

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PATIENT AND THE NURSE

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Abstract

The nursing profession is one of the noblest professions because it is concerned with human life, care and health service provision, and nursing is based on the existence of a purely human relationship, whose destiny is human and its goal is health, and the basis of that relationship is the patient, and therefore there are rights and duties in this relationship (patient-nurse), and it is constitutionally framed And legally, as each of them has responsibilities towards the other, and they have their rights, which mean health and safety for the patient, respect and appreciation for the nurse as well as material and moral incentives, provided that this relationship is governed by morals, because nursing is an inherent and continuous profession of human health and life.

Introduction

Human rights mean that he possesses rights simply because he is a human being far from social distinctions, and they are original and natural rights that are not given or granted, and not society, the state, or any power that considers that it has the right to grant those rights or strip them, and therefore man has a set of rights that must be respected, On the other hand, he has duties towards society and the state, and that these rights and duties are like a contract between (the individual - the authority), as each of them has obligations towards the other, and these rights are not limited to a specific purpose without the other, but are comprehensive and comprehensive, including the rights and duties of the patient and the nurse, so the patient has Rights, which are constitutionally and legally framed, which the health institution is obligated to protect the patient and obtain health care based on vigilance and sincere efforts, informing him of the quality of patients and his right to take treatment or not, and other legally stipulated rights, in order to enjoy the blessing of life, which preserves his dignity, and these rights correspond to responsibilities Which the patient must perform towards the health institution, especially since nursing is an essential profession in providing health service, which falls on the shoulders of nurses who occupy an important position within the health institution due to Because of their roles within the medical system, nurses are the ones who manage the daily work related to the sick service, so the nurse has rights towards society and the state alike, and these rights require raising their status and providing material and moral incentives, offset by duties towards the patient to improve his health condition, and dealing with the patient In the spirit of kindness and humanity, and in light of that, this research was divided into two sections, the first section dealt with the rights and duties of the patient, and the second topic

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dealt with the rights and duties of the nurse.

1st Topic: Rights and Duties of the Patient

The disease is one of the factors that indicate the extent of the weakness of the human body. The patient is that person who suffers from a certain health ailment, that is, his body is in an abnormal state. It is an expression of physical harm, and fatigue for the affected person, any physical or mental deficiency and weakness, where this disease can be simple or complex, infectious or non-contagious, long or short-term, or even that it can become associated with a person any chronic disease, and that this condition that affects the individual in his body or mind, causes him pain and anxiety and the inability of his body members to do their job, it may be in the form of a disability in the body, which causes him discomfort and his inability to complete life in a normal and natural way, which makes the patient need medical help that makes him go to the doctor To provide him with the appropriate treatment for his sick condition, and also to know the disease is the body's departure from the limit of moderation and habituation to distortion and abnormality.

Patient rights are the legal and ethical frameworks and legislation that govern the relationship between the health care provider, the patient and their families regarding the patient's right to privacy, providing quality medical care and participating in the treatment plan, making decisions about treatment and care options, and refusing treatment on the informed consent form, the latter means a clearly written form that is signed by the patient or his legal guardian to authorize the implementation of the required procedure for the patient's condition. Signing it is considered full approval of all that it contains, as well as what is meant by the rights of the patient, which are the policies and laws that the health facility is obligated to protect and maintain towards patients and their families.

Rights of the Patient:

1st: The Right to Live:

It is the first right of the human being, and from it all other rights begin, and when it exists, the rest of the rights are applied, and at the end of it all rights end. In the second principle of the International Constitution of Medical Ethics for Health (Life is a right for every human being, and it is sacred, respected and defended, and the value of a single human soul equals the value of all human beings. God says in his book the Noble Qur'an (and whoever saves it, it is as though he saved the whole of humankind). Not to mention that assaulting the life of any human soul, even if it is a fetus, an old person or a disabled person, is an aggression against all of humanity, and one of the manifestations of protecting this right of the patient is the prohibition of killing out of pity or the so-called euthanasia, which is to facilitate the death of the hopeless person, at the urgent request of him. It is presented to the attending physician, and it is forbidden because it is a form of suicide, which is unanimously prohibited. The evidence is in the Almighty's saying (And do not kill yourselves, for Allah is Merciful towards you).

