

Regulations of professional ethics

introduction:

The dental profession is based on sophistication in human dealings and aims primarily to uphold noble values and mutual respect between the dentist and all the parties he deals with, starting with the patient, who represents the profession as the main pillar for which it was found, as well as all societal parties, so this regulation aims to Laying ethical foundations to regulate the dentist's relationship with all parties, taking into account the preservation of the rights and duties of all.

Chapter one:

Dentist-patient relationship

Article (1):

The dentist is fully responsible for observing ethical values through an oath of allegiance to the profession

Article (2):

The dentist must keep the secrets of treatment for the patient, as well as all documents related to treatment such as pictures, rumors, etc., and he should not hand them over except to the patient or whomever the patient delegates with a general, notarized power of attorney, if the patient requests that, and if the doctor uses these documents, such as pictures and x-rays, in the scientific presentation, then he must Consider not disclosing the patient's identity or publishing his name or picture without the patient's consent.

Article (3):

The patient has the right to know the details of his treatment, and the doctor has the right to obtain a signature of approval for the treatment based on knowledge in a form prepared for that purpose in the appendix of these regulations, and it includes all types of dental treatment and the cost of treatment. This approval is considered the basis for resolving any future

dispute between the dentist and the patient, whether in the syndicate. or judicial authorities.

Article (4):

When the patient submits a complaint about a professional error from the dentist, the Syndicate transfers this complaint to a specialized committee chosen by the Syndicate Council from professors with recognized competence, in return for corresponding fees of 100 Egyptian pounds for Egyptians, 500 Egyptian pounds for non-Egyptians, to be paid by the complainant due to the seriousness of the complaint, and in the event that a professional error is proven from The dentist is in the committee's report. In the event that either party rejects what was stated in the report, he has the right to request presentation to another committee or to another technical body, to which the union transfers the complaint.

Article (5):

The dentist must abide by the limits of his professional skills and in a manner commensurate with his academic degree, years of experience, and accredited training courses he has obtained.

Article (6):

When any patient files a lawsuit against any doctor, whether for a professional error or a behavioral or ethical issue, the doctor is obligated to inform the subsidiary union or the general union to inform the legal advisor of the general union of the details of the lawsuit. In the absence of a lawyer of his own.

Article (7):

When a final final judgment is issued against any dentist in a professional, ethical or behavioral issue, the Council of the Syndicate takes penalties ranging from temporary suspension from practicing the profession to the removal of the doctor from the Syndicate's records based on a fatwa from the Syndicate's legal advisor after studying the reasons for the ruling.

Article (8):

The doctor must inform the competent authorities about injuries and accidents of patients with criminal suspicion, such as cases of gunshot wounds, penetrating or cut wounds, or others.

Article (9):

The doctor has the right to inform the Public Prosecution of any assault that occurs to him due to the performance of his profession, and at the same time he must inform his subsidiary union immediately so that it can intervene in the matter in solidarity with the doctor.

Article (10):

The doctor in charge of medical care for those whose freedom is restricted shall provide them with health care of the same quality and standard available to those whose freedom is not restricted, as required by security necessity and in coordination with the responsible authorities.

Chapter Two:

The relationship between the doctor and the employer

Article (11):

The employer is defined as the entity the doctor is associated with at the time of attendance and departure, and the doctor receives a fee for him, whether it is governmental or private

Article (12):

If the doctor receives a clinic allowance (an allowance for the nature of work), he must notify the employer when he works in a private clinic.

Article (13):

It is not permissible for the doctor to refrain from performing any medical procedure that is permitted to be performed in the official place of work as long as the capabilities are available to perform it, and the doctor is not allowed to perform any medical procedure that is not permitted or

authorized to be performed in the official place of work even if he is not paid for it and in the case of pandemics And disasters, it is permissible to assign the dentist to carry out any work assigned to him by his employer to serve the community and citizens, while providing the necessary means of protection that guarantee the preservation of the doctor's dignity.

Article (14):

It is not permissible for the doctor, during his presence in his official work, to refer to his private clinic as a hint or a statement, even if the patient asked him to do so.

Article (15):

The dentist should not hesitate to develop and modernize his official place of work if he is asked to do so, and to always ensure that the service provided is not less than its counterpart in the private clinic within the limits of the available capabilities.

Article (16):

When a dentist assumes a leadership position, he must be keen to set an example for his subordinates, especially for those younger than him, and not commit acts that may harm himself or the profession.

Article (17):

A dentist may not resort to deception or use unethical methods to obtain positions and privileges in his work.

Article (18):

It is not permissible for the doctor to resort to actions or to make statements whose purpose is to replace a colleague in treating a patient or to reduce the treatment plan of the colleague, just as it is not permissible to change a treatment plan without referring to the colleague who developed it and discussing it in order to reach the most appropriate plan for treating the patient.

