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ETHICS OF MEDICAL WORKERS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CORRUPTION

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Abstract

This study is devoted to examining the professional ethics of medical workers and their attitudes towards corruption in the healthcare system. The paper analyzes the role of professional ethics in improving the quality of medical services, protecting patients' rights, and ensuring transparency in the healthcare system. It also considers the impact of corruption on the effectiveness of medical services and the level of public trust. The results of the study show that the systematic implementation of ethical standards and preventive measures contributes to improving the quality of medical care and reducing cases of corruption.

Keywords

professional ethics, corruption, healthcare system, quality of medical services, patients' rights, transparency, digitalization of healthcare, medical workers, corruption prevention, anti-corruption measures.

ТИББИЁТ ХОДИМЛАРИ ЭТИКАСИ ВА КОРРУПЦИЯГА МУНОСАБАТ

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Respublika o'rta tibbiyot va farmasevtika xodimlari malakasini oshirish va ularni ixtisoslashtirish markazi Qo'qon filiali

Аннотация

Ушбу тадқиқот соғлиқни сақлаш тизимида тиббиёт ходимларининг касбий этикаси ва коррупцияга муносабатини ўрганишга бағишланган. Ишда касбий этиканинг тиббий хизматлар сифатини ошириш, беморлар ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш ва соғлиқни сақлаш тизимининг шаффофлигини таъминлашдаги роли таҳлил қилинган. Шунингдек, коррупциянинг тиббий хизматлар самарадорлиги ва аҳоли ишончи даражасига таъсири кўриб чиқилган. Тадқиқот натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, этик стандартлар ва

профилактик чораларни тизимли жорий этиш тиббий хизмат сифатини оширишга ҳамда коррупция ҳолатларини камайтиришга хизмат қилади.

Калит сўзлар

касбий этика, коррупция, соғлиқни сақлаш тизими, тиббий хизматлар сифати, бемор ҳуқуқлари, шаффофлик, соғлиқни сақлашни рақамлаштириш, тиббиёт ходимлари, коррупция профилактикаси, коррупцияга қарши чоралар.

ЭТИКА МЕДИЦИНСКИХ РАБОТНИКОВ И ОТНОШЕНИЕ К КОРРУПЦИИ

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Аннотация

Данное исследование посвящено изучению профессиональной этики медицинских работников и их отношения к коррупции в системе здравоохранения. В работе проанализирована роль профессиональной этики в повышении качества медицинских услуг, защите прав пациентов и обеспечении прозрачности системы здравоохранения. Также рассмотрено влияние коррупции на эффективность медицинских услуг и уровень доверия населения. Результаты исследования показывают, что системное внедрение этических стандартов и профилактических мер способствует повышению качества медицинской помощи и снижению случаев коррупции.

Ключевые слова

профессиональная этика, коррупция, система здравоохранения, качество медицинских услуг, права пациентов, прозрачность, цифровизация здравоохранения, медицинские работники, профилактика коррупции, антикоррупционные меры.

Introduction. Today, in the healthcare system, the professional ethics of medical workers and their attitude toward corruption represent one of the key priorities of state policy. This is because the improvement of medical service quality, protection of patients' rights, and strengthening public trust in the healthcare system directly depend on the strict adherence of medical personnel to the principles of honesty, responsibility, and professional ethics. Scientific studies

show that in healthcare institutions with high ethical standards, patient satisfaction significantly increases, while medical errors and illegal practices decrease.

Corruption, on the other hand, negatively affects the quality of healthcare services, limits equal access to medical care, and reduces public trust in the state healthcare system. Therefore, preventing corruption in the medical field and strengthening professional ethics is considered a strategically important task.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, large-scale reforms are being implemented in this direction. In particular, a number of strategic documents and decrees initiated by Shavkat Mirziyoyev aim to increase transparency in the sector. Within the framework of the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026," priorities include reducing corruption in public administration, ensuring transparency and accountability, and introducing transparent mechanisms in social sectors.

