



Medical Practitioners and Physician in Primary Care

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DESCRIPTION

A physician or simply physician is a medical professional who practices medicine concerned with the promotion, maintenance, or restoration of health by study, the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of disease, injury and other physical and mental impairments. Physicians may focus their practice on specific categories of illnesses, types of patients, and methods of treatment called specialties or they may assume responsibility for providing ongoing, comprehensive medical care to individuals, families, and communities called general medicine. Proper medical practice requires both a detailed knowledge of academic disciplines such as anatomy and physiology, underlying diseases and their treatment the science of medicine and an appropriate level of skill in their applied practice-I art or craft of medicine. The role of the doctor and the meaning of the word itself vary around the world. Degrees and other qualifications vary widely, but there are some common elements, such as: B. Medical ethics, which requires physicians to show consideration, compassion, and kindness to their patients. Throughout the world, the combined term "doctor and surgeon" is used to describe either a general practitioner or any doctor, regardless of specialty. This usage still shows the original meaning of doctor and preserves the old difference between a doctor as a doctor of physics and a surgeon. The term may be used by state medical boards in the United States and by equivalent bodies in Canadian provinces to describe any doctor. General practitioners guide patients to prevent disease and identify health problems as soon as they are still treatable. They are divided into two types: General practitioners and internists. Primary care physicians, or general practitioners, are trained to care for patients of all ages, while internists are trained to care for adults. General practitioners are trained in various fields of care and are therefore also called general practitioners. Family medicine emerged from the family physician movement of the

response to the growing specialization of medicine, which was seen as a threat to the doctor-patient relationship and continuity of care. In Western culture and in recent centuries, medicine has become increasingly based on scientific reductionism and materialism. This style of medicine is now prevalent in the industrialized world and is often called biomedicine by medical anthropologists. Biomedicine "formulates the human body and disease according to a culturally distinctive model" and is a worldview learned by medical students. Within this tradition, the medical model is a term for "the complete set of procedures in which all physicians are trained, including mental attitudes."

CONCLUSION

A particularly clear expression of this worldview, which is currently dominant among conventional doctors, it is evidence-based medicine. Conventional medicine, most doctors still pay attention to their ancient traditions. Doctors are considered members of an educated profession and enjoy high social status, often combined with expectations of high and stable income and job security. However, doctors often work long and inflexible hours, with unsociable shifts. Their high status is partly due to their vast educational needs, but also to the special ethical and legal obligations of their profession.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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