Appendix -I

Interview Schedule

The Information Provided by you will be Strictly Confidential and used only for Research Purpose.

For the Patients

Name:_______________   Age:____  Above 18 year in case of children to their parents____  Sex: M/F  Education:_______ Religion:_______ Caste: _______
Marital Status: Married/Unmarried/Other   Type of Family: Single/Joint/Nuclear.
Family Size: _______ Land Holding_______ Belong To: Rural/Urban
District: _________   Type of illness_______________ Hospital: Govt/Private.
Service Sector: Govt./Private/Other_______ Income: Monthly ___________
Annually_________

Note- You can tick more than one.

Q.1  What do you mean by health?
Ans.  Health includes:

A. One who is energetic?
B. Has good posture.
C. Weighs normal for age and height.
D. Has all body organs functioning normally.
E. Has a good appetite.
F. Gets sound sleep.
G. Able to work properly.
H. Free from disease/illness.
I. Any other……..

Q. 2. Is the individual responsible for his/her good health?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 3. How the individual is responsible for his/her good health?
Ans.

1. Regular health check-up.
2. Newer ignore illness.
3. Follow healthy lifestyles.
4. Any other

Q. 4. How to keep oneself healthy (can tick more than one)?

Ans.

A. Regular health check-up.
B. Never ignore illness.
C. Sleep for at least 8-9 hours.
D. Having a balanced diet.
E. Having bath every day.
F. Physical exercise.
G. Any other

Q. 5. When did you realize that you are ill?

Ans.

A. By not getting sound sleep.
B. Do not feel like to have food.
C. Pain in body.
D. Weakness in body.
E. Vomiting.
F. Other symptoms

Q. 6. How long you are admitted in this hospital?

Ans. Days

Q. 7. Are you taking treatment regularly?

Ans. Yes/No.
Q. 8. Why you are taking treatment regularly?

Ans.

A. To get well soon.
B. Being habitual.
C. Over sensitive.
D. Any other....

Q. 9. Why are you not taking treatment regularly?

Ans.

A. Due to poor economic condition.
B. Not suffering at all.
C. Due to busy life style.
D. Any other.....

Q. 10. Do you pressurize doctor for quicker relief?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 11. Why do you pressurize doctor for quicker relief?

Ans.

A. To get well soon.
B. To resume normal work.
C. Do not want to sit ideal.
D. Taking treatment from long time is unwarranted.
E. If one doctor failed to treat then we have to go to another.
F. Any other.......
Q. 12. Why do you not ask doctor for quicker relief?

Ans.

A. Doctor is more expert in his profession.
B. We should not interfere with treatment process.
C. Some diseases take time to get cured.
D. Any other........

Q. 13. Do you worry about the cost of your medical care?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 14. Why do you worry about the cost of your medical care?

Ans.

A. Due to poor Economic condition.
B. Due to expensive medical care.
C. Due to loss of time, loss of job.
D. Any other........

Q. 15. Why you do not worry about the cost of your medical care?

Ans.

A. Life is important than money.
B. Good economic condition.
C. BPL card.
D. Policy for reimbursement by department (ESM).
E. Disease also part of life.
F. Any other......

Q. 16. Do you read the manufacture and expiry date of medicine?

Ans. Yes/No.
Q. 17. Why do you read manufacture and expiry date of medicine?

Ans.
A. It’s our duty to check out properly about manufacture and expiry date of medicine.
B. It may be harmful to us instead to relief if it is out dated.
C. Loss of money for expired medicine.
D. Any other......

Q. 18. Why do not read manufacture and expiry date of medicine?

Ans.
A. Due to non awareness.
B. Confidence on chemist.
C. Regular supply and demand of medicine.
D. No time to check.
E. Medicine in broken packet.
F. Any other......

Q. 19. Do you read or understand the prescribed medicine by doctor?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 20. Do you match the medicines purchased from the medical store which are prescribed by the doctor?

Ans. Yes/No/Just try.

Q. 21. Till now, how much money did you spent for treatment?

Ans. Approximate money- ......Lakh........Thousand.........Hundred.
Q. 22. What are the possible causes of your illness according to you?

Ans.

A. Not get sound sleep.
B. Has not good appetite.
C. Food poisoning.
D. Lack of proper diet.
E. Hectic work schedule.
F. Pollution.
G. Food habits.
H. Chemicals in food.
I. Mental tensions.
J. Change of weather.
K. Any other…..

