

# WMA INTERNATIONAL CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS

## 世界醫師會國際醫療倫理守則

英文原文	114.1.9 第 13 屆第 9 次倫理委員會會議修正版本
<p><b>WMA INTERNATIONAL CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS</b></p> <p>Adopted by the 3rd General Assembly of the World Medical Association, London, England, October 1949 Revised by the 22nd World Medical Assembly, Sydney, Australia, August 1968, the 35th World Medical Assembly, Venice, Italy, October 1983, the 57th WMA General Assembly, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, October 2006 and by the 73rd WMA General Assembly, Berlin, Germany, October 2022.</p> <p><b>PREAMBLE</b></p> <p>The World Medical Association (WMA) has developed the International Code of Medical Ethics as a canon of ethical principles for the members of the medical profession worldwide. In concordance with the WMA Declaration of Geneva: The Physician's Pledge and the WMA's entire body of policies, it defines and elucidates the professional duties of physicians towards their patients, other physicians and health professionals, themselves, and society as a whole.</p>	<p><b>世界醫師會國際醫療倫理守則</b></p> <p>1949 年 10 月英國倫敦召開之第 3 屆世界醫師會大會決議通過、 1968 年 8 月澳洲雪梨召開之第 22 屆世界醫師會大會修訂、 1983 年 10 月義大利威尼斯召開之第 35 屆世界醫師會大會修訂、 2006 年 10 月南非匹蘭斯堡第 57 屆世界醫師會大會修訂，及 2022 年 10 月德國柏林第 73 屆世界醫師會大會修訂</p> <p><b>前言</b></p> <p>世界醫師會（WMA）制訂國際醫療倫理守則，作為世界各地醫療專業人士的倫理原則圭臬，與世界醫師會日內瓦宣言：醫師誓詞與世界醫師會整體政策相符。本守則定義並闡述醫師對其病人、其他醫師及醫護專業人士、本身以及整個社會應盡的專業義務。</p>

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<p>The physician must be aware of applicable national ethical, legal, and regulatory norms and standards, as well as relevant international norms and standards.</p> <p>Such norms and standards must not reduce the physician's commitment to the ethical principles set forth in this Code.</p> <p>The International Code of Medical Ethics should be read as a whole and each of its constituent paragraphs should be applied with consideration of all other relevant paragraphs. Consistent with the mandate of the WMA, the Code is addressed to physicians. The WMA encourages others who are involved in healthcare to adopt these ethical principles.</p> <p><b>GENERAL PRINCIPLES</b></p> <p>1. 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. The physician also has a responsibility to contribute to the health and well-being of the populations the physician serves and 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.</p> <p>2. The physician must practise medicine fairly and justly and provide care based on the patient's health needs without bias or engaging in discriminatory conduct on the basis of age,</p>	<p>醫師必須清楚相關國內倫理、法律和管理規範與標準，以及相關國際規範與標準。</p> <p>此類規範與標準不得影響醫師遵守本守則中列出的倫理原則。</p> <p>國際醫療倫理守則應完整進行解讀並且其各自組成的段落均應在套用時與其他所有相關段落一併考慮。與世界醫師會的訴求相同的是，本守則的對象為醫師。世界醫師會鼓勵其他醫療從業人員採用這些倫理原則。</p> <p><b>一般原則</b></p> <p>1、醫師的主要義務是提升個別病人的健康與福祉，根據優良醫療規範及專業提供稱職、及時且富有同理心的照護。醫師也有責任促進其服務的人口以及整個社會的健康與福祉，含未來世代。醫師對病人提供照護，必須秉持著對於人類生命與尊嚴及病人自主和權利最高的尊重態度。</p> <p>2、醫師必須公平公正地從事醫業並根據病人的健康需求、毫無偏頗地提供照護，亦不得因為年齡、疾病或身心障礙、信念、族群、性別、國籍、政治立場、種族、文化、性傾</p>

