

Code of ethics of intelligence training group

patient's physical, mental, spiritual and social needs are legitimate and reasonable for the medical staff Patients are the most vulnerable social groups. The rights of the

That as well as the patient's arrival without being present it. In the environment of the operating room, the issue of the patient's rights is more important due to the special are obliged to implement

And intelligent students should conditions governing the family or partner. Therefore, due to the necessity of respecting the patient's rights, it should be prioritized by all the providers. We

principles: know according to the following

and human dignity and with respect to values, cultural and religious beliefs. 1-Deserving of dignity

2- It should be based on honesty, fairness, politeness and kindness.

3- It should be free from any kind of discrimination, including ethnic, cultural, religious, type of disease and gender.

4- Be based on current knowledge.

5- It should be based on the superiority of the patient's interests.

and the treatment priorities of patients. Justice 6 - Regarding the distribution of health resources, based on

7- It should be based on the coordination of the elements of care including prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation.

8- Along with the provision of all basic and necessary welfare facilities and away from the imposition of pain and suffering and unnecessary restrictions.

9 Special attention to the rights of vulnerable groups in society, including children, pregnant women, the elderly, mental patients, prisoners, mentally and physically disabled, and

Have people without guardians.

11- As soon as possible and with respect to the patient's time.

11- Considering variables such as language, age and gender of service recipients.

12- Necessary and urgent care (emergency) should be carried out regardless of the financial provision. In non-urgent cases (elective) based on the definition criteria

has been.

necessary services 13- In case of necessary and urgent care (emergency), if it is not possible to provide appropriate services, it is necessary after providing the

and the necessary explanations, to provide the basis for transferring the patient to an equipped unit.

14- In the final stages of life, when the condition of the disease is irreversible and the death of the patient is imminent, providing health services with the aim of maintaining his comfort.

It means spiritual and emotional comfort for him and his family at the time of death. The dying patient has the right to the last moments of life

He wants to be accompanied. Self with a person who

15- The information should be given at the appropriate time and according to the patient's conditions, including anxiety and pain, and his/her individual characteristics, including language, education, and ability.

The understanding should be at his disposal.

necessary action should be done 16- Delay in starting the treatment by providing the above information causes harm to the patient; In this case, the transfer of information after the

The first suitable time should be done

17- In spite of being informed of the right to receive information, the patient refuses to do so, in which case the patient's request should be respected, unless

Notifying the patient puts him or others at serious risk.

18- The patient can have access to all the information recorded in his clinical file and receive its image and correct the listed errors.

Apply for it.