THE REASONS OF DOCTOR’S RELIGION INFLUENCE ON PATIENT COMMUNICATION: AQUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Beliefs means the ideological foundations of the relationship that are formed between man and God. Ethics, the intentions and motives of behavior as well as their virtues and vices that everyone will be described.

The research method is qualitative one. This type of research is the set of activities (such as observation, interviews and extensive participation in research activities), each researcher has somehow acquire first-hand information about the subject of their research assistance. Thus, using the data obtained, descriptions of analytical, conceptual and classified are achieved. It is also easier to collect the same data and easily transfer the data to the computer and /or convert them to data items, and certain forms were prepared by standard coding bound any content and features and take notes in specific situations.

Pious religious practitioner gives priority to patient selection. Especially in matters relating to legal matters and many medical issues associated with religion, it is easier to imagine cases. A pious Doctor can strengthen the religious thinking inpatients and help to strengthen the health benefits of beliefs benefit.

Keywords: Influence of Religious, Ideological Principles, Virtues And Vices

INTRODUCTION

Allame Tabatabei divided religion into three parts, first, beliefs, that is between man and God and shapes the ideological foundations and his relationship with God. Second, there are ethics, the intentions and motives of behavior as well as virtues and vices that will be described. The third act, which is the acts and speech, including the way they do. Religion has a profound influence on the reform of the individual and society and
also is the only means of happiness and prosperity. Tabatabei does not separate religion and ethics and always sees them joined to each other and in his view, genuine and durable morality is rooted in religion.

The martyr Motahari believes that the faith is not required to establish ethics but to strengthen them; human being is in dire need of faith because the morality is observing the rights of others.

Here the question arises as to whether the criterion of good and evil is in aversion to religion or faith or something to do? In other words, what is the foundation the criterion of good and evil and similar terms? What qualities should an action have to be good or bad? What is the standard of values or anti-values? In response to the questions above we find that all schools have responded to in their moral and philosophical way. Some considered the criteria for the benefit, some task, some virtue, some fun and in sum of each of them have responded in their own way.

And as promised by Mr. Mesbah:
"Each of ethical theory based on their moral appropriateness give some criterion for good and evil, vice and virtue, . . . as a result of their determination to act ethically, As they define particular definition for moral concepts; In other words, the number of diverse ethical schools of thought in the history of mankind are made as a result of different perspectives on the concept of good and bad and one of the main causes of different schools of thought was different view of the concept of good and bad " but religion and religious criteria for ethics and good and evil are changeless and eternal and should never be ignored.

All that is said about good and evil and moral people, especially those concerning the worship of God and His relationship find a double meaning in the medical field. Based on religious teachings and morals, a Muslim doctor should know that healing is from God and God desires so that physicians treat patients and doctor should have faith and trust in God's practice and establishes communication with patients and this relationship will be based on believing in God.

Imam Ali (AS) mentioned the presence of God in the world of life and for spiritual development and promotion of knowledge and considers "blessing" as a result of this kind of motivation:
"If you want something to read or to do and tell the Name of God, the work is a blessing ."

According to this narrative, in the course of practicing medicine and treatment, and even learning the steps, through the knowledge and ability to learn will increase by saying the name of God. He doubted those who
considered the material and worldly tools as source of growth and popularity and said to everyone, especially those who had more knowledge and wisdom of others that the popularity and attraction depends on the correct relationship of man with God: “Everyone who has the correct relationship with God, God’s will correct his relationship with people”.

In other words, we can say that belief in God is the other side of the divine knowledge. God has stated that the purpose of creation and faith in God is the source of morality since its motivation is in common with moral incentives and when they bring belief in God, undoubtedly, both sets ethics. On the other hand, faith in God is the guarantee of being moral and staying moral and having stronger faith leads to have more morality and this can be seen as more ethical than other established. It can be said that faith in God is a higher level of behavior and ethical behavior which is going to arise from higher levels, surely one of them is faith and this principle can be just expressed under Islam mercilessly and explicitly. That is what we can explicitly state that faith is one of the components of our moral system in Islam.

