

Delhi Medical Council

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DMC/DC/F.14/Comp.1760/2/2020/291438

CIRCULAR

In terms of the Order of the Medical Council of India dated 23rd July, 2020 No.MCI-211(2)(82-Complaint)/2016-Ethics/111175 with regard to Urmila v/s Delhi Medical Council & Ors.-Wirt Petition (Civil) No 845 of Year 2017 in the Hon'ble Delhi High Court at New Delhi (MCI File No.13168), all the Registered Medical Practitioners of the Delhi Medical Council are advised to adhere to the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics), Regulations, 2002 in letter and spirit, in general, which is available on the website of the Delhi Medical Council (www.delhimedicalcouncil-link- (http://www.delhimedicalcouncil.org/pdf/EthicsRegulations-2002.pdf) and particularly Regulation 2.1.1 of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics), Regulations, 2002, which calls upon a doctor to be sensitive towards the patient under his care and exercise empathy as a clinical skill, as the goal of medicine is not only to simply cure the disease but to alleviate the suffering of the patient. The contents of Regulation 2.1.1 of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics), Regulations, 2002 are herein-below, for necessary compliance.

2.1.1 Though a physician is not bound to treat each and every person asking his services, he should not only be ever ready to respond to the calls of the sick and the injured, but should be mindful of the high character of his mission and the responsibility he discharges in the course of his professional duties. In his treatment, he should never forget that the health and the lives of those entrusted to his care depend on his skill and attention. A physician should endeavour to add to the comfort of the sick by making his visits at the hour indicated to the patients. A physician advising a patient to seek service of another physician is acceptable, however, in case of emergency a physician must treat the patient. No physician shall arbitrarily refuse treatment to a patient. However for good reason, when a patient is suffering from an ailment which is not within the range of experience of the treating physician, the physician may refuse treatment and refer the patient to another physician.

(Dr. Girish Tyagi)

Registrar

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