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<p>disease or disability, creed, ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political affiliation, race, culture, sexual orientation, social standing, or any other factor.</p> <p>3. The physician must strive to use health care resources in a way that optimally benefits the patient, in keeping with fair, just, and prudent stewardship of the shared resources with which the physician is entrusted.</p> <p>4. The physician must practise with conscience, honesty, integrity, and accountability, while always exercising independent professional judgement and maintaining the highest standards of professional conduct.</p> <p>5. Physicians must not allow their individual professional judgement to be influenced by the possibility of benefit to themselves or their institution. The physician must recognise and avoid real or potential conflicts of interest. Where such conflicts are unavoidable, they must be declared in advance and properly managed.</p> <p>6. Physicians must take responsibility for their individual medical decisions and must not alter their sound professional medical judgements on the basis of instructions contrary to medical considerations.</p> <p>7. When medically appropriate, the physician must collaborate with other physicians and health professionals who are involved in the care of the patient or who are qualified to assess or recommend care options. This communication must respect patient</p>	<p>向、社會地位或任何其他因素而採取歧視的作為。</p> <p>3、醫師必須努力以對病人最有利的方式使用醫療照護資源，公平公正且謹慎地管理其被授權共享的資源。</p> <p>4、醫師必須秉持良心、誠實、正直且負責地執業，同時永遠做出獨立的專業判斷並維持最高的專業行為標準。</p> <p>5、醫師不得允許其個別的專業判斷受到可能的自身或機構利益之影響。醫師必須體認並避免實際或潛在的利益衝突。此類衝突無可避免時，必須事先申明並妥善處理。</p> <p>6、醫師必須對其個別的醫療決定負責並且不得根據與醫療考量相對立的指示而變更其完善的專業醫療判斷。</p> <p>7、醫師在醫學上適當時，必須與其他參與病人照護或有資格評估或建議照護選項的其他醫師及醫護專業人士合作。進行這類溝通或通訊時，必須尊重病人隱私並且僅限必要資訊。</p>

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<p>confidentiality and be confined to necessary information.</p> <p>8. When providing professional certification, the physician must only certify what the physician has personally verified.</p> <p>9. The physician should provide help in medical emergencies, while considering the physician's own safety and competence, and the availability of other viable options for care.</p> <p>10. The physician must never participate in or facilitate acts of torture, or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading practices and punishments.</p> <p>11. The physician must engage in continuous learning throughout professional life in order to maintain and develop professional knowledge and skills.</p> <p>12. The physician should strive to practise medicine in ways that are environmentally sustainable with a view to minimising environmental health risks to current and future generations.</p>	<p>8、醫師在提供專業認證時，僅能證明其親自驗證過的內容。</p> <p>9、醫師應在緊急醫療情況時提供協助，並考慮其自身的安全與能力以及是否有其他可行的照護選項。</p> <p>10、醫師不得參與或助長凌虐行為或是其他殘忍的、不人道的或是有辱人格的作法與懲處。</p> <p>11、醫師必須在其職涯過程中持續進修，以維持並培養專業知識與技能。</p> <p>12、醫師應努力以環境能永續的方式從事醫療專業，旨在將對當前與往後世代的健康風險降至最低。</p>
<p><b>Duties to the patient</b></p> <p>13. In providing medical care, the physician must respect the dignity, autonomy, and rights of the patient. The physician must respect the patient's right to freely accept or refuse care in keeping with the patient's values and preferences.</p>	<p><b>對於病人應盡的義務</b></p> <p>13、醫師在提供醫療照護時，必須尊重病人的尊嚴、自主性與權利。醫師必須尊重病人權利，使其能夠自由地接受或拒絕與其價值觀及偏好相符的照護。</p>

