

Foundation Course

Orientation Programme: MBBS 24-25 batch



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**Asathoma satgamaya
Tamasoma Jyotirgamaya
Mrithyorma Amrutamgamaya
O God Lead me**

- 1: **Om**, (O Lord) From (the Phenomenal World of) **Unreality**, **make me go** (i.e. Lead me) towards the **Reality** (of Eternal Self),
- 2: From the **Darkness** (of Ignorance), **make me go** (i.e. Lead me) towards the **Light** (of Spiritual Knowledge),
- 3: From (the World of) **Mortality** (of Material Attachment), **make me go** (i.e. Lead me) towards the World of **Immortality** (of Self-Realization),
- 4: **Om**, **Peace**, **Peace**, **Peace**.

Asathoma satgamaya
Tamasoma Jyotirgamaya
Mrithyorma Amrutamgamaya
O God Lead me

THREE MESSAGES

A ,B, C of life and of work

A - be ACCOUTABLE

B - be BRAVE

**C - have CONTIGENCY plan
have commonsense**

Story about Four People

- **EVERYBODY**
- **SOMEBODY**
- **ANYBODY**
- **NOBODY**

There was an important job to be done and Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that, because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it, but Nobody realized that Everybody wouldn't do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have.

The story may be confusing but the message is clear: no one took responsibility so nothing got accomplished.

"...let me congratulate you on the choice of calling which offers a combination of intellectual and moral interests found in no other profession."

— Sir William Osler (1849 - 1919)

“While the journey seems long and hard at the beginning with perseverance and dedication the rewards at the end last a lifetime.”

***National Medical Council (NMC)
set of core competencies for
Indian Medical Graduates
(2C2L1P)***

1. Clinician

2. Life long learner

3. Communicator

4. Leader

5. Professionalism

MEDICINE IS BOTH *SCIENCE AND ART*

- SCIENCE** - Technology based on science is the foundation for
solution to clinical problems
- Advances in biochemical methodology and in
biophysical imaging techniques
 - Innovations in therapeutic maneuvers

The Science of Medicine is an EPIC of Splendid human endeavors and achievement aimed at alleviating suffering

- ART** - ability to extract contradictory physical signs
- ability to discern and interpret laboratory data
 - to know whether to treat or watch
 - to determine when to pursue a clinical clue or when to
dismiss
 - to decide which is of greater risk: treatment or disease

**This combination of medical knowledge, intuition
and judgment is the art of medicine**

The Art & Science of Medicine

- ✓ **The art of medicine exists since the time of primitive medicine**
- ✓ **The science of medicine changes with the progress of science and changing concepts from time to time**
- ✓ **The art of medicine, or compassion, care, sympathy etc, are the building blocks of the practice of the science of medicine.**
- ✓ **Medicine is sometimes considered a science, and sometimes an art; the object of medical science is to study disease**
- ✓ **Medicine is supposed to be a scientific study and its practice an art**
- ✓ **The art of medicine deals with the whole gamut of doctor-patient relationship requires compassion, a caring attitude from the doctors, besides communication skills**

The Art & Science of Medicine

Tact, sympathy and understanding are expected of the physician, for the patient is no mere collection of symptoms, signs, disordered functions, damaged organs and disturbed emotions. He is human, fearful and hopeful seeking relief, help and reassurance.” –

Harrison's Principles of Medicine

The Philosophy of the Art of Healing

A committed doctor is a Friend, Philosopher and Guide and Dictator to the patient to look up to and no Machine or Technology can replace

Control over the practice of medicine should come from within us and we should not permit it to happen from outside otherwise it will hurt the sentiments of medicine

Medicine is a forever changing art

“The practice of medicine is an art, not a trade; a calling, not a business; a calling in which your heart will be exercised equally with your head.”