Q. 23. On whom advise did you take up treatment?

Ans. Advised by-

A. Self.
B. Family members.
C. Friends.
D. Relatives.
E. Doctor
F. Any other.........

Q. 24. Before coming to this hospital, where did you go for the treatment?

Ans.

A. Govt. Hospital.
B. Private Hospital.
C. Traditional.
D. Ignore illness.
E. Jhola chap.
F. Any other........

Q. 25. Are you taking treatment according to doctor’s instructions?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q.26. How you are following doctor’s instructions?
Ans.
  A. Take food as per instructions.
  B. Take medicine time to time.
  C. Visit doctor as per instructions.
  D. Any other........

Q. 27. Why are you not following doctor’s instructions?
Ans.
  A. No need to follow the instructions.
  B. Difficult to follow the instruction.
  C. Busy life schedule.
  D. Any other........

Q. 28. How careful are you in maintain the regularity of treatment?
Ans.
  A. Take medicine in time.
  B. Visit doctor regularly.
  C. Take food according to doctor’s advice.
  D. Take other precautions.
  E. Any other........
Q. 29. Who brought to you in hospital?

Ans. Brought by-

A. Self.
B. Family member.
C. Friend.
D. Relative.
E. Unknown.
F. Any other........

Q. 30. Why have you selected this hospital to take treatment?

Ans.

A. Better treatment.
B. Qualified staff.
C. Better facilities.
D. Less distance from home.
E. Less costly as compare to other hospitals.
F. Advised by friends.
G. Advised by Doctors.
H. Referred from other hospital.
I. Any other............

Q. 31. Have you faced any problem in admit process?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 32. What types of problem you face in admit process?

Ans.

A. Ignore by doctor.
B. Not so serious.
C. Doctor wants to refer.
D. Other........

Q. 33. Have you ever heard of term health right?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 34. What do you mean by health right?
Ans. Health right includes-
   A. Right to live with dignity.
   B. Govt. responsibility to provide health services.
   C. Free health services.
   D. Well diagnosed treatment.
   E. Emergent treatment of health problem.
   F. No difference in treatment.
   G. Any other........

Q. 35. What are the patient’s rights?
Ans.
   A. To take treatment.
   B. Privacy by the doctors.
   C. Emergency Medical Care.
   D. Adequate health care.
   E. Treatment without any discrimination.
   F. To get the benefit of health facilities.
   G. Right to information.
   H. Right to informed consent.
   I. Confidentiality.
   J. Respect human dignity.
   K. Any other.....
Q. 36. From where did you get information about patient rights?

Ans.

A. After getting admitted in the hospital.
B. Family member.
C. Friends.
D. Neighbours.
E. Relative.
F. Books.
G. Posters in hospitals.
H. Newspapers.
I. T.V.
J. Any other…….

Q. 37. Do you think health right topic should be included in school books?

Ans. Yes/No/Don’t know.

Q. 38. Why health right topic should be included in school books?

Ans.

A. For awareness regarding health right.
B. To access to health right.
C. Health right are equal to all.
D. Any other......

Q. 39. What are the patient’s responsibilities towards doctor?

Ans.

A. Provide his/her health related information.
B. Cooperate with doctor’s examination, treatment.
C. Mentioning hygiene in the hospital.
D. Pay doctors agreed fees.
E. Respect the dignity of doctor.
F. Never resort to violence.
G. Any other.......

Q.40. Do you know about the consent of treatment?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 41. Do you tell the history of illness or injury to the doctor?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 42. Why do you tell the history of illness or injury to the doctor?
Ans.

1. It helps in diagnosis.
2. After diagnosis proper treatment is given.
3. Any other.........

Q. 43. Why do you not tell the history of illness or injury to the doctor?
Ans.

1. Doctor will not treat well.
2. Not able to have proper diagnosis
3. Any other........

Q. 44. What type of behaviour should be between patient and doctor?
Ans. Doctor-patient behaviour should be-

1. Cooperative.
2. Normal.
3. Friendly.
4. Affective natural.
5. Any other.........
Q. 45. Is the patient’s right to participate in discussion with regard to treatment?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 46. Why the patient’s don’t have right to participate in discussion with regard to treatment?

Ans.

1. It will be irritating to the doctor.
2. Doctor will refuse to treatment.
3. Any other……..

Q.47. Is the patient has right to courtesy, respect, dignity & timely attention for treatment?

Ans. Yes/No/Don’t know.

Q.48. Why the patients have right to courtesy, respect, dignity & timely attention for treatment?

Ans.