Life is not the property of man, but rather a gift from God Almighty, so it is not permissible to attack it, whether by killing or authorizing it.

This act is considered premeditated murder, and the Islamic Constitution of the Medical Professions has stipulated in Chapter Seven of it that: (It is forbidden for a doctor to waste life, even out of pity). One of the manifestations of the right to live is the prohibition of removing the life support equipment from the patient, which means the intensive treatment carried out by the doctor to help the vital organs until they perform their functions after stopping them or shortly before that. Or to replace some of the suspended organs in order to

reach a harmonious interaction between them, and resuscitating the patient whose life is hoped for is the duty of the doctor, because it revives the soul that, if left without resuscitation, may lead to death. The heart and blood circulation have stopped completely, and all vital functions are disrupted, or the reason that necessitated placing the patient under these devices is eliminated.

2nd: The Right of Health Care:

One of the patient's rights is to obtain the appropriate health care for his disease at the time of need, regardless of his race, religion, language or gender, within the limits of the capacity of the medical institution, and within the limits of the laws regulating it, and the doctor must make an effort to provide appropriate health care to the patient according to its condition. Because when a person feels sick and visits a doctor, he is only asking for the doctor's help to relieve his pain and treat him from a disease that has been afflicted by him leading to recovery, and it is known that the medical profession is a humanitarian profession closely related to human life. Also, the doctor himself, when he chose medicine as a profession for him, also aims to provide aid to patients through what he learned from the medical sciences, so he has a duty to care for the patient, and for this it was said that the doctor's obligation towards his patient is an obligation to take care, not an obligation to achieve a result, and that the content of this commitment It is to make sincere and vigilant efforts that are consistent with the existing conditions and established scientific principles with the aim of healing the patient and improving his health condition.

One of the health care services is to obtain the health service according to the evidence-based, appropriate, continuous, organized and specialized medicine at every level of care, whether preventive or curative, in a timely manner, in accordance with the policies and procedures of the organization's eligibility and treatment capabilities. In addition to examining each category of patients by a specialized medical team, providing devices, tools and special supplies appropriate to the age group and health status in the facility, obtaining all medical and nursing supplies, medicines and consumable supplies for medical care such as oxygen cylinders, and providing the appropriate environment that helps patients adapt During the treatment period in the health facility, obtaining preventive care from diseases, i.e. early detection of the disease, ensuring that the patient is familiar with all information related to the condition and the health status in an adequate, clear and understandable manner, and the existence of an appropriate mechanism for education and provision of instructions on the medical treatment of the patient, adequate and appropriate for the patient's health status. Securing transportation or its costs for the patient and accompanying persons according to the controls and to cover all appointments without an upper limit on their number until the recovery of chronic and critical diseases.

3rd: The Right of Medical Insight:

Insight is an essential factor in establishing a balance between an experienced professional who knows and a client who is ignorant of technical issues and techniques. Insight is the best way through which we reach to maintain the relationship between the patient and the doctor, as trust assumes that the doctor is frank with his patient, so he explains to him in simple and clear terms the condition he suffers from and the proposed treatment for her that he wants to apply and the risks involved. Informing the patient of his health condition is a necessary means for him to be aware of his matter, and to be able to balance the desired benefit with the realized risks, and that any lie or concealment of the truth about the disease is considered a medical error, and the physician's obligation to inform the patient was defined as (giving the doctor to his patient a reasonable

idea It is safe from the health situation, allowing the patient to make a decision to accept or decline, and be aware of the possible outcomes of treatment or surgery). Informing the patient includes a set of information about his health condition, its expected development and the proposed treatment for this condition, as well as the results of the proposed treatment and the expected risks of treatment. The manner in which it is carried out must be commensurate with the understanding of the patient and be accurate, honest, complete, adequate and clear of ignorance. The importance of this commitment lies in the role it plays in enlightening and enlightening the patient with all the actions that will be performed on him, based on the information provided to him, he will make his opinion and decide to receive treatment or not.