William Osler

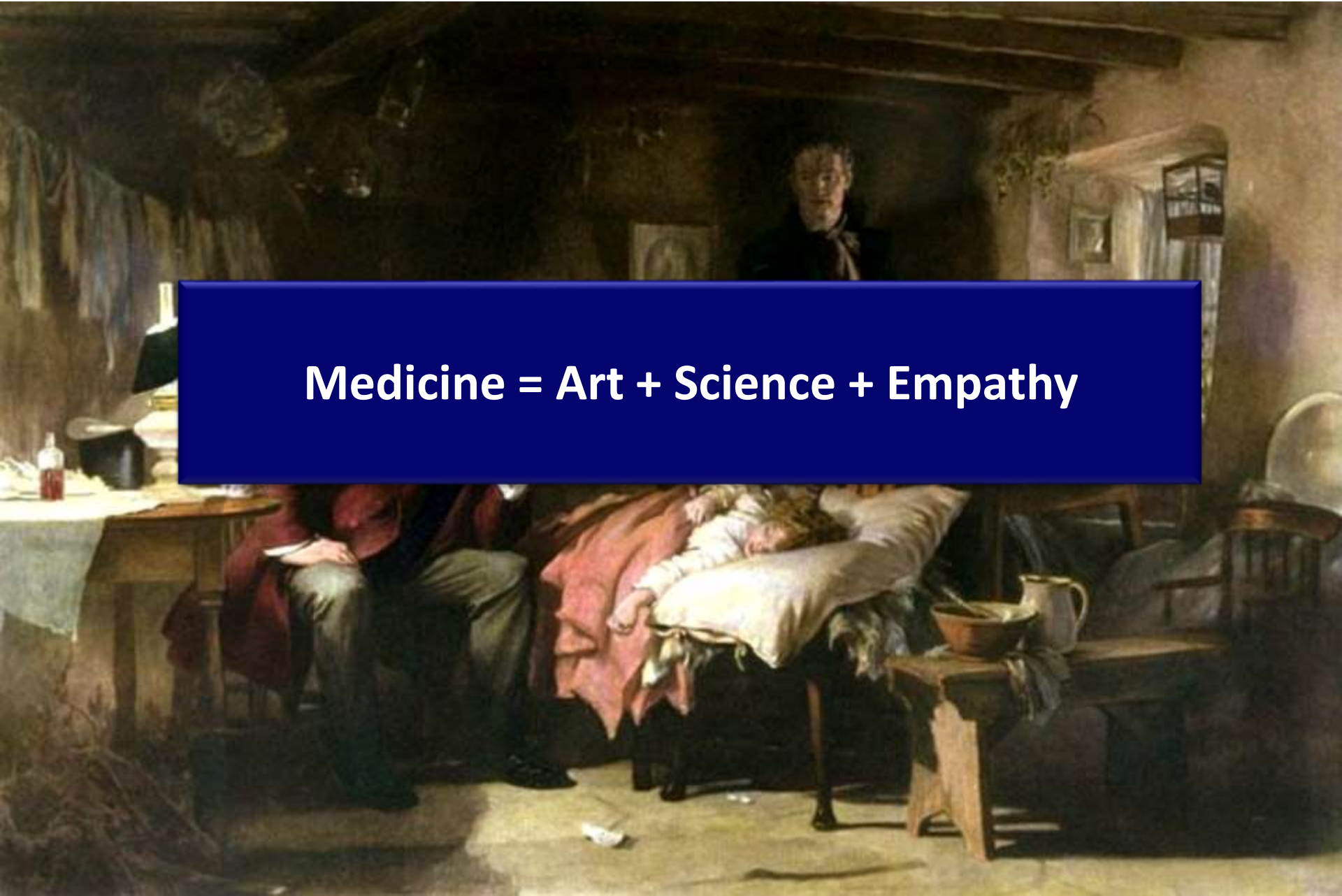
WHEREVER THE
ART OF MEDICINE IS
LOVED, THERE IS
ALSO A LOVE OF
HUMANITY

— HIPPOCRATES



Sir Luke Fildes' - *The Doctor* (1887)

Medicine = Art + Science + Empathy





The Secret of the Care of Patient is in Caring for the Patient
Francis Weld Peabody (1881-1922)

Medical diagnosis

Diagnosis



- 80% → symptoms
- ↓
- 84% → Examination
- ↓
- 92% → investigations
- ↓
- 98% → Post mortem

Human life expectancy

Studies have shown that human life expectancy mainly depends on food, immunisation clean drinking water and sanitary facilities in addition to education and economic empowerment and very little on hi-tech medicine

Challenges in Medical Practice

Evidence Based Medicine

Vs

Experienced Based Medicine

Personalised medicine vs Precision medicine

Goals

S – specific

M – measurable

A – achievable

R – realistic

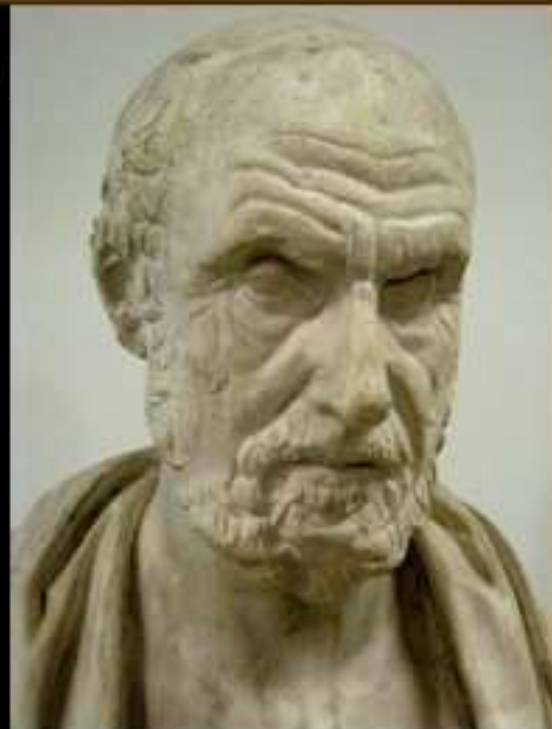
T – time bound

CORE VALUES you should learn

- 1. Respect the patient**
- 2. Achieve the complimentary forces of competence and compassion**
- 3. The art and skill essential to history taking and physical examination are the bedrock of care; technologic resources are complements**
- 4. The history and physical examination are inseparable – they are one**
- 5. The computer cannot replace you, it is what you do that builds a trusting, fruitful relationship with the patient**
- 6. The relationship can be indescribably rewarding**