According to some traditions of piety and successful practice in this regard:

Imam Ali (as) said: "Whoever does the medical profession, they have the duty to respect the love and benevolence of God and being responsible."

Holy Prophet (PBUH) said: it is a personal character that anyone can attend and obey it, in this world and the Hereafter he will have the satisfaction of God and in heaven, saying, O Messenger of Allah what this character is, He said piety and righteousness. After all, who wants to be the dearest people, he should avoid evil and observe piety of God.

God Almighty says: “Whoever is righteous, God gave him the opening. . .”
And in the Qur'an, it is said: “Whoever obeys Allah and His Messenger and fears God and does his duty, they are successful.

And also: “Except those who repent and believe and does the good practice, their sins are converted into good deeds for God and Allah is the Merciful Forgiving”.

And also: “whoever fears Allah, He gives him an easy job. »

Imam Sadiq (AS) said: No act with faith does harm and no action will benefit from disbelief".

It can be so great that Faith and piety play an important role in human communication, in particular, in the relationship between doctor and patient. In this paper, we investigate this matter. Given the importance of religion in the medical community, in this study, we tried to
investigate the issue by taking a qualitative approach to all aspects of it.

**METHODOLOGY**

Research method is qualitative. This type of research is the set of activities (such as observation, interviews and extensive participation in research activities), each help the researcher. Thus, the collected data will be analyzed descriptively and will be based on conceptual and classified analysis.

In this study, a content analysis was used to analyze the data. The method is used for the analysis of verbal, visual and written data with the aim of providing knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon. Content analysis consists of three main steps:

1. Preparation of the of data by choosing the analysis unit,
2. structuring the data with open coding, creating abstract classes and
3. Finally reporting the results

**RESULTS**

In order to make data collection easier and having the same data and facilitate the transfer of such data to the computer or convert them to data items, standard and specified forms were prepared and employee must note any content and features in the specific situations. After training coders, coding process began. Then kappa coefficient was calculated to trust the reliability of coding and uniformity of opinions.

**Kappa coefficient for agreement**

**Comments**

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<th>Kappa coefficient</th>
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<td>8.22</td>
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**Analysis and reporting of results**

According to the coding made, the following phrases and sentences in the interview and resources had the highest frequency and recording in the coding:

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<td>13.14</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>One can tell a doctor should be moral but that should not be devout is never recognizable. Now if Doctor Shojaei wants to take a survey, he has to ask people on the street that who they select between two perfect doctors from all directions and ok with all the scientific, ethical values, the religious one or the freethinker. Both of them are virtuous, honest and confident and ... who do you prefer?. A lot of people in the street would tell doctor that the religious one is good. I estimate that over 70 percent has this idea. Religion of a doctor is a personal issue which is shown in his behavior and patients do not care that this is due to the religion. If doctor is not religious, he should have some characteristics related to his scientific ability. No patient visits a doctor to pray for him but he may be interested in his doctor's prayer. The patient can be a religious person but he does not want his doctor to pray for him. What makes the office of a doctor crowded in long run? Is it due to his appearance? That is his religious behavior and piety or sympathizing with patients and being truthful? We have heard a lot that this doctor drinks alcohol but is truthful or someone is a religious person but is not fair. Someone who has moral aspect in his behavior is near to our purpose compared to someone who is religious in appearance but his moral values have been removed. I think, a scholar person or even a materialistic one who observes moral values is better than a ISIS who scarify all moral values. I think when a patient sees that his doctor says his prayers on time, it is very important but this is just once and twice but if both times, he goes and sees that the doctor is angry and wants to deceive him, it would not matter at all. I am thinking, if I go to a country like Saudi Arabia and visit a doctor, would I go to a ISIS –like doctor or the one who is similar to me. It is more probably not important for me but I go to the one who is similar to me. It means that appearance is an important factor. But if his shift has done and I had to visit the ISIS-like one, and his work was better than the first one, it would rather go to his office and his appearance does not matter. When we are looking for a doctor, we would find the one who is more...</td>
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skilful and if we imagine that their medical standards are same, other social factors such as having commitment to a religion and some principles became important. If you change your question that pretending to being religious is the sign of being religion and how the external factors such as behaviors are effective, your question will be more precise than saying that how his religion is important finally you have no tool except his appearance. I believe that doctor should be a human being first, that is he should have an inner belief and then look for scientific values.