4th: The Right of Treatment:

Consent to treatment means (the permission issued by a person of the special law with his active will, informed consent and free choice, provided that this permission is issued by a sane, adult human person who is aware of the effects of the permission, whether positive or negative, and whatever the method expressing it, whether express or implied, provided that such permission is issued by him himself or by one of the persons who have the right to do so in advance, either because of the bond of guardianship, guardianship, guardianship, supervision or kinship, and that it is specified in an intentional and directed in order to perform a business medical consent on his body), and that the consent intended here is the patient's personal permission, meaning that it stems from the patient himself, and does not match the wills as some see, because the patient has the right to consent or not, and this consent is the permission issued by him as a party to the medical relationship, because the relationship There are two parties to medical treatment, so if the doctor has the right to practice medical intervention, then the acceptance of that intervention is up to the patient through his permission, and that the permission is issued by the sane patient, meaning the one who has the ability to rationalize things, and the sick person must be an adult, and if he is not so For you, this permission must be issued by those who have a relationship with the patient, whether because of blood ties or a legal relationship, and the permission must be specific to what it is intended for, so no approval is issued by the patient on the basis of an operation in the liver to be surprised by another intervention, or for the medical intervention to extend to another member of Rather, the consent must be within the limits of that permission and that the doctor or the team working with him should not exceed it.

What is meant by patient consent is that necessary and preliminary consent to carry out medical work as a treatment contract subject to general rules in the presence of the will and the validity of consent, as it is one of the pillars of the contract, so that the law guarantees freedom of choice for both parties to the medical contract, and express consent is considered the general origin in the practice of most medical work on the patient's body. And that this approval is through the use of statements issued by the patient and expressly, in a direct and clear manner, that he accepts the treatment proposed by the doctor, and that his acceptance of the treatment entails allowing the doctor to practice medical work on the patient's body, and if he makes a mistake in the treatment or diagnosis, he is responsible According to the provisions of medical liability, if it is proven that there is damage resulting from the error of the treating physician, and the liability here is both civil and criminal, and in the latter case the doctor's behavior is criminal behavior in addition to the presence of criminal intent.

The consent of the patient cannot be achieved clearly and clearly unless the doctor provides him with insight, enlightenment and advice, informing him of his health condition, the nature of his disease and the degree of its severity, and the means and methods he suggests to him for his treatment and treatment, either clinically or

surgically, or by providing appropriate medicines for his disease, and this is manifested We have the close connection between the patient's consent and his right to medical information or insight, as they are complementary and together form the basis of the patient's right to protection and information, and approval of medical work is self-evident on the part of the patient, because the matter is related to his right to his physical safety. Failure to this consent makes the doctor If he is mistaken, he shall bear the responsibility for the damages and risks resulting from the treatment even if he did not commit any error in its conduct.

5th: The Right of Confidentiality:

One of the patient's rights is the right to respect his privacy and the confidentiality of his medical information. This right includes maintaining the confidentiality of the patient's information, whether it is oral, written or stored in electronic media. Confidentiality includes all stages of treatment, as well as after the treatment stage. It is not permissible to divulge these secrets except in cases that ward off corruption or the interest of society or the individual. A medical secret is everything that comes to the doctor's knowledge while he is performing his work, and its disclosure would harm the patient or his family. The medical profession, as disclosing the secret of the patient goes back to the origin of the profession with a defect, and the patient often informs the doctor about secrets that his closest relatives do not know due to his trust in the doctor and his request for recovery.