1. As per human rights & health right.
2. Govt. Responsibility to treat with respect to all.
3. It involves morality and ethics.
4. Any other........

Q. 49. Do you satisfied with the behaviour of doctor?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 50. Why you did not satisfy with the behaviour of doctor?

Ans.

A. Not paying equal respect.
B. Busy with their own relatives or own familiar persons.
C. Discrimination in care.
D. Any other......
Q. 51. Are you satisfied with the treatment?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 52. How are you satisfied from treatment?
Ans.
   A. Proper care.
   B. All tests available.
   C. Test report on time.
   D. Nominal charges.
   E. Any other........

Q. 53. Why did you not satisfy with the hospital services?
Ans.
   A. Due to shortage of Doctors.
   B. Due to not care well by other doctor.
   C. Due to insufficient ward staff.
   D. Due to shortage of Beds for the patients.
   E. Due to staff not having proper medical knowledge.
   F. Due to high charges.
   G. Delay in Medical tests.
   H. Due to shortage of diagnostic tools.
   I. Discrimination in care.
   J. Failing to treat the patient with dignity or respect.
   K. Bed sheet change after long time.
   L. Poor sanitation.
   M. Any other........
Q. 54. Do you feel deprived of treatment by the doctors?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 55. How do you feel deprived of treatment by the doctors?
Ans.
   A. Due to busy schedule of doctor.
   B. Due to bias attitude doctor.
   C. Due to poor economic condition.
   D. Overcrowding of patients.
   E. Any other........

Q. 56. Do you think that all persons have same right to health care?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 57. Why the all persons have not same right to health care?
Ans.
   A. Health right only for rich people.
   B. Health right only for people with higher approach.
   C. Depend on Doctor.
   D. Any other........

Q. 58. Do you think that patient is also responsible for medical negligence?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 59. How the patient is also responsible for medical negligence?
Ans.
   A. Due to negligence about the treatment.
   B. Due to not adhering to the respective instructions.
   C. To hide the causes of diseases.
   D. Any other.........
Q. 60. Is doctor providing any type of information about benefits, risks, costs of appropriate treatments to you?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 61. What type of information about benefits, risks, costs of appropriate treatments is given to you by doctor?

Ans.

A. Time period of treatment.

B. Cost of treatment.

C. Any other......

Q. 62. Are you getting emergency care in hour of need?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 63. Why you are not getting emergency care in hour of need?

Ans.

A. Due to absence of doctor/ward staff.

B. Take more time to come.

C. Due to negligence of doctor.

D. Any other.......  

Q. 64. What is proper way to communicate with patient?

Ans.

A. Free and frank talk.

B. Reveal everything related to disease.

C. Any other......

Q. 65. How health rights can be improved?

Ans. Health rights can be improved-

A. Display on the main entry of hospital.
B. Display on the OPD/Indoor Card.
C. Publicity by media.
D. By include in books.
E. Any other........

Q. 66. Do you get the prescribed medicine from medical store outside the hospital?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 67. Do you pay money to the hospital authority without getting receipt?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 68. Does the doctor visit timely.
Ans.
A. Visit morning time daily.
B. Visit evening time daily.
C. Not visit morning time daily.
D. Not visit evening time daily.
Interview Schedule

The Information Provided by you will be Strictly Confidential and used only for Research Purpose.

For the Doctors

Name: Dr.______________  Age:_____  Sex: M/F  Education:______
Religion:______  Caste: _______  Type of Family: Single/Joint/Nuclear
Family Size: _______  Marital Status: Single/Married  Belong To: Rural/Urban
Service Sector: Govt./Private.  Department:__________  Designation ____________
Total experience of medical practice: ________  Income: Monthly ____________
Annually__________

Note- You can tick more than one.

Q. 1. What do you mean by health?
Ans. Health includes:
   A. Is energetic.
   B. Has good posture.
   C. Weighs normal for age and height.
   D. Has all body organs functioning normally.
   E. Has a good appetite.
   F. Gets sound sleep.
   G. Able to work properly.
   H. Free from morbidity.
   I. Any other……..

Q. 2. What is more important to you?
Ans. 
   A. Service to human being.
   B. Earn more and more money.
   C. Casteism/Relationship.
   D. Respect in society.
   E. Any other........
Q. 3. Is the doctor only responsible for any medical negligence?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 4. How the doctor is not only responsible for any medical negligence?
Ans.

