

On the Medical Ethics Thought of the “Great Medical Doctor”

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Abstract. The “exquisite” in the thought of “Great Doctor” reflects that doctors must have superb professional skills. “Honest” requires doctors to “save the suffering of the spirit”, have a noble moral character and be cautious about words. The thought of “Great Doctor” has practical value in the formation of medical ability and ethical values of medical ethics.

1. Introduction

Medical ethics is a discipline that uses general ethical principles to solve medical moral problems and medical moral phenomena in the course of medical practice and medical development. It is an important part of medicine and a branch of ethics. Medical ethics is a study of the moral problems of the relationship between man and man, between man and society, and between man and nature in the field of medicine through the theory and method of ethics.

In the first century AD, the ancient Indian Vedic and the Hebrew Asafu in the seventh century AD made similar demands on doctors. In fact, in the 7th century AD, Sun Simiao, the medicine King, also clearly stated the moral and ethical norms of doctors in the article “Great Doctor's Singheness.”

The “essence” in the thought of “Great Doctor Jingcheng” guides medical students to strictly require self-skills training, and warns doctors that they must “study the spirit of great medical sources and tireless diligence.” “Honest” requires doctors to determine “the suffering of the general rescue of the spirit”. “High moral character” in the diagnosis and treatment should be “not lost”. You can't show off and ruin people. “Concise property”. [1]

There are many studies on the theory of “Great Physicians” in the academic world. One of the common points in many research achievements is that scholars have realized that “Great Physicians” has an important influence on the cultivation of medical ethics, that is, the value of “sincerity”. However, it ignores the guiding role of “fine” in the thought of “Great Doctor”. For this reason, the research results are almost all focused on the relationship between “Great Doctor” and moral education. In fact, “Great Doctor” has a key warning significance for the improvement of the overall quality of medical students. In the thought of “Great Doctor Jingcheng”, Sun Simiao put “fine” before “sincere”. Sun Simiao first advocated that the skills of doctors should be refined to save the suffering of spirits, and that the world should save people as the first morality of medicine. Secondly, the combination of sincerity, sincerity and the ability to save the world better, the word “fine” is the ability, the word “sincere” is self-disciplined, quiet and unscrupulous, Heguangtongchen, strict precepts. Therefore, the idea of “Great Physicians” is not only a model of medical ethics, but also a standard for the pursuit of medical ability. Therefore, on the basis of the research of the predecessors, this paper will discuss the connotation and practical value of the thought of “Great Doctor” in the formation of medical ability and ethical values of medical ethics.

2. The Three Basic Ethical Principles in Medical Ethics

There are three basic ethical principles in medical ethics: patient interests first, respect for patients, and justice. “Great Doctor is sincere” has discussed in these three aspects.

2.1. Excellent Medical Skills, the Interests of Patients First

The principle of the patient's interest first requires medical personnel to be beneficial to the patient not only in terms of subjectivity, motivation, but also in terms of objective and operational effects, and not to harm the patient. That is, they have the obligation not to intentionally or inadvertently harm the patient.

The opening article of "Great Doctor Jingcheng" shows the complexity of the diagnosis. Physicians need to see the nature of the disease through the phenomenon. This requires superb medical and pharmacological knowledge. "There are fools in the world. After three years of reading, it is said that there is no disease in the world and there is no cure for three years. Therefore, scholars must be extremely talented, diligent and tireless, and can not be heard and heard."

It can be seen that Sun Simiao pays attention to strict and diligent learning in medical science and technology, is modest and cautious, and must treat specific problems and analyze specific problems. According to different conditions, he innovatively proposes treatment plans.

Sun Simiao's superb medical skills also showed that the emperors valued his admiration at that time. The "Old Tang Book" volume 221 "Biography" records: "Gao Zong summoned, worshipped the doctor, and firmly resigned." [5]

It can be seen that Sun Simiao does not admire the elite and is indifferent to fame and fortune. He has repeatedly refused the invitation of the emperor and devoted himself to medicine to save the people and spread medical knowledge.

2.2. Respect for the Sick, Moral Integrity

Respecting the patient is first and foremost respecting the patient's independent rights. However, some patients, because of their young age, ignorance, low intelligence, mental disorders, etc., reduce or lack the ability to make reasonable decisions on their own initiative. This is a matter for medical personnel to intervene in order to protect patients from the harm caused by their own actions. And the possible impact on his health and personal well-being.

