

## Ethical Problem in Psychiatry Practice of Developing Country

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**Introduction**-Ethics are important in psychiatry since psychiatry deals mainly with human conduct and behaviour. Ethics are principles, not laws but standards of conduct, which define the essentials of honourable behaviour for the physician. Indian Psychiatric Society approved ethical guideline in 1989 Cuttack conference.

### **Hypothesis-**

Ethical issues depend on the following theories –

Utilitarian Theory– A fundamental obligation in making decision and is to try to produce the greatest possible happiness for the greatest benefit.

Parentalism-A person performing actions for another benefit without the person's consent.

Autonomy Theory –It is based on writing of Imanuel Kant. Relationship between a physician and an adult patient is conceived as relationship between two responsible persons.

**Observation** –Some common causes of malpractice in psychiatry seen in India are i) Negligence in diagnosis ii) Overlooking basic human rights iii) Consent not taken from patient iv) Risk of suicide v) Experimentation by doctor vi) Negligence in physical methods of treatment vii) Sexual relation with client and Exploitation.

**Conclusion** –Now a days following forces are to be considered as new ethical challenges a) Rapidly increasing cost of mental health care b) Influence of new technologies like MRI, CT SCAN Brain c) Societal reengineering for better mental health d) Increasing pressure by patient party e) Current market forces are demanding high quality health care.

**Discussion**– A practicing psychiatrist has to take more responsibility in management of mental disorders. One has to take it as normal inevitable professional hazards.