This question comes into mind that how can recognize that the doctor is a true believer, whether true or false, that he is truly religious or just pretend. There is long distance between the believer and religion of people. The difference between a religious person and pretending to be religious is hard to recognize. Our background indicates that a religious person internalized the faith and religion and appearance. However, as we go further and based on our experience face people who are apparently religious but do not observe the spirit of religion, these are unfaithful people. Form the beginning, I thought that each religious person is faithful too but in practice I found that these are not mutually related. If patients hesitate that the religious appearance of a doctor is attractive, they flee from him and the effect is not profitable. If the patients believe that a doctor should not have a religious appearance but find him religious, they would trust him more. Your question is that how much is effective if a therapist is faithful. I believe that since no one can understand he is religious, he cannot understand since it is an inner matter and cannot be understood unless by external factors.

Most of the time, a real drawback is duplicity. This is very common in our society and has a negative influence and there is a historical discussion. Hafez poems are also full of metaphors about duplicity. The difference between the inner intention and appearance is a negative one which may exit in a religion-based society and it is also destructive. Recognizing a pious doctor should be based on the fact that he is religious both in intention and appearance and nothing wrong is done by him. He is considered a believer except that the opposite is proven. We should not be ignorant and have a simple look at being religious and we should view it as a structure which everything is good about it but it is just in surface but when you switch the ignition, it does not start.

Faith and piety are strong incentive for moral behavior communication. A doctor who is believed to religious principles do not insulting sanctities patients and may be more likely to respect the patient’s religious affairs and therefore make the patient feel better. Those who are too polite to a customs have the professional aspects of their own religious traditions, for example, if they are retained as proficient and literate usually people do not see them and take it bad. In medicine, it is an accepted fact that our practice affects less than one hundred percent and If improvement is made, the percentage involved in the management of patients and mental and intellectual influences. However, and if patient is religious believers the doctor is not, this does not have most impact? Certainly it. Even if the patient is not religious the religious man is more trustful for him. Religion alone is not an advantage. Unless you accept the principle that a religious man cannot have all individualities. Because religion is a virtue of its own nature. Medicine in the Ramadan month, hosted his patients and of course, there was also a qualified physician and patient and this increased the effectiveness of treatment.

Female patients show a greater tendency to believe doctors and trust them more. New in our medical practice, female patients come first with their husbands to make sure and then come alone late. Trust is very important in the formation of a religious practitioner. In general practice, we can say unequivocally that faith of healer for all patients is an important factor. We know that morality is graded, if we follow the moral majority, generally based on religion, it is easier to apply. If we talk about religious people which deals with all aspects of Shari’a standards, there must be a positive relationship with the patient. This person cannot lie, cannot deceive, cannot take additional money can be and cannot violate confidentiality. The same standards that we say and is same all over the world. The angle of the disease, I think it’s a positive thing for the patient.

It is true that the appearance is not everything but there are people who are visually very different from their inner truth. But as long as the sign of real intention does not occur and guilty has not been proven, the appearance is also effective.

