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**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

**VIEWS OF A GROUP OF PHYSICIAN IN RESIDENCY TRAINING ON INFORMED CONSENT**

**Oya Öğenler<sup>1</sup>, Nursel Bilgin<sup>2</sup>, Selim Kadiođlu<sup>3</sup>, Tamer Akça<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Mersin University Faculty of Medicine Department of History of Medicine and Medical Ethics, E-mail: oyaogenler@gmail.com, tamerakca@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Mersin University Faculty of Medicine Department of Forensic Medicine E-mail: nurselbilgin@yahoo.com

<sup>3</sup> Çukurova University Faculty of Medicine Department of History of Medicine and Medical Ethics, E-mail: selimkad@cu.edu.tr

**Presented at the Conference by: Oya Öğenler**

**Abstract:**

Adopting the informed consent approach is both legal and ethical obligation in the context of modern medicine. Informed consent is on one hand a theoretical principle that should be adopted, on the other hand a practical skill that should be developed. Therefore, this approach is a critical subject of medical education, especially in residency training.

The aim of our study is to find out the views of a group of physician in residency training on informed consent and to determine how much these views are compatible with regulations.

Our research was conducted in the Training Hospital of Mersin University in January-March 2011. Participants were 118 of 228 physicians in residency training from different clinical branches.

In the data collection tool prepared by authors; there are four questions to detect socio-demographic features of participants, eight questions to detect their relations to informed consent and 37 statements in order to detect their view about the issue. "Informed Consent Regulations Draft" prepared recently by Turkish Health Ministry was utilized in the preparation of statements. To declare their views, participants gave points in the range of 0-10; being "10" for most adoption, "0" for least adoption.

In the analysis of data, frequency and mean scores; in group comparisons, student t, one way ANOVA and correlation methods were used.  $p < 0.05$  was accepted statistically significant.

The sample consisted of 40 female, 75 male (and 3 unanswered) participants with mean age 30.45 years. Average duration of occupation is 7.17 years. 61% of the participants are resident in the branches of internal medicine, 57% of them are resident in the branches of surgery. Average of the points given for all statements by all participants is 8.22.

"Informing patients and obtaining their consent is very important for major surgical operations" is the highest statement with average points of 9.19. The statement with lowest point is "informing the patient should be done with visual materials such as

detailed pictures and video records" with 5.04 average points.

There is no statistically significant difference between the gender sub-groups and also among the sub-groups concerning their relations to informed consent.

Sub-groups between which there is a statistically significant difference for most statement are residents of the internal medicine branches and residents of the surgical branches. In this context; 12 of the statements were given highest adoption points by residents of surgical branches.

A statistically significant association was found between the mean age of participants and the average of adoption point given for one of the statements. Weak but statistically significant, negative correlations were found between the occupation duration and adoption points given for two statements.

Participants strongly adopt the informed consent and their views comply with the regulations draft of Health Ministry. Participants who are in residency training in the branches of surgery are more sensitive to informed consent.

**Key Words:** Informed consent, residency training, medical ethics