A. If patient explain wrong case history.
B. Due to irregularity paid by patient.
C. Any other........

Q. 5. How the doctor is responsible for any medical negligence?
Ans.

A. Not scrutinize the patients.
B. Due to busy schedule.
C. Due to not proper consultation about the illness.
D. Due to disharmony between doctor and patient.
E. Any other.....

Q. 6. How can anyone live healthy life?
Ans. Can tick more than one-

A. Going for regular health check-up.
B. Never ignore illness.
C. Sleeping for at least 8-9 hours.
D. Having a balanced diet.
E. Having bath every day.
F. Physical exercise.
G. Any other.........
Q.7. How can you provide better options for health care?

Ans.

A. Emergent treatment of health problem.
B. Improving health care quality and efficiency.
C. Providing free preventive care.
D. Preventing disease and illness.
E. Cracking down on health care fraud.
F. Instructions for healthy life style.
G. Regular medical check-up.
H. Minimal charges for treatment.
I. Treat equal to all.
J. Any other.......

Q. 8. Is regular medical check-up necessary?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 9. Why regular medical check-up is necessary?

Ans.

A. For healthy life style.
B. To prevent disease.
C. For better cure.
D. To get well soon.
E. To Encourage other.
F. Prevention is better than cure.
G. Spending little on medical check-up keeps good health.
H. Any other.......
Q. 10. What are the health rights according to you?

Ans.

Ans. Health rights includes-

A. Live with dignity.
B. Govt. responsibility to provide health services.
C. To get receipts of bills.
D. Free choice of goods and health services.
E. Confidentiality.
F. Continuity of health care.
G. Adequate health care.
H. Well diagnosed treatment.
I. Emergent treatment of health problem.
J. Equal Treatment.
K. Any other........

Q. 11. Why the patients consent is necessary to medical treatment?

Ans.

A. For patient ability to understand the nature and effect of the treatment being proposed.
B. When a treatment is proposed.
C. Patient’s ability to understand the nature and effect of the treatment.
D. For organ transplantation.
E. Any other........

Q. 12. In which type of treatment consent is necessary?

Ans.

A. Serious treatment (major operation).


D. Any other........

Q. 13. Can the emergency treatment be given without consent?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 14. How can be emergency treatment given without consent?

Ans.

A. It is not possible to communicate the relevant information to the patient because of a language barrier.

B. Steps have been taken to find means of communicating but no such means have been found.

C. In case the patient is unable to communicate.

D. In case of serious bodily harm.

E. Patients or his relatives address is not traceable.

F. Any other........

Q. 15. What are the Elements of Consent?

Ans.

A. Consent must be related to treatment.

B. Consent must be informed.

C. Consent must be voluntary.

D. Consent must not be obtained through fraud or misrepresentation.

E. Any other......

Q. 16. Do you know about the patient’s rights?

Ans. Yes/No.
Q. 17. What are the patient’s rights?

Ans. Patient rights-

A. To receive information from physicians.

B. To discuss the benefits, risks, and costs of appropriate treatment alternatives.

C. Confidentiality.

D. Does not discriminate patients on the basis of caste, class etc.

E. Adequate health care.

F. Emergency Medical Care.

G. Right to informed consent.

H. Respect human dignity and privacy.

I. Call them in order of queue.

J. Any other.....

Q. 18. What wrong can be done by doctor with patient?

Ans.

A. Wrong treatment.

B. Not timely treatment.

C. Not paying proper attention for treatment.

D. Busy with their own relatives or colleagues while treating patients.

E. Discrimination in care.

F. Expensive medical care.

G. Any other......

Q.19. Is the relationship between doctor and patient play a good role in the improvement of patient health?

Ans. Yes/No.
Q. 20. How the relationship between doctor and patient play a good role in the improving of patient health?

Ans.

A. To clear doubts regarding diseases.
B. Both find themselves familiar.
C. To understand their preferences.
D. Potential to make health care more effective.
E. Allows patients to express and reflect their feelings.
F. For truth and informed consent.
G. Any other........

Q. 21. Can a doctor refuse to treat a patient?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 22. How can a doctor refuse to treat a patient?

Ans.

A. If the doctor himself is not well.
B. If he has had a bad experience in the past.
C. In odd hours.
D. There is no legal obligation beyond duty.
E. Doctor treats a patient in emergency on ethical grounds.
F. Due to non availability of certain facilities, instruments, medicines, staff etc.
G. Already busy with other patients.
H. Any other.....

Q. 23. Is the Doctor should tell the nature of illness to the patient?

Ans. Yes/No.
Q. 24. Why should doctor tell the nature of illness to the patient?

Ans.