Doctors should not mislead patients by a religious appearance. Unrealistic religiosity hurt the patient’s faith. We have to see what is the mentality of human society towards religion and commensurate with the expectations of a religious man? If you have thousands of positive aspects because our society’s expectation of a religious man is great, one drawback means he is very untrue. If religion is in appearance but he does what he wants, it is more harmful. Religious piety is very important for doctors, Doctors should not mislead patients by their religious appearance since it hurts them.
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<td>Do we think that faith is a shallow or deep and real thing? Sometimes we look at the dress and behavior and do not see real faith. This means that if faith does not really exist, it is something very dangerous. Imagine a one dimensional human being who respects all the religious elements but in itself does not have a belief.</td>
<td>5.14 18</td>
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<td>I as a religious person before dealing with secular people I felt that I should be worried in dealing with them that they may be immoral but I found the experience during encounters each secular person is not necessarily immoral. The important point is that what the effect of religion on patients is. Theoretically we would have to see what the philosophy of religion was. What happened to religion and what we expect from a religious person. We expect that a person with moral attitudes when becomes religious, the aspects of his commitment compared to truthfulness is doubled and the view of religious doctors changes affected by their faith and caused them to base everything based on faith in God. For example, a religious person never accepts abortion. If people doubt that the appearance of a religious practitioner is to attract more customers, it would have the adverse impact but if you tell your patients that doctor does not need to appear devout, they would recognize his moral incentives and it will have a big impact on their relationship. The religious principle focus on a greater concept that is being devoted. Today, unfortunately, some doctors are illegally abusing patients because it is the social and community issues sometimes linked to incontinence patients. This will prevent when the physician is religious. Effectiveness is influenced by the good doctor. Many people know that if a physician acts based on medical ethics, religion, the result will be deeper and more stable. In the case of religious doctors public say this man knows prophet and God thing does not do everything. In terms of social and religious expectations, a person of pious is influential on the initial demands of patients. If she feels the doctor is pious, she will be comfortable about a series of aspects. If we accept that the &quot;morality is the best of all&quot; Our expectation is that the message of the prophet who was 2 at the ethical aspects of two or three steps ahead of the rest. Religiosity is the kind of predictable human. We know that patients with divine healing and medicine physician, the physician believes that healing is more real and more in line with the wisdom of God to step wise.</td>
<td>16.57 58</td>
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<td>If you can do something that your patients becomes closer to God, The goal is reached and all treatment is done. In traditional medicine, it must be careful because it is so called Islamic medicine so those who do not see results do not believe in Islam anymore, and then we should take into account that traditional medication is same as Islam. Chronic disease patients care more about religious physicians mainly because they have lost hope for its recovery or hopes are low. So the prayer and spirituality are more. Fatal diseases can also cause patients religious sentiments and therefore the role of doctors’ religion will be seen more. The role of religion in the doctor's surgery is less difficult as well as more patients are seeking skilled physician and can see the surgeon very little. The role of religion is important in psychiatry. Faith plays a key role in traditional medicine and is a tool for general practice. The dermatologist and beauty does not seem to mind as much. Generally, the death recalls people of God and it is encouraging faith. Patients usually choose your surgeon based on skills and experience. If the patient has a cardiac surgeon and make him give psychological relief. It is important for patients. And this is much better done through doctrinal statements. When the surgeon in the patient's trust in God is speaking. And their efforts are focused on the grace of God. Undoubtedly much greater effect of improving patient treatment before surgery: an enlightening and comforting to the patient after surgery. In Ophthalmology and simple eye surgery, the doctor religion is not important before the surgery or postoperative recovery and... in case of children, religion of doctor basically has no role in the relationship with patients. Many patients, especially chronic pain and mobility who have Saints to get healed, in the relationship with their doctor will be treated sooner and better. Many chronic patients who have every reason to say blasphemy and have been deprived of mental treatment and moral support. So, again, the presence of a very devout practitioner can help them. In addition to physical therapy, psychological therapy is prescribed for them.</td>
<td>12.57 44</td>
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**Research Article**

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CONCLUSION

The research question is: With the adoption of any necessary medical knowledge, experience, ability, skills and adequate ethics, what the role and importance of therapist religion in the relationship with the patient is? Of course, religiosity is divided into the two components of and piety and faith in dividing God.