Article (19):

A doctor who has been signed by any body that violates his dignity during his official or private work must submit his complaint to the council of the sub-union or the general union.

Article (20):

If the dentist is subjected to any verbal or physical assault on the part of the patients or their companions while performing his official work, legal measures are taken and the Public Prosecution is notified through his workplace so that he is not blamed.

Chapter Three:

Duties of the physician towards colleagues

Article (21):

It is prohibited for any dentist to exchange or defame a male or female colleague through social media or any other means.

Article (22):

The doctor shall settle any professional dispute that may arise between him and one of his colleagues, by amicable means, as much as possible. If the dispute is not resolved amicably, it must be decided by a decision issued by the Board of the Sub-Association, and in the event of a grievance by one of the parties against the decision, the matter shall be referred to the Council of the General Association.

Article (23):

A doctor may not seek to compete with his colleague in an immoral or illegal manner in any work related to the profession or the treatment of a patient, and it is not permissible to underestimate the capabilities of a colleague who has started treating patients before him or to insult him with words that are not commensurate with the respect of colleagues in the same profession.

Article (24):

When a dentist makes a medical or ethical mistake against any patient or fellow doctor, a complaint may be submitted to the subsidiary or general union, supported by documents, while preserving the confidentiality of the complainant's and defendant's data. And in the event that there is a need to express a negative opinion about the behavior of a colleague, or to criticize a colleague professionally, or to discover a medical error that is scientifically proven to be a mistake, the dentist must inform the sub-guild or the general syndicate in writing, explaining the reason for submitting the communication, and the syndicate forms a neutral committee to consider what was presented. And summon the complaining doctor and the complainant doctor separately to hear their statements, without announcing the name of the complaining doctor or the defendant against him until the end of the investigation and expressing an opinion on the complaint. On the honesty and credibility of the dental profession.

Article (25):

If a doctor replaces a colleague in his clinic on a temporary basis, he must inform the patient before the start of the examination in his capacity and that he temporarily replaces the doctor who owns the clinic, and he must not try to exploit this situation for his personal benefit by transferring the patient to another place or belittling the colleague's capabilities or any of the statements or Acts that underestimate a colleague.

Article (26):

In the event that the patient is transferred from the attending physician to another doctor for the treatment of a specialized part in a branch of dentistry, a copy of the patient's file must be attached in full. Detailed treatment methods.

Chapter Four:

Doctor's relationship with contracting parties

Article (27):

The dentist must respect and abide by the terms of the contract with bodies, unions and companies without discrimination or differentiation between different patients, whether in appointments or types of treatment.

Article (28):

When the dentist concludes a treatment contract with any entity, it is taken into account that he does not accept the provision of service at prices less than the minimum prices specified by the doctors' treatment project in order to provide an acceptable medical service to patients.

Article (29):

The doctor, when contracting with any entity, must clarify in the documents his actual specialization that is proven in the syndicate. In all cases, the terms of the contract with the entity the doctor contracted with should not include any specializations in which the doctor did not obtain a university degree.

Article (30):

At the end of the contractual relationship, the dentist must announce this in a visible place in the clinic and inform the patients of the authority when they receive treatment before starting any procedure for them.

Article (31):

The dentist must not record a service procedure for the patient that has not been done, and not treat a patient who is not stipulated in the terms of the contract from the patient's relatives, out of respect for the ethical aspect of the contract.

Chapter Five:

Doctor's relationship with the media and social media

Article (32):

The dentist must notify the Syndicate in writing of his desire to appear in visual or audio media with the inclusion of a copy of the previously prepared scientific content signed on each page of it by the doctor with mentioning the name of the program or newspaper in the case of writing for one of the print newspapers, and in the case of appearing in the media without prepared content In advance, the doctor is committed to what is contained in the provisions of these regulations, and this does not relieve him of responsibility in the event of violating any of its provisions.

Article (33):

The General Syndicate Council shall form a special committee to decide on the scientific content in all specializations to decide on the requests received quickly. The dentist has the right to complain if the committee rejects the submitted content and find out the reasons for the rejection within a week.

Article (34):

In media interviews and articles, the dentist is obligated to respect all his colleagues in accordance with the ethics and ethics of the profession, the rules of decency and courtesy, and the traditions of the dental profession. He does not detract from reference, statement, or insinuation from any other colleague, and the dentist is prohibited from including in his words any insult or disparagement from another colleague. If these conditions are violated, the doctor will be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Article (35):

The media or advertising appearance on social media must be in an appropriate manner that does not offend dentists in general and does not diminish the profession, and the advertising or content must not be false and misleading, and it should help people to understand and better

understand the required and available oral and dental care methods. for them .

Article (36):

It is forbidden for the dentist to introduce himself in the media other than the academic certificates he has obtained or the academic degrees granted to him and registered in the syndicate's schedules, and he is satisfied with mentioning his professional capacity and field of specialization according to that only.