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<p>14. The physician must commit to the primacy of patient health and well-being and must offer care in the patient's best interests. In doing so, the physician must strive to prevent or minimise harm for the patient and seek a positive balance between the intended benefit to the patient and any potential harm.</p>	<p>14、醫師必須以病人的健康與福祉為首要考量並且必須在符合病人最佳利益下提供照護。同時，醫師必須努力預防對病人造成的傷害或是將之降至最低並努力在希望對病人有幫助以及任何潛在傷害之間取得一個正面的平衡。</p>
<p>15. The physician must respect the patient's right to be informed in every phase of the care process. The physician must obtain the patient's voluntary informed consent prior to any medical care provided, ensuring that the patient receives and understands the information needed to make an independent, informed decision about the proposed care. The physician must respect the patient's decision to withhold or withdraw consent at any time and for any reason.</p>	<p>15、醫師必須尊重病人在各個照護階段均被充份告知的權利。醫師必須在提供任何醫療照護前先取得病人的自願知情同意，確保病人接獲並瞭解所需資訊，以便針對建議的照護做出獨立且知情的決定。醫師必須尊重病人隨時因故暫停或撤銷同意的決定。</p>
<p>16. When a patient has substantially limited, underdeveloped, impaired, or fluctuating decision-making capacity, the physician must involve the patient as much as possible in medical decisions. In addition, the physician must work with the patient's trusted representative, if available, to make decisions in keeping with the patient's preferences, when those are known or can reasonably be inferred. When the patient's preferences cannot be determined, the physician must make decisions in the patient's best interests. All decisions must be made in keeping with the principles set forth in this Code.</p>	<p>16、醫師在病人的決策能力有實質受限、不足、障礙或起伏不定時，醫師仍須盡可能讓該病人參與醫療決策過程。此外，醫師必須與病人信任的代理人（若有）以符合病人偏好的方式做出決定，但前提是知道或是可合理地推論如此的偏好。無法判定病人偏好時，醫師必須以符合病人最佳利益的方式做出決定，同時均需符合本守則中列出的原則。</p>
<p>17. In emergencies, where the patient is not able to participate in decision making and no representative is readily available, the</p>	<p>17、醫師在緊急情況下，若病人無法參與決策過程並且無法馬上找到代理人，醫師得在符合病人最佳利益並且尊重病人優先選擇</p>

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<p>physician may initiate an intervention without prior informed consent in the best interests of the patient and with respect for the patient's preferences, where known.</p> <p>18. If the patient regains decision-making capacity, the physician must obtain informed consent for further intervention.</p> <p>19. The physician should be considerate of and communicate with others, where available, who are close to the patient, in keeping with the patient's preferences and best interests and with due regard for patient confidentiality.</p> <p>20. If any aspect of caring for the patient is beyond the capacity of a physician, the physician must consult with or refer the patient to another appropriately qualified physician or health professional who has the necessary capacity.</p> <p>21. The physician must ensure accurate and timely medical documentation.</p> <p>22. The physician must respect the patient's privacy and confidentiality, even after the patient has died. A physician may disclose confidential information if the patient provides voluntary informed consent or, in exceptional cases, when disclosure is necessary to safeguard a significant and overriding ethical obligation to which all other possible solutions have been exhausted, even when the patient does not or cannot consent to it. This disclosure must be limited to the minimal necessary information, recipients, and duration.</p>	<p>(若知道)下開始介入措施，無須事先取得知情同意。</p> <p>18、醫師在病人恢復決策能力時，必須取得知情同意後才能開始進一步的介入措施。</p> <p>19、醫師必須體貼病人的親友（若有）並與其溝通，以符合病人的偏好及最佳利益，並適當地尊重病人隱私。</p> <p>20、醫師照護病人時，若在任何層面超出了能力範圍，則需諮詢或將該病人轉介至其他適當的、具備所需能力的合格醫師或醫護專業人士。</p> <p>21、醫師必須確保準確且及時的醫療文件紀錄。</p> <p>22、醫師必須尊重病人隱私與秘密，即使病人身故亦然。若病人有提供自願且知情之同意，或是例外情況下為了維護某個重大且凌駕其他之倫理義務，並且在竭盡其他所有可能的方案後仍須進行揭露時，即使病人並未或無法同意，醫師仍得揭露機密資訊。此等揭露必須僅限於最少的必要資訊、接受者與時間。</p>