In addition, the Presidential Decree "On Further Improving the Anti-Corruption System" defines specific tasks to strengthen openness in state bodies, introduce preventive mechanisms, and increase accountability. These documents are fully implemented in the healthcare system, contributing to the introduction of electronic document management, digital monitoring systems, and service transparency.

Furthermore, the Presidential Decree "On Ensuring Transparency in the Activities of State Bodies and Organizations" serves as an important legal basis for increasing accountability and transparency in healthcare. Likewise, decrees and resolutions aimed at reforming the healthcare system emphasize improving service quality, strengthening staff responsibility, and developing medical ethics.

Within these reforms, strengthening adherence to professional ethics among medical workers, improving internal anti-corruption control mechanisms, and establishing transparent systems through information technologies are of great importance. Therefore, studying medical ethics and attitudes toward corruption on a scientific basis and improving preventive measures remains one of the urgent scientific and practical tasks today.

This study was conducted using a comprehensive scientific approach to investigate medical ethics and attitudes toward corruption. The research was carried out during 2024–2025 among medical workers employed in several public and private healthcare institutions. A total of 130 respondents were selected and divided into two groups: a control group (n=65) and an experimental group (n=65).

Research Methods. The following scientific methods were used in the study:

Literature review method — more than 45 scientific sources and regulatory documents related to medical ethics, anti-corruption efforts, and transparency in

healthcare were analyzed. The majority of sources were from the last five years of international and national research.

1.**Sociological survey method** — a questionnaire was conducted among medical workers. According to the results, 79% of respondents stated that professional ethics directly affects service quality, while 72% noted that corruption reduces system efficiency.

2.**Observation method** — working processes in medical institutions were directly observed. Decision-making processes and service delivery procedures were analyzed in situations with a high risk of corruption.

3.**Comparative method** — indicators of the control and experimental groups were compared. In the group that underwent ethics training, violations decreased by 25%.

4.**Statistical analysis method** — the collected data were processed using mathematical and statistical methods. The level of significance was evaluated at $p < 0.05$.

The obtained results scientifically confirmed that strengthening medical ethics and implementing anti-corruption preventive measures positively affects service quality and transparency in the healthcare system.

Discussion. The results of the study confirm that the professional ethics of medical workers and their attitude toward corruption have a direct impact on the effectiveness of the healthcare system. Strict adherence to ethical principles improves the quality of medical services, strengthens trust between patients and healthcare providers, and contributes to fair and well-founded clinical decision-making.

It was found that medical workers who participated in ethics training programs demonstrated a higher level of professional responsibility, increased honesty and transparency in patient interactions, and a significantly reduced tendency toward corruption.

Analysis of scientific literature also supports these findings. International experience shows that healthcare institutions with strong ethical standards and internal control systems have minimal corruption levels and consistently high service quality.

At the same time, several problems were identified. Not all medical workers had undergone regular ethics training, and in some institutions, internal control mechanisms were insufficient. These issues highlight the need for a systematic approach and continuous training programs.

Digital technologies also play an important role in combating corruption. Electronic medical records, automated services, and transparent reporting systems reduce human influence and decrease the likelihood of illegal activities.

Conclusion. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the professional ethics of medical workers is one of the key factors determining the quality of the healthcare system. Strict adherence to ethical principles strengthens trust between patients and healthcare providers, increases transparency in medical services, and ensures fair clinical decision-making.

The study found that activities aimed at improving anti-corruption knowledge and skills positively change the attitudes of medical workers and reduce their tendency toward unethical behavior. At the same time, the introduction of internal control mechanisms and digital technologies significantly reduces corruption risks.

It was also confirmed that the organization of continuous ethical education and training in medical institutions, the improvement of professional responsibility among staff, and the strengthening of transparent management systems are of great importance.

Overall, the development of medical ethics and the establishment of an effective anti-corruption system play a decisive role in improving healthcare quality, strengthening public trust, and ensuring system stability.

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