The idea of "Great Doctor Jingcheng" was written in the Tang Dynasty. Tang Du's Changanfushu and civilization were longing for the people of all countries in the world. The economy and culture of the Tang Dynasty were at an advanced level in the world at that time, and the rulers could implement a more open foreign policy.

On the one hand, the affluence of this kind of social wealth has prepared the conditions for the promotion of spiritual civilization, so that while the people are struggling for survival, they appeal for ideological and cultural satisfaction. On the other hand, the increase in social material wealth and the increase in the pursuit of wealth and power, at this time, the correct guidance of social needs to people's thoughts, so as not to cause the prevalence of corruption and enjoyment. Sun Simiao opened the precedent of his ancestors and wrote "The Great Doctor" in Volume 1 of the "Preparation for the Qianjin" volume 1, which laid the foundation for the ethics of Chinese medicine.

"Where a great doctor treats a patient, he must be determined by God and have no desire. He starts with a great compassion and vows to save the suffering of the spirit." [1] He believes that all doctors who can treat doctors with good medical ethics must be stable, have no desire, and have no hope. They first show compassion and compassion and are determined to save the suffering of the living.

"If there is a crisis to ask for help, you must not ask him to be rich and poor, long Youyanchi, complain of good friends, Huayi Yuzhi, and the same class, all like relatives." [1] "The Great Doctor is Honest" put forward: If there is a patient who has come to seek medical treatment, whether he is a powerful or a poor or a poor person, old or young, beautiful or ugly, he is an enemy or a relative, a close friend or an ordinary friend, a Han or a minority. The stupid or the smart, they all see it the same way. There are the same thoughts that treat the closest people, and they can not look forward to the future, consider their own advantages and disadvantages, and cherish their own lives.

“It has been devastated, and it is impossible to look at it. The people are evil, but they are embarrassed and sad. They can not have a heart of shame. It is also our ambition.” [1] If a patient is suffering from sores, diarrhea, foul odor, and people do not want to see, the doctor can only show sympathy, pity, concern from the heart, and can not produce any unpleasant thoughts. This is my ambition.

The “Great Doctor” clearly states that medical workers must respect the patient, have noble moral character, abandon their desires, love their hearts, treat them equally, and save the suffering of the spirit.

2.3. Justice for the Law of Medicine

The principle of form of justice refers to the formal requirement that people who are the same in the parties concerned should be treated the same, and people who are different in the parties concerned should be treated differently. These can be individual needs, capacities, achievements or contributions already made to society, potential contributions to society, etc.. The principle of equity is important in discussing the macro and micro distribution of health resources.

“The husband is the law of medicine. He must not laugh in many languages, talk about gossip, say right and wrong, discuss people, and show off his reputation.” [1]

The rule of being a doctor should be to be careful of words, not to joke with others at will, not to shout loudly, to talk about other people's shortcomings, to show off their own reputation, to slander and attack other doctors, in order to boast of their merits. Occasionally cured a patient, he looked up, and he had a self-appraisal. He thought that he was unparalleled. These are the incurable bad problems of doctors.

3. Summary

Sun Simiao, the 100-year-old drug King, whose spiritual portrayal of his life is contained in the thought of “Great Doctor's Sinfulness”, ponders that the thought of “Great Doctor's Sinfulness” contains rich ethical values in life. It is not only a moral education classic in the field of medicine, but even covers various industries. Sincere thinking should be a character that should be respected by all industries. What is more important is the guidance and teaching of the “Great Doctor” idea on life in the world. The essence of the person has a broad heart, great love, and indifferent fame and fortune.

The interpretation of the ethical value of life in the thought of “the great doctor is sincere”, The “Great Doctor Jingcheng” mainly expounds the medical ethics thoughts of “refined” and “sincere”. The full text embodies the ethical values of Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, and Taoism. Confucianism and Taoism are embodied in the positive concept of entering the WTO, and the reliance of entering the WTO is superb medical skills. The article refers to “the oath to save the suffering of the spirit.” The medical doctrine is embodied in the refinement of technology. The article mentions that “scholars must be extremely medical, diligent and tireless, and can not be heard and heard. “ The Buddha's Road embodies the respect for life during the treatment process. He believes that “the husband kills life and lives further,” and “I do not use life as a medicine. “ The Tao is embodied in the idea of saving and loving others.

For this reason, the ethical value of “Great Doctor” should be widely disseminated and respected. Including the application of research in the ideological teaching of medical schools, the use of research in the construction of hospital ideas, the use of research in the ideological education in the field of pharmacy, the study of the construction of harmonious doctor-patient relations, and most importantly, the social atmosphere and the people's values. The application of research.

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