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<p>23. If a physician is acting on behalf of or reporting to any third parties with respect to the care of a patient, the physician must inform the patient accordingly at the outset and, where appropriate, during the course of any interactions. The physician must disclose to the patient the nature and extent of those commitments and must obtain consent for the interaction.</p> <p>24. The physician must refrain from intrusive or otherwise inappropriate advertising and marketing and ensure that all information used by the physician in advertising and marketing is factual and not misleading.</p> <p>25. The physician must not allow commercial, financial, or other conflicting interests to affect the physician's professional judgement.</p> <p>26. When providing medical care remotely, the physician must ensure that this form of communication is medically justifiable and that the necessary medical care is provided. The physician must also inform the patient about the benefits and limitations of receiving medical care remotely, obtain the patient's consent, and ensure that patient confidentiality is upheld. Wherever medically appropriate, the physician must aim to provide care to the patient through direct, personal contact.</p> <p>27. The physician must maintain appropriate professional boundaries. The physician must never engage in abusive, exploitative, or other inappropriate relationships or behaviour with a</p>	<p>23、醫師在病人照護方面係代表任何第三方或是必須向任何第三方呈報時，則必須在一開始以及在進行任何互動過程中據以告知病人。醫師必須向病人揭露這類必須做的事並且必須就當次互動取得同意。</p> <p>24、醫師必須避免任何不當的廣告和行銷侵干擾，並確保醫師在從事廣告和行銷時使用的所有資訊都是真實的且不具誤導性。</p> <p>25、醫師不得讓商業、財務或其他衝突的利益影響其專業判斷。</p> <p>26、醫師在提供遠距醫療照護時，需確保此通訊形式具備醫療正當性並且提供的是必要醫療。醫師亦需告知病人接受遠距醫療照護的效益與限制，同時取得病人同意並確保病人隱私獲得保障。只要醫療上適當，醫師均需以直接、面對面接觸的方式提供病人照護為目標。</p> <p>27、醫師必須保持適當的專業分際，不得對病人虐待、剝削或發生其他不當關係或行為，也不得與當前病人發生性關係。</p>

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<p>patient and must not engage in a sexual relationship with a current patient.</p> <p>28. In order to provide care of the highest standards, physicians must attend to their own health, well-being, and abilities. This includes seeking appropriate care to ensure that they are able to practise safely.</p> <p>29. This Code represents the physician's ethical duties. However, on some issues there are profound moral dilemmas concerning which physicians and patients may hold deeply considered but conflicting conscientious beliefs.</p> <p>The physician has an ethical obligation to minimise disruption to patient care. Physician conscientious objection to provision of any lawful medical interventions may only be exercised if the individual patient is not harmed or discriminated against and if the patient's health is not endangered.</p> <p>The physician must immediately and respectfully inform the patient of this objection and of the patient's right to consult another qualified physician and provide sufficient information to enable the patient to initiate such a consultation in a timely manner.</p> <p><b>Duties to other physicians, health professionals, students, and other personnel</b></p> <p>30. The physician must engage with other physicians, health professionals and other personnel in a respectful and collaborative</p>	<p>28、醫師為了提供最高標準的照護，必須注意自己的健康、福祉及能力，包括尋求適當的照護，以確保自己能夠安全地執業。</p> <p>29、本守則陳述的是醫師的倫理義務。然而，在部分議題上，持續存在著深邃的道德困境，特別是涉及醫師與病人可能持有的已深思熟慮但仍相互衝突的良知信念。醫師有道德義務盡量減少對病人照護的干擾。只有在不傷害個別病人、不歧視病人且不危及病人健康的情況下，才能行使醫師出於良心反對的任何合法醫療介入措施。醫師必須立即並敬重地告知病人此異議，以及病人有權諮詢其他合格的醫師，以利病人及時進行此類諮詢。</p> <p><b>對其他醫師、醫護專業人士、學生及其他人員應負的義務</b></p> <p>30、醫師與其他醫師、醫護專業人士及其他人員往來時必須尊重彼此並合作，不偏頗、</p>



