You are a professor of healthcare administration, and you are teaching a medical law and ethics course for a group of medical students. Do you believe that the Hippocratic oath, which your medical graduates must take upon their entry into the profession, provides a strong and relevant foundation for medical ethics? Why, or why not?

Your journal entry must be at least 200 words. No references or citations are necessary.

Step 1:

The Hippocratic Oath for doctors was created particularly to stop self-serving physicians from endangering specific patients in antiquity. A more encompassing promise was created and approved in October 2017 to better meet the needs and ethical standards of doctors today.

Step 2:

When a health practitioner completes their academic training, they are required to swear the Hippocratic oath, but in my opinion When a health practitioner completes their academic training, they are required to swear the Hippocratic oath. Your medical graduates must take the Hippocratic Oath before beginning their careers, which offers a solid and current framework for medical ethics.

Step 3:

The use of the oath during these commencement exercises has been contested. Given the significant scientific, social, economic, and political advancements that have occurred over the centuries since the original Hippocratic Oath, many modern medical ethicists now consider it to be outdated. Due to current sensibilities, a number of updated versions of the oath have been offered. These versions include some clever parodies that emphasise current medical conundrums, such as "I swear by Humana and... health maintenance groups."

I will not use the knife, even upon people suffering from stones, but I will leave this to those who are skilled in this craft, is another unsettling ban in the original Oath, especially for medical students wanting to spend the majority of their lives in the operating room. The Hippocratic Corpus and other historical documents, however, imply that Greek doctors were in reality active surgeons—at times much more aggressive than indicated—and the Oath does not explicitly forbid surgery.

According to one interpretation of this sentence, the physician should always make way for "better professionals" when they are available. In the current environment of medical specialisation, operations should be performed by skilled surgeons, radiotherapy by qualified radiotherapists, cancer treatment by qualified oncologists, etc. It is crucial for each of us to be aware of our limitations and to seek out expert assistance when necessary. Physicians must practise to the best of their abilities but not beyond them.

The Oath and Unfairness

The Oath's most motivational and possibly most significant clauses address harm and injustice: "I will do no hurt or injustice to them." Two paragraphs in the oath deal with injustice: one while entering the patient's home, as was already indicated (i.e., injustice toward a particular patient), and the other with systemic injustice.

Despite the Oath's emphasis on preventing both personal and social injustice, doctors typically avoid discussing such topics and, when they do, may occasionally favour their own financial or personal interests.