6th: The Right of Dignity:

that is, not to be condescending to the patient, or belittle him, contempt and ridicule him, respect the patient's religious values and beliefs, provide the appropriate atmosphere for performing his religious rituals, and the need to achieve justice and equality in providing health care at the individual, community and governmental levels, and one of the most important aspects of justice in Medical care The doctor must be fair to patients in treatment, with good reception, respect and appreciation, and good listening to their complaints, and the obligation to be fair between patients in health care, starting from the sequence of their role in entering the doctor according to precedence, and their equality in the quality of the medical service provided to them, regardless of their level Cultural and social, among the requirements of the right of human dignity is the inviolability of assault on the human soul and the obligation to protect it, and to take all necessary measures to preserve souls and honor. Infection and communicable diseases, taking all necessary measures for this, and protecting the patient from harm in all its forms. This protection is ensured for children, the disabled, and the elderly. Adequate measures must be in place to protect them from any kind of abuse and abuse, and to prevent the patient from being financially exploited by asking him for tests or performing surgeries that are not required by medical necessity and need, in order to gain financially at the expense of the patient's health, and to prevent medical experiments from being conducted on him without his consent.

Patient's Duties:

- 1. Respect:** You are responsible for your appreciation of the rights of other patients and healthcare staff, which includes non-smoking, noise control and visitors, caregivers and patients expect their privacy and this should be respected, and video, audio, and imaging recording is strictly limited, in addition you are responsible respect the property of others, and you should be aware that any aggressive or humiliating behavior can result in you being deprived of care, that the health institution is not responsible for the valuables or personal items you bring, and it is the patient's duty to respect the rights of other patients and

center staff, and to respect health workers and all Health center workers and not to abuse them in any way, whether verbal or physical.

2. **Information:** The patient and his family's disclosure of complete information related to the patient's health and past condition, providing the treating medical team with a comprehensive medical history upon examination and diagnosis, the patient and his family's understanding of the treatment plan proposed by the medical team, its follow-up and implementation, and informing the medical team of any change Unexpected changes to the patient's health condition, the patient's and his family's assessment of the consequences of refusing treatment or refraining from carrying out any medical procedure for the patient and holding them responsible for that, adhering to the patient's review dates determined by the treating doctor, and in the event that the review is not possible, inform the competent doctor of that.
3. **Safety:** Work with your doctor, nurse and health care providers to make decisions about your care in the event of a severe illness, ask a family member or friend to be part of your health care team, and ask questions so that you understand the answers about treatments, operations, medications, etc. Knowing the potential risks of refusing to undergo a test or the process of not having it and asking your doctor or health care providers to explain your recommended treatment plan It is your responsibility to follow the treatment plan recommended by the primary physician in charge of your care, and this may include following the directions of your nurses and members of the healthcare team as they carry out your care plan, carry out your physician's orders, and enforce applicable rules and regulations, and you are responsible for your actions if you refuse to receive treatment or do not follow the directions of your healthcare team.
4. **Commitment:** Treating all staff, other patients and visitors with courtesy and respect, and failure to comply with this will be subject to appropriate legal procedures. Upon obtaining permission to leave the hospital, the bed should be emptied immediately in order to prepare the room for another patient. In the event of delay, the hospital has the right to take the appropriate action, and preserve the property The hospital facilities and property of others, adherence to the conditions of the permit to accompany the patient and the rules and public morals and respect for the privacy of others, and not to possess weapons or anything else that poses a threat to the lives of others in the hospital, and to abide by the visiting dates set by the hospital administration, and all instructions and regulations of the health center must be followed, including: That is, punctuality and adherence to any material obligations related to patient care. It is the patient's duty to inform the health center in the event of a change of his residence address or a permanent departure from the country.

2nd Topic: Rights and Duties of the Nurse

Nursing according to the World Health Organization is a science and art that takes care of the individual as a whole body, mind and spirit to help him recover, and is not limited to this point, but the role of the nurse extends to caring for the patient's family and society and providing the necessary health education by giving the necessary medical instructions and advice to deal with his sick condition in an easy manner That is, the role here is no longer limited to medicines, their intake and medical instructions and their application, but rather it has become interested in spreading medical information and educating the community.