A. To clear doubts regarding illness.
B. To avoid cases of illness.
C. Patient should be involved in the decision making.
D. Any other......

Q. 25. Which cases doctor should not tell the nature of illness to the patient?

Ans.

A. Patients will get demoralised due to serious illness.
B. In case of stigmatized diseases like AIDS, TB etc.
C. Any other.....

Q. 26. What are the health needs of the patient?

Ans.

A. Well diagnosed treatment.
B. Care on time.
C. Equal treatment to all.
D. To pay respect.
E. Priority to him.
F. Any other........

Q. 27. What will you do if anyone is sick or injured outside the hospital?

Ans.

A. To provide him/her first Aid.
B. To admit him/her in nearby health centre.
C. To inform his/her relative.
D. Any other......
Q. 28. Is the doctor’s behaviour related to the patient?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 29. What type of behaviour should be by doctor with patient?
Ans.
   A. Cooperative.
   B. Normal.
   C. Emotional.
   D. Friendly.
   E. Any other......

Q. 30. What are the expectation of a patient from doctor?
Ans.
   A. Well treatment.
   B. Pay more time to examine.
   C. Pay priority.
   D. Other.

Q. 31. What include medical ethics?
Ans.
   A. Doctor should always use this 'medical power' for patient's benefit.
   B. Medical care is noble profession.
   C. Humanity or to save to mankind.
   D. Maintaining good medical practice.
   E. Any other......
Q. 32. Why did you choose this profession?

Ans.

 A. To fulfil parents dream.
 B. To earn living out of it.
 C. Serve to mankind.
 D. Any other......

Q. 33. What factors do you find most satisfying about medical practice?

Ans.

 A. Prestige of medical profession.
 B. Intellectual stimulation.
 C. Interaction with colleagues.
 D. Financial reward.
 E. Patient relationships.
 F. Any other.....

Q. 34. If you have time (beyond duty hour) you examine more patients?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 35. What is the name of the oath taken by doctors?

Ans.

Q. 36. What are the contents of the oath taken by a doctor?

Ans.

 A. Service of humanity.
 B. Respect and gratitude.
 C. Profession with conscience and dignity.
 D. The health and life of my patient will be my first consideration.
 E. Respect the secrets which are confided in me.
F. My colleagues will be my brothers.

G. Equal treatment to all.

H. Do not use medical knowledge contrary to the laws of humanity.

I. Any other....... 

Q. 37. What is the greatness of the medical profession?

Ans. .

A. Service to human being.

B. Earn more and more money.

C. Respect in society.

D. Any other...... 

Q. 38. What are the duties of a doctor towards patient?

Ans.

A. Patient care first concern.

B. Provide a good standard of practice and care.

C. Respect patients' right to confidentiality.

D. Treat patients politely and considerately.

E. Treat patients as individuals and respect their dignity.

F. Listen to patients and respond to their concerns and preferences.

G. Give patients the information they want or need in a way they can understand.

H. Respect patients' right to reach decisions with you about their treatment and care.

I. Act without delay.

J. Any other.......
Q. 39. Is a doctor guilty of negligence when he makes an error in his opinion or judgement related to the diagnosis or treatment of a patient?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 40. Do you think it is the duty of the doctor to tell the patient about the precautions during the course of treatment?

Ans. Yes/No/Patient duty to know.

Q. 41. What is medical negligence?

Ans.

A. Wrong treatment.
B. Delay in treatment.
C. Takeout patient’s organs without his/her consent.
D. Over doses of medicine.
E. Death of the patient.
F. Any other.....

Q. 42. In your opinion what is negligence of duty?

Ans.

A. Not punctual about duty.
B. Not behaving properly with patients.
C. Any other...

Q. 43. Do you treat in same manner when outside with needy persons as you treat them on duty?

Ans. Yes/No/Vary to situation.

Q. 44. Have you been keeping the confidential information of patient’s information?

Ans. Yes/No/Vary to situation.
Q. 45. How can you identify the symptoms and causes of illness?

Ans.

A. From routine practice.
B. Over period of live.
C. By the test report of patients.
D. From patient.
E. By consulting with seniors.
F. By updating knowledge from books/Internet etc.
G. Any other.....

Q.46. Do you consider that the health of your patient is your first consideration?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 47. Do you feel doctor misuse medical knowledge in violation of human rights and civil liberties under threat?

Ans.

A. Mostly agree.
B. Somewhat agree.
C. Somewhat disagree.
D. Mostly disagree.

Q.48. To whom you consider ethical?

