
Personal view

HUMAN UNIQUENESS - AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONCEPT NECESSARY FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

The author notes that medical education is still dominated by a scholastic approach of both healthy and sick patient which is proved by presentations of standard morphologies, standard biochemical structures, standard physiological behaviours, standard diseases.

This methodology is applied in spite of evidences showing that in nature there are not two identical individuals and a doctor treats sick patients and not diseases.

Using arguments the author discusses the uniqueness of human being at the genetic, morphological, biochemical, physiological, behavioural and pathological levels. He thinks that medical education must prepare the future doctor on the basis of a random approach of the human being and not on the basis of a fixed one, taking into account that the diagnosis and treatment are specific for each patient in part.

Because doctor's medical training must be based on theoretical training and, equally, on the experience gained by examining and treating patients, hence human individuals, the author considers that the new approach he proposes will grow student's interest in direct contact with the healthy patient and the sick one.

Keywords: *human being, uniqueness, medical education*

Rezumat

Unicitatea ființei umane - un concept antropologic necesar pentru învățământul medical

A constata că educația medicală este încă tributară unei abordări scolastice a omului sănătos și a celui bolnav, așa cum reiese din prezentările de morfologii-tip, de

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structuri biochimice-tip, de statusuri fiziologice și comportamentale-tip, de tablouri clinice tip.

Această metodologie este aplicată în continuare în ciuda evidenței, care ne arată că în natură nu există doi indivizi identici și că doctorul tratează bolnavi și nu boli.

A discută unicitatea ființei umane pe bază de argumente aduse la nivel genetic, morfologic, biochimic, fiