and principles to help clinicians and patients make ethical decisions in complex medical situations. For example, philosophy of medicine helps us understand the ethical issues surrounding the use of new medical technologies such as gene editing or the allocation of medical resources such as organ transplantation. It can also provide guidance on how to weigh the risks and benefits of medical interventions. A thorough understanding of contemporary philosophy, particularly ethical standards, will help healthcare professionals handle difficult situations, communicate with patients with care and respect, and ultimately improve the quality of care they provide.

Medical deontology is the professional ethics of medical workers, medicine, and behavior aimed at increasing the effect of medicine in general. Deontology, that is, the concept of human behavior and manners, was introduced by the English philosopher and economist I. Bentham at the beginning of the 16th century. Knowledge of medical ethics has a long history. In fact, Medical deontology has a broad philosophical content and consists of several directions:

- between the doctor and the patient;
- the relationship between the doctor and the patient's relatives;
- The doctor's relationship with his colleagues, etc.

Medical deontology includes the confidentiality of the doctor, the responsibility of the medical worker for the life and health of the patient, the issues of the interaction of medical workers, and others. According to medical deontology, it is necessary for a medical worker to pay close attention to the patient, to use all his knowledge to restore his health or relieve his suffering, to tell the patient information about his health that can only benefit him (see Psychotherapy), to achieve the patient's trust with the doctor. It is not appropriate for the patient to talk about his illness with his colleagues.

The correct implementation of medical deontology in medical practice is closely related to the mind, level, culture, outlook, knowledge and society of the doctor. In different eras of human society, deontological relations took place in different ways, and it changed according to the needs of the times.

In general, practice shows that without philosophy, the image of medicine itself as the most important field of human culture is significantly weakened. Together with philosophy, medicine perceives the complex world of human life and manages its health. At the same time, he himself becomes the object of special philosophical knowledge. In the criteria of ancient philosophy, the general contours of medicine were defined by the great Hippocrates. The transformation of medicine into an independent natural science and a humanitarian field that affects people belongs to the New Century, when the philosophical concepts of life began to be organically connected with the philosophy of F. Bacon, I. Kant and other thinkers.

Today, we can say that medicine is not only an art of practical treatment, but also an integrative science, and moreover, it is not theoretically empirical. The desire for theoretical generalization and



philosophical embodiment of empirical knowledge, i.e. for critical perception of the rich arsenal of experimental data, has been observed in medicine since ancient times.

The uniqueness of medicine as a science based on natural sciences and social-humanitarian knowledge leaves a mark on the understanding of its object and subject. In the most general form, the understanding of the subject of medicine can be approached through laws, which shows the tendency to more theorize the subject of medical science. A truly scientific description of the object and subject of medicine becomes possible at a relatively high stage of its development with the disciplinary division of normal and pathological physiology, theoretical biology, medical knowledge and the emergence of modern theoretical conceptual schemes and scientific programs based on this basis.

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