

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

In Praise of Dr. Kamrani and the Four Lessons He Teaches His Colleagues

Dear Editor

For the past thirty years, Dr. Kamrani has performed countless surgeries on his patients. Now, lying on the operating table himself, he shares his experience from the perspective of a patient. I will also take a journey into his experience.¹

Lesson One

This period has been full of insight and wisdom for him. With compassion and tenderness, he now attends to the anxiety of patients awaiting surgery. He realized that alleviating anxiety contributes to the patient's recovery.

He regrets not having sat beside emergency patients before surgery to earn their trust and assurance. These innocent and helpless patients, suddenly struck by calamity—like a car accident that crushes limbs and damages internal organs—face surgery with no prior preparation. They deserve special attention. Dr. Kamrani, after his own surgery, has attained this wisdom, which is clearly described in the code of medical ethics:

"The primary duty of the physician is to promote the health and well-being of individual patients by providing competent, timely, and compassionate care in accordance with good medical practice and professionalism".²

The physician also has a responsibility to contribute to the health and well-being of the populations the physician serves and of society as a whole, including future generations.

The physician must provide care with the utmost respect for human life and dignity, and for the autonomy and rights of the patient.

The physician must respect the patient's right to be informed at every stage of the care process. The physician must obtain the patient's voluntary informed consent before providing any medical care, ensuring that the patient receives and understands the information needed to make an independent and informed decision about the proposed treatment. The physician must also respect the patient's right to withhold or withdraw consent at any time and for any reason".³

Medical ethics make informed consent a prerequisite for surgery. Performing surgery without such consent—clearly outlined in patient forms—is a criminal offense. Unfortunately, these forms are always completed

perfunctorily by nurses and filed away without Doctor, patient interaction.

In unison with Dr. Kamrani, we urgently call on colleagues to uphold informed consent; this vital principle. Be assured: by communicating with patients, you reduce complaints law suits, improve recovery, respect patient rights, and remain within the law.

Lesson Two

In his second lesson, Dr. Kamrani highlights a very important point: "Patients must be viewed as a whole."

He as a conscientious physician is willing to bear all hardships and strives to deepen his pharmacological knowledge to relieve insomnia and the severe postoperative pain of major operations.⁴ This recalls the opening lines of medical ethics mentioned above—a truth that Dr. Kamrani has once again realized through his own experience.

The key idea here is a holistic view of the human being. For an orthopedic patient, for example, one must not focus solely on the deformity of a limb but also consider the entire person, including the psychological dimension—as in psychoflex hand, where the mind plays a central role.⁵

At this point, it is worth noting how the increasing division of orthopedics into subspecialties can sometimes harm this holistic vision of the patient.

Lesson Three

The third lesson also lies within the early lines of medical ethics: "I will make every effort to clearly and understandably explain the patient's expectations from surgery."

Lesson four

This lesson and conclusion, both reflect the author's desire to place himself in a patient place and watch from that angle.

Conclusion

All praise and appreciation to Dr. Kamrani, who has reopened the door of forgotten treasure of medical ethics.

All praise and salutations to the Editor-in-Chief of the Archives of Bone and Joint Surgery Journal, for his dedication to the mission of responsible medical publishing.

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I wish the author of «When a Surgeon Undergoes Surgery»; also submit his work to a Farsi language journal.

Sincerely,
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Founder of Iranian Orthopedic Association, Tehran, Iran

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