

# **The Implementing Regulation of the Law 6343**

Official Newspaper: 13.09.2006 /26288

## Section Eight “Deontology”

### ■ FIRST AID

A veterinarian can provide first aid on animals in mandatory and emergency situations, regardless of his duties and expertise. However, when threatened by force or pressure he has the right to reject it (**Article 66**).

### ■ CONFIDENTIALITY

A veterinarian cannot disclose confidential information and/or secrets he has learned during his practice unless there is a legal obligation (**Article 68**).

If a veterinarian disclose the secrets without a legal obligation, he shall receive a “written warning” in accordance with the disciplinary penalties (**Article 116(3)a/2**).

P.S. According to the **professional ethical principles**, the death of the patient or termination of the relationships between veterinarian and client does not relieve the veterinarian of this obligation.

If the owner gives consent or if the situation endangers the lives of other animals and humans, the veterinarian is not obliged to keep this secret.

Veterinarians undertake the moral obligation to keep their clients' secrets.

**Which of the following is an example of the obligation of veterinarians to keep secrets?**

- a) Conceal a disease that must be reported
- b) Because of the request of the animal owner, write a report for an animal that has lost its ability to give birth
- c) Not to report the colleague who does not comply with the minimum fee tariff
- d) All of them
- e) None of them

# CONSULTATION

- Consultation is the **reasoned decision** of more than one veterinarian who come together in relation to a seriously ill animal. Veterinarians participating in consultation are called “*consultants*”. **(Article 4)**
- **The Principles of Consultation (Articles 87-90)**
- The veterinarian respects the client’s request for consultation; however, he has the right to reject it.
- The consultation discussion is conducted away from the animal owner.
- If changes in diagnosis and treatment are required, the result is informed to the animal owner by the consultant veterinarian.
- If there is a disagreement in the consultation, the consultant writes his opinion in the consultation document; but he cannot treat the patient without the consent of the first veterinarian.

# TREATMENT PRINCIPLES

- The veterinarian acts in accordance with his personal and professional decisions without any influence on his practices **(Article 67)**.
- The veterinarian is free to decide the scientific method and treatment to be applied **(Article 67 )**; but this method and treatment should be the most confident, convenient and reliable option that can be applied **(Article 79)**.
- The veterinarian can not make misleading diagnoses and treatments and do not mislead their colleagues and public **(Article 78)**.
- The veterinarian can not perform examinations and treatment unless he establishes a workplace in accordance with the relevant legislation **(Article 80)**.
- The veterinarian should be empathetic about sorrow and emotionality of clients. Even in situations where there is no possibility of saving patient's life, he must try to reduce or ease it's pain **(Article 83)**.

- **WAGE POLICIES**
- Veterinarians are obliged to comply with the minimum wage tariff and treatment fees prepared by the chamber of which they are members **(Article 95)**.
- Veterinarians have the right not to get examination and treatment fees from their owners, if deemed necessary.... However, if the fee is charged, it cannot be below the minimum wage tariff. **(Article 95)**.
- For incomplete treatments, veterinarians can not request the total fee. If the fee is paid in advance, the surplus is refunded **(Article 96)**

## ■ **SOME OTHER RULES**

- Veterinarians avoid behaviors that distort the dignity and honour of his profession **(Article 64)**.
- Veterinarians can not use titles they do not get officially **(Article 72)**.
- Veterinarians can not declare thanks notes for their clients **(Article 98)**.
- Veterinarians can not make personal or commercial advertising and propaganda in written and visual ways **(Articles 97/116(6))**.
- **Veterinarians** should wear white coats or special clothings appropriate for their practices **(Article 110 (1))**.