Nursing is an essential profession in the field of health care. It is the responsibility of its employees, including

nurses, to play important roles in the process of providing a safe health service to patients and society. It is a science, art and skill through which health services are provided to the community. It is a science because it depends on many basic sciences such as anatomy and physiology, which is an art and skill because it requires accuracy and speed in intuition with sincerity, and nursing shows on the one hand that it is a science that has its origins and foundations based on accuracy and skill in performance to serve the patient who needs health care, and this includes four main elements of specialization and desire, accuracy, skill and fidelity in performance.

The nursing profession is one of the difficult professions that requires night shifts and quick interventions for emergency situations, that is, daily dealing with illness and pain, which makes the practitioners of this profession in a state of extreme alert to avoid facing any emergency, and that practice in this area needs accuracy, focus and mastery, because Making a mistake may lead the patient's life to danger, in addition to this profession, nurses play relational and social roles, and the issues of suffering at work among workers in the field of nursing are among the most important issues of interest to societies seeking progress and growth, given the position occupied by nurses. Within the hospital medical operations, and the multiple roles that they play within the medical system, this category constitutes a large proportion of the workforce in health institutions. The cornerstone of the hospital's efficiency, and the adequacy of the health service it provides to patients, so if the hospital suffers from a shortage in the number of nurses T, there is no importance after that for what may be available to him of the latest medical equipment.

Working in the field of nursing has its own peculiarities and multiple problems. Nurses find that they are closely related to doctors in their work, and they run the daily work related to sick service and patient care, and there are some problems that workers in the nursing profession may face, including a superior view and distrust of their efforts. And their technical knowledge, and the lack of recognition by a number of doctors of the scientific and cultural level of nurses and their perception that the nature of the work of nurses is limited to dressing wounds, injecting needles, and providing food and medicine to the patient. They also suffer from organizational problems such as lack or absence of job mobility, unfairness of equal opportunities for promotion, insufficient salaries and financial incentives, and given the position occupied by nurses in hospitals and health centers, in light of the diversity of their roles and professional and social tasks, which is dominated by job support with other roles and accreditation Care of nurses has become an imperative to raise their production capabilities in order to become efficient and effective professional forces, capable of performing work and acquiring constructive values and behaviors, to meet challenges and keep pace with change.

Rights of the Nurse:

- 1. Respect:** One of the nurses' rights is to respect his dignity, to preserve and respect the nurse's values and beliefs, to preserve the nurse's personal and functional privacy and not to prejudice or interfere with them except within the limits of work, and to provide the nurse with appropriate work methods in terms of human and functional terms, and the nurse's right to provide good social and economic conditions In his private and encouraging life to work and which meets his needs at a generous level.
- 2. Stability:** This is through providing job security and creating a state of stability for the nurse in his job, the existence of clear work legislation that helps the nurse to know his responsibilities and professional and professional duties, and knowledge of his rights and duties, and the policies and regulations of the

institution he works for, and that the work environment is safe and there are means of protection. The provision of clear and accessible nursing administrative and technical references, provision of administrative independence for nurses associated with the higher administrative reference in the institution, hospital or sector, provision of comfort and non-stress of the nurse, making him unable to provide appropriate nursing care to patients, and not requesting tasks that are not related to the nurse's expertise or his professional duties. All of the above is to maintain the quality of care provided to the patient, and the nurse is not preoccupied with non-nursing duties, attention to the nurse's satisfaction with his working conditions and rights, and periodically measuring the extent of his satisfaction and working to achieve the highest levels of satisfaction for him, and the nurse's right to express an opinion and make suggestions for the purposes of improving and developing the quality of work. The nurse's right to assume administrative tasks, and the availability of material and moral incentives for the nurse.