**The art of medicine consists
of three elements: the
disease, the patient and
the doctor**

~ Hippocrates ~



**"Observation, Reason, Human Understanding,
Courage; these make the physician."
— Martin H. Fischer (1879 -1962)**

***The good physician* treats the disease**

***The great physician* treats the patient who has
the disease**

Good doctor

Talent × effort = skill



Skill × communication = achievement

Successful doctor

***One of the essential qualities of the clinician is
interest in humanity***

**Most powerful drugs in the world are “two kind
words from a good doctor”**

***Education is not the learning of facts but training
the mind to think***

–Benjamin Franklin



*Medicine is a
science of
uncertainty and an
art of probability*

William Osler

Paracelsus



Medicine is not merely a science but an art. The character of the physician may act more powerfully upon the patient than the drugs employed.

AZ QUOTES

“Medicine is learned by the bedside and not in the classroom. Let not your conceptions of disease come from the words heard in the lecture room or read from the book. See and then reason and compare and control. But see first.”

William Osler

To study the phenomenon of disease without books is to sail uncharted sea, while to study books without patients is not to go to sea at all.

William Osler



Remember *"Your schooling/ collage may be over, but remember that your education still continues."*

In the era of information explosion, if you do not continue to study all your life, update your knowledge and acquire new skills, you will become an academic fossil living in caves and reading by candle light

Be a student life long.

To quote William Osler, "Live neither in the past nor in the future, but let each day's work absorb your entire energies, and satisfy your widest ambition."

Learn from the patients: they are the best textbooks. “

Lastly, let me remind you “The practice of medicine is an art, not a trade; a calling, not a business; a calling in which your heart will be exercised equally with your head.”

Have passion and pride in your work. Try to be the best!

Edward Livingston Trudeau's philosophy

“to cure sometimes, to relieve often, to comfort always,”

is important in practicing medicine

10 traits that differentiate great doctors from good doctors

1) Be a Detective Like Sherlock

**“When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth.”—
Arthur Conan Doyle, The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes**

2) Get Healthy and Relax

**“Intelligence and skill can only function at the peak of their capacity when the body is healthy and strong.”
—John F. Kennedy.**

10 traits that differentiate great doctors from good doctors

3) Be a Master Listener

**“Listen to your patient; he is telling you the diagnosis.”
—Sir William Osler**

4) Find Your Passion

“Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven’t found it yet, keep looking. Don’t settle.”—Steve Jobs

10 traits that differentiate great doctors from good doctors

5) Treat the Whole Patient

“A good physician treats the disease. The great physician treats the patient who has the disease.”—Sir William Osler

6) Have Empathy

“People will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but they will never forget how you made them feel.”—Maya Angelou

7) Pay Attention to Detail

“It’s attention to detail that makes the difference between average and stunning.”—Francis Atterbury.

10 traits that differentiate great doctors from good doctors

8) Develop Resilience

“It’s not the strongest of a species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the ones most resilient and responsive to change.”—Charles Darwin

9) Take Responsibility - The Buck Stops With You

“I am not a product of my circumstances. I am a product of my decisions.”—Stephen Covey

10) Count Your Stars

**“Lately, I’ve been, I’ve been losing sleep
Dreaming about the things that we could be**

John Rockefeller's words:

“The secret of success is to do the common things uncommonly well.”

Moments of disappointments, remember

“You drown not by falling into the river, but by staying submerged in it.”—Paulo Coelho

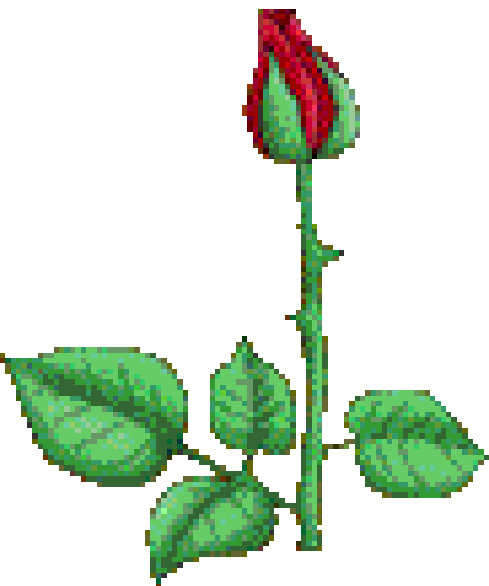
- ✓ **It's often the small gesture or little things said by the great physician that makes a big difference.**
- ✓ **Applying some of these tips will help you enhance your patient care and brighten your stary sky.**

Ethics in medical research

Table 1. Principles That Guide the ACP Ethics Manual Recommendations

Principle	Description
Beneficence	The duty to promote good and act in the best interest of the patient and the health of society
Nonmaleficence	The duty to do no harm to patients
Respect for patient autonomy	The duty to protect and foster a patient's free, uncoerced choices
Justice	The equitable distribution of the life-enhancing opportunities afforded by health care

***“The hands that help are holier than the
lips that pray”***



Thank You