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<p>manner without bias, harassment, or discriminatory conduct. The physician must also ensure that ethical principles are upheld when working in teams.</p> <p>31. The physician should respect colleagues' patient-physician relationships and not intervene unless requested by either party or needed to protect the patient from harm. This should not prevent the physician from recommending alternative courses of action considered to be in the patient's best interests.</p> <p>32. The physician should report to the appropriate authorities conditions or circumstances which impede the physician or other health professionals from providing care of the highest standards or from upholding the principles of this Code. This includes any form of abuse or violence against physicians and other health personnel, inappropriate working conditions, or other circumstances that produce excessive and sustained levels of stress.</p> <p>33. The physician must accord due respect to teachers and students.</p>	<p>騷擾或歧視。醫師亦需確保團隊作業時恪遵倫理原則。</p> <p>31、醫師應尊重同仁的醫病關係並且除非任何一方有要求或是為了保護或避免病人受傷害所需，否則不得介入其關係。但是這不應該讓醫師因此無法建議經認為符合病人最佳利益的替代行動方案。</p> <p>32、醫師應向相關單位通報阻礙其或其他醫護專業人士提供最高標準的照護或是堅守本守則所述原則之條件或情況，包括針對醫師及其他醫護專業人士的凌虐或暴力、不當的工作條件或是其他產生過度、實質壓力的情況。</p> <p>33、醫師必須對師長及學生充份尊重。</p>
<p><b>Duties to society</b></p> <p>34. The physician must support fair and equitable provision of health care. This includes addressing inequities in health and care, the determinants of those inequities, as well as violations of the rights of both patients and health professionals.</p>	<p><b>對社會應盡的義務</b></p> <p>34、醫師必須協助公平公正地提供醫療照護，包括處理醫療與照護方面的不公平情況、這些不公平情況的決定因素以及違反病人與醫護專業人士的權利等。</p>

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<p>35. Physicians play an important role in matters relating to health, health education, and health literacy. In fulfilling this responsibility, physicians must be prudent in discussing new discoveries, technologies, or treatments in non-professional, public settings, including social media, and should ensure that their own statements are scientifically accurate and understandable.</p> <p>Physicians must indicate if their own opinions are contrary to evidence-based scientific information.</p>	<p>35、醫師在健康、健康教育以及健康識能方面扮演著重要角色。善盡此責任的同時，醫師必須謹慎討論新發現、科技或是非專業、公開情況（包括社群媒體）下的治療方式，並且應確保其本身的陳述具備科學準確性並且可被理解。</p> <p>醫師必須指出其本身的意見是否與實證的科學資訊相左。</p>
<p>36. The physician must support sound medical scientific research in keeping with the WMA Declaration of Helsinki and the WMA Declaration of Taipei.</p>	<p>36、醫師的醫療科學研究，必須嚴謹支持世界醫師會赫爾辛基宣言及世界醫師會台北宣言。</p>
<p>37. The physician should avoid acting in such a way as to weaken public trust in the medical profession. To maintain that trust, individual physicians must hold themselves and fellow physicians to the highest standards of professional conduct and be prepared to report behaviour that conflicts with the principles of this Code to the appropriate authorities.</p>	<p>37、醫師應避免採取任何導致大眾對醫療專業信任度降低的行為。為了維持信任，個別醫師本身及其同僚均需遵照最高的專業行為準則並且準備好通報與本守則原則相左的行為給相關單位知悉。</p>
<p>38. The physician should share medical knowledge and expertise for the benefit of patients and the advancement of health care, as well as public and global health.</p>	<p>38、醫師應基於對病人有助益並且能促進醫療照護以及公眾與全球衛生的立場分享醫療知識與專業。</p>
<p><b>Duties as a member of the medical profession</b></p>	<p><b>身為醫療專業成員應負的義務</b></p>
<p>39. The physician should follow, protect, and promote the ethical principles of this Code. The physician should help prevent national or</p>	<p>39、醫師應遵照、維護及宣傳本守則的倫理原則。醫師應協助預防國內或國際倫理、法</p>

英文原文	114.1.9 第 13 屆第 9 次倫理委員會會議修正版本
<p>international ethical, legal, organisational, or regulatory requirements that undermine any of the duties set forth in this Code.</p> <p>40. The physician should support fellow physicians in upholding the responsibilities set out in this Code and take measures to protect them from undue influence, abuse, exploitation, violence, or oppression.</p>	<p>律、組織或規範要求危及本守則中列出的任何義務。</p> <p>40、醫師應協助同僚恪遵本守則中列出的原則並採取措施，予以維護，避免他們受不當影響、凌虐、剝削、暴力或壓迫。</p>

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