3. Education: Practicing the profession of nursing in accordance with the standards of professional practice in force in the Nursing Syndicate, knowing the nature of diseases for all patients, the right of the nurse to have received nursing education in universities or colleges qualified for education of the highest scientific quality, and to pursue academic educational attainment, and to provide the opportunity for him to participate in the professional union work and to enhance his communication with (the union - the association) and his commitment to its regulations, decisions and what is issued by it.
4. Training: Training is about providing nurses with a certain amount of information, skills and behaviors that will make the nurse able to carry out the responsibilities of a specific job and with better efficiency, while training begins with work. Most of the theories and studies point to the importance of prior organizational upbringing in forming the professional identity of new individuals, through the process of individuals' reincarnation of the behaviors and characteristics of the group. Then they mature within the framework of interaction with the work group in the health institution, and thus the new individuals merge with the work group, adapt to the course of work, and acquire the standards and characteristics of the profession.

Duties of the Nurse:

1. **Commitment:** One of the nurse's tasks is to heal the patient and continuously strive to improve his health condition, eliminate pain and reduce suffering, bring comfort and psychological reassurance to the patient, educate and educate the patient about his health condition, provide health advice and instructions, identify the needs of each patient and protect him from risk factors and causes. Improving nursing care, improving the use of tools and machines, taking into account the accuracy in their use and preserving them from damage, acknowledging and acknowledging error when negligent or committing a wrong action intentionally or unintentionally, and obligating the nurse to perform his duty without negligence or negligence, and to follow the established regulations, and to do work and improve it, and provide nursing services and care. better for the patient.

The nurse has to abide by a behavior that honors the ethics and traditions of her profession. The nurse's personality, appearance, behavior, and how they understand their role and mission improve their professional image. They must also not deviate from the requirements of honor, honesty and the dignity of the profession,

and they must observe the due respect for the union and not expose themselves to accountability. The nurse or nurse must apply the written prescription consciously and wisely, and she must clarify the information in any case she deems appropriate.

It is not permissible for a nurse or nurse to see the private parts of the patient except to the extent required by the process of examination, diagnosis and treatment, and after obtaining permission from the patient and in the presence of a third person, and respecting the patient's point of view, especially in matters that pertain to him personally. Giving treatment, and continuing to provide appropriate medical care to patients with incurable, incurable or fatal diseases until the last moments of their lives. It is not permissible to treat the patient without his consent, except in cases that require emergency medical intervention and in which it is not possible to obtain consent. In case the patient refuses treatment, the nurse must explain to him the consequences of not taking the treatment and the pathological developments resulting from that honestly and without exaggeration. The patient's acknowledgment is recorded, and in the event of his refusal, the doctor and the nursing staff sign this in the medical file, and the patient is not forced to sign data in the medical file without his consent, and no doctor, nurse, or nurse may reveal a private secret that came to his knowledge because of his practice of the profession, whether the patient was He was entrusted with this secret and wished for it, or they had been acquainted with it by virtue of their work, except in some cases specified by law.

2. Humanity: He built the nursing profession on sublime ethics, including a spirit of kindness and compassion, a sense of responsibility and self-accountability for negligence, caring for the patient, a spirit of cooperation with everyone, diligence and perseverance, and keeping secrets. The nature of social assistance, and perhaps humane treatment is one of the most important ethics of the nursing profession, because nursing is in fact a humanitarian message before it is a profession practiced for earning, because the nurse deals with a person in need of health and psychological care to preserve his life, and preserving the life of the human soul is one of the finest forms of humanity Nursing practitioners perform the noblest humanitarian work, and therefore they have to serve the patient in a good way, given the conditions and psychological effects that may affect him as a result of the disease. Implementation of treatment, and this comes through studying the different aspects of the patient, whether cultural, psychological, religious or social aspects.