Ans.

A. Respect for autonomy.
B. Beneficence and Non-malfeasance.
C. Justice.
D. Informed consent.
E. Truthfulness and honesty.
F. Any other.........
Q.49. What type of your relationship with your colleagues?
Ans.
   A. Respectful.
   B. Friendly.
   C. Formal.
   D. Informal.
   E. Any other....... 

Q.50. To which patient you refer to other specialists?
Ans.
   A. In case of serious illness or injury.
   B. Due to inadequate infrastructure.
   C. Due to inadequate staff.
   D. Do not have recourses to treat particular illness.
   E. Any other....... 

Q.51. Explain why ethics is more important than Medicine?
Ans.
   A. For dignity of the medical profession.
   B. Truthfulness and honesty.
   C. Don’t know.
   D. Any other....... 

Q. 52. Is the all persons have same right to heath care?
Ans. Yes/No.

Q.53. Are you providing any type of information about benefits, risks, costs of appropriate treatments to the patients? 
Ans. Yes/No/Unsure.
Q. 54. Have you told about the cost of treatment to the patient before admit?

Ans. Yes/No.

Q. 55. Why you have not told about the cost of treatment to the patient before admit?

Ans.

A. Providing free treatment.

B. Fix charges.

C. Charges display on notice board.

D. Patient responsibility to know about charges.

E. Any other.....
Appendix - II

The Hippocratic Oath:

It is not certain that the Hippocratic Oath was written by Hippocrates but it was probably written during his lifetime. The earliest surviving reference to this Oath date from the 1st century AD. These suggest that the Oath was seen as an ideal rather than a norm and it was not until the 4th century that it was an obligatory recruitment for the doctor to take the Oath before practising. Perhaps the most enduring tradition in the history of medicine is the Hippocratic Oath. Named after the famous Greek physician Hippocrates, this oath was written as a guideline for the medical ethics of doctors. Although the exact words have changed over time, the general content is the same. An oath to respect those who have imparted their knowledge up on the science of medicine and respect to the patients as well as the promise to treat them to the best of the physician’s ability.

THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH

I swear by Apollo Physician and Asclepius and Panacea and all the gods and goddesses, making them my witnesses, that I will fulfil according to my ability and judgement this oath and this covenant:

To hold him who has taught me this art as equal to my parents and to live my life in partnership with him and if he is in need of money to give him a share of mine and to regard his offspring as equal to my brothers in male lineage and to teach them this art- if they desire it- without fee and covenant, to give share of precepts and oral instruction and all the other learning to my sons and to the sons of him who has instructed me and to pupils who have signed the covenant have taken oath according to the medical law but no one else.

I will apply dietetic measures for the benefit of the sick according to my ability and judgement; I will keep them from harm and injustice.

I will neither give a deadly drug to anybody if asked for it. Nor will I make a suggestion to this effect. Similarly I will not give to a woman abortive remedy. In purity and holiness, I will guard my life and my art.
I will not use the knife not even on sufferers from stone, but will withdraw in favour of such as re engaged in this work.

Whatever houses I may visit, I will come for the benefit of the sick, remaining free of all intentional injustice, of all mischief and in particular of sexual relations with both female and male persons, be they free or slaves.

What I may see or hear in the course of the treatment or even outside of the treatment in regard to the life of men, which on no account one must spread, I will keep to myself holding such things shameful to be spoken about.

If I fulfil this oath and do not violate it, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and art being honoured with fame among all time to come, if I transgress it and swear falsely, may the opposite of all this be my lot. (Source: Ethical codes and declarations to the health professionals, Amnesty International, 2001).
Appendix – III

ABBREVIATION

AIIMS- All India Institute of Medical Sciences
AMC- Academic Medical Centres
BAMS- Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
BDS- Bachelor of Dental Surgery
CHC- Community Health Centre
DG- Director General
DOTS- Direct Observed Treatment Short Course
EMRI- Emergency Management and Research Institute
FMRAI- Federation of Medical Representative Association of India
JSA- Jan Swasthya Abhiyan
GDP- Gross Domestic Production
GOI- Government of India
HCMA- Haryana Civil Medical Services Association
HCS- Health Care System
HLEG- High Level Expert Group
HRM- Human Resources for Health
MBBS- Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery
MD- Doctor of Medicine
MDG- Millennium Development Goals
MLC- Medico Legal Case
MRP-Maximum Price Rate
NCAER- National Council of Applied Economic Research
NFHS- National Family Health Survey