Article (37):

In the event that any picture or medical documents are displayed in a media or advertisement pertaining to a patient being treated, the patient's written consent must first be obtained.

Article (38):

The dentist may not give an opinion or medical advice or diagnose the disease or recommend a treatment through the media or advertisement without a medical examination and personal examination of the case.

Article (39):

The dentist is prohibited from mentioning scientific opinions that are not confirmed or whose validity is not definite, unless he is qualified to do so, or to deal with controversial research topics on which there is disagreement, and which are discussed in private scientific sessions that are not directed to the public.

Article (40):

It is forbidden for the dentist to give or describe false solutions about treatment methods and promote them in order to attract cases or delude the patient through them with more positive results in violation of all scientific facts.

Article (41):

A dentist is prohibited from claiming professionalism or unique superiority over another dentist with regard to the quality of dental services or the use of equipment when the public does not have the ability to verify the reasonableness and validity of these claims.

Article (42):

The Council of the Syndicate shall notify the Supreme Council of Media and the Supreme Council of the Press, or whoever takes their place, of the provisions of these bylaws and the Syndicate Law, and request cooperation with regard to their implementation.

Article (43):

The dentist is prohibited from advertising in any way about treatment prices or discounts for services or discounts provided by the clinic or center in the means of advertising as well as social media. In announcing new services or devices, care must be taken to preserve the dignity of the profession and its lofty goals in providing medical care in the first place.

Article (44):

It is forbidden for the dentist to use cases that he did not treat, whether with pictures, scientific films, or x-rays in the media or social media for the public, in order to ensure credibility and integrity.

Chapter Six:

Conducting medical experiments and research on human beings

Article (45):

The doctor is obligated to take into account the implementation of all ethical standards and controls, as well as social and religious values set by the competent authorities to conduct medical research on human subjects in accordance with the constitution and the law.

Article (46):

The researcher is committed to preparing a research plan according to the scientific rules that includes the objectives of the research, justifications for conducting it on human subjects, and the expected results, and submits it to the competent authority to obtain its approval to conduct the research.

Article (47):

The dentist is prohibited from conducting any research on human beings or samples or information of human beings before being approved by the competent authorities and obtaining the approval of the institutional committee to review the ethics of medical research.

Article (48):

Before conducting any medical research on human beings, the research physician is obligated to have a comprehensive study on the risks and burdens to which the respondent, the group of respondents or the community is exposed, and compares them with the expected benefits from the research, and that the percentage of expected benefits exceeds the percentage of potential risks.

Article (49):

Conducting research on human beings is limited to specialized physicians who are scientifically qualified to conduct research, and the responsibility for the health protection of the respondents to conduct the research rests with the supervising physician.

Article (50):

The research physician is committed to fully and clearly defining the respondents with the research objectives, the research methods that will be used in the research, the potential risks that may occur, the extent to which they can affect the volunteers, and the expected benefits from it.

Experiments and tests or complete withdrawal from the research without any negative consequences as a result of stopping or withdrawing.

Article (51):

The research physician is committed to limiting the negative effects on the physical, mental and psychological safety of the respondents during the research period.

Article (52):

The research physician is committed to ensuring the protection of the privacy, confidentiality, and security of the respondents' information and results

Article (53):

The research physician is committed to obtaining the informed consent (sealed by the institutional committee for medical research review) from the respondent before conducting the research on him.

Article (54):

In the event that the volunteer is a minor, disabled, deficient in eligibility, or from any of the categories entitled to additional protection, the research doctor must obtain the informed consent of the official guardian, curator, or legal representative of the respondent, and the research must be specific to his medical condition.

Article (55):

The research physician is obligated to immediately stop completing any research on human beings if it is proved that the associated risks outweigh the expected benefits, or during the conduct of the research, risks appear that affect the safety of the research respondents.

Article (56):

The research physician is obligated to ensure that all preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic means are available for each patient to conduct the research.

Article (57):

The research physician is obligated to take the required undertaking from the funding agency for the research to provide the drug or treatment - which is tested on patients and proves its effectiveness until the end of the treatment program, free of charge.

General Provisions

Article (58):

The provisions of this regulation are considered complementary to the internal regulations of the Syndicate and the Law of the General Syndicate of Dentists after the approval of the Ordinary General Assembly. These bylaws are published on the Syndicate's page and, if possible, in the various media to introduce dentists to them.

Article (59):

Violation of the provisions of these regulations is considered a violation that requires disciplinary accountability before the Disciplinary Committee of the General Dental Association, and the matter is presented to the nearest office body, which has the right to refer the doctor for investigation through the Investigation Committee of the General Dental Association, and then present it to the first Council of the Syndicate to take the necessary actions in accordance with the law and the special regulations profession of dentistry.