3. Society: One of the duties of the nurse is to be a vital member of the community, deal with it, influence it, and take care of its affairs. In cases of communicable diseases, the nurse must follow the health systems established for this, report these cases to the competent authority and take the necessary measures, and that It helps the community to deal positively with the elements of health promotion, protect the natural and social environment and prevent disease, and is keen to carry out health education in the community and educate its members about the importance of adherence to healthy behaviors, and effective participation in all health care programs, and to realize its responsibility in preserving health resources and using them in an optimal way. And to participate effectively in the making and development of health policies and systems that respond to the health needs of society and are directed to protect the right to health care for all members of society.

4. Respect: Respecting the patient is one of the nurse's duties, listening well to the patient's complaint and understanding his suffering, and avoiding condescending or inferior view of the patient, mocking or ridiculing him, no matter how low his educational or social level is, and kindness to the patient when performing nursing procedures, and the nurse must use His skill in reassuring the patient and supporting him psychologically.

5. Integrity: One of the nurse's duties is to maintain the honor of the profession, maintain the standards of practicing the medical profession, and stay away from everything that violates its honesty and integrity in its dealings with the patient. Otherwise, the patient will lose confidence in her by using fraud and deception methods or establishing abnormal relationships with him or any of the members His family or material gain in irregular ways and everything that would offend the profession, avoiding direct criticism of the female colleague in front of patients, exerting effort in educating her colleagues who work within the medical team, and seeking accuracy and honesty in evaluating the performance of those who work or train, and respect colleagues of the profession and that Appreciate their role in treating and caring for patients, otherwise detracting from the scientific or practical standing of another colleague, and do not belittle her or spread bad news about her, and cooperate with her colleagues to serve patients and improve health care, and do not hesitate to seek the assistance of a female colleague for patient treatment or medical advice, and to preserve the reputation and dignity of the institution in which it works, to preserve its property and to use it rationally, and to be effective in contributing to the development and advancement of the institution's performance, and to be a role model in complying with the laws and regulations, guidelines, and instructions in force therein provided that they do not conflict with the basic principles of professional ethics.

Conclusion

Man possesses a set of rights that accompany his existence and impose respect on others, and these rights cannot be waived or taken away as they are original, equal, interconnected and universal. For all human beings regardless of gender - religion - opinion and others, as everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights, and they are fixed and cannot be taken away. The state or society does not deprive anyone of these rights, and states are obligated to acknowledge, guarantee and protect them on their lands, in return for the human being. Duties towards society and the state, because man in this life does not live for himself only, but lives for him and society, and we must perform the duty in obedience to our conscience, and rights are not complete without the presence of duties that the citizen performs to express his belonging and loyalty to the homeland, and these rights and duties are comprehensive and comprehensive, including The right and duties of the patient and the nurse, and the patient's rights are the legal and ethical frameworks and legislation that govern the relationship between the health care provider and the patient, with regard to the patient's right to privacy, and providing medical care that is distinguished by quality and convenience. Participating in the treatment plan, corresponding to the duties that the patient commits to the health institution, as well as the nursing profession is one of the difficult professions that requires night shifts and quick interventions for emergency situations, that is, daily dealing with illness and pain, which makes the practitioners of this profession in a state of extreme alert to avoid To face any emergency, the issues of suffering at work among workers in the field of nursing are among the most important issues of interest to societies seeking progress and growth, given the position occupied by nurses within the health institution, and the multiple roles they play. This category constitutes the large proportion of the labor force in Health institutions, they provide continuous care and follow-up to patients and implement medical instructions for treatment, as they play a mediating role between doctors and the administration used, so nurses are considered the cornerstone of the hospital's efficiency, and the adequacy of the health service it provides to patients, so if the hospital suffers from a shortage in the number of nurses And the nurses, there is no importance after that for what may be available to him of the latest medical equipment, and therefore the nurse has rights and duties towards society and the state, and in order to enhance the status

of this profession, there must be legal legislation that enhances their value and provide financial incentives to encourage them to faithfully perform their duty and to pursue academic educational attainment, and to enter practical courses to work with better efficiency.