The study has answered some crucial questions:

Question 1: can the doctor religiosity cover a bit of his scientific or technical weaknesses?

Answer: Never

Question 2: what is the priority between quality of the doctor and his religious belief?

Question 3: between two doctors, one a Muslim and other non-Muslims, which is the preferred choice?

Of course we do not know what the truth of their religion and just as a nominal Muslim or non-Muslim is known. The priority of doctor does not depend on his religiosity but the issue is to recognize the validity of the action and behavior of

Undoubtedly quality is essential for maintaining health. The priority is with a qualified physician. This is a principle that should not be altered. In this sort of unequal situation, between a religious and a competent doctor, a qualified physician should be selected.
the physician which is not attributable to religion or faith. It does not matter you are unfamiliar with doctor’s religion and if he is Muslim and non-Muslim, Infallible Imams were also referred to other doctors.

Question 4: Is it necessary that the patient considers the doctor’s religiosity?
Yes. Religion is the factor of examining truth.

Like integrity, honesty, purity of eyes and ... religious person is rewarded in the Hereafter for these features while how we could ensure about someone who does not believe in the features that he is concerned with ethics. And why is that important?

What is the purpose of morality?
Some are interested in the social order and integrity and respect for nature and its intended purpose. Of course there is nothing wrong to care about appearance but people cannot imitate them in religious practice. However, under the same conditions if there is a religious doctor, he is in priority since although non-Muslim doctor has a good purpose but it is limited to the world and religious practitioner is aiming higher and more dynamic.

Question 5: If you want to know religion as a tool to choose doctors, does it appear as a component of deceit and hypocrisy?

- Such abuses are possible but because God has done this and defined religion and stated that people trust the religious people and do not trust the infidels and this has led to some religious hypocrites, so afraid of abuse should not keep us for compliment of religion.

The patient with religious preference selects the religious practitioner, especially in matters relating to legal matters and many other medical problems associated with religion,

It is easier to imagine cases.

Doctor's religious faith can strengthen positive thinking and to assist patients with health benefits from the faith.

The result can be summed up as follows:

- Knowledge, experience, skills and ethics are more important than piety.
- True religion should be separated from religion construction and appearance.
- Genuine religiosity has a positive impact and positive role in the doctor-patient relationship.
- If patients are exposed to the unrealistic and unethical religious doctors, it will cause a loss of confidence in patients.
- If the doctor does not claim to be religious, and then he resumed immoral behavior, it is more acceptable to patients than they claim to be religious and then to do the immoral act.
• being religious cause development and strength of morality.

• That is, religious doctors perform more based on ethics and they are less likely than non-ethics on the patient.

• The role of physician’s religion depends on his related fields.

• The role of physician’s religion in relation to the patient depends to the patient.

• The role of physician’s religion in relationship with the patient committed to religious piety is more effective than non-aligned patients.

• Religiosity of doctor affects her relationship with rural patients more than urban ones.

• Religiosity of doctor affects her relationship with patients is most effective in areas that have a religious context.

• Religiosity of doctor affects her relationship with chronic patients more effectively than acute ones.

• Religiosity of doctor affects her relationship with patients having dangerous disease and non-hazardous and --. Religiosity of doctor affects her relationship with psychiatric patients.

• Religiosity of doctor based on his working area includes:

• Religiosity of doctor affects her relationship with patients

• The effect of religiosity of surgeon on her relationship with patients does not matter before surgery, this means that patients do not choose their doctor based on his religion but after the presentation, it is effective in ensuring and relieving.

• Religiosity of doctor with patients is generally effective.

• Religiosity of doctor is effective in traditional medicine practitioners for dealing with patients.

• Religiosity of internal medicine physicians with patients, depends on the patient's religious

• Ideas and cannot be judged separately, except that the following critical illness and disease, it helps the patients to find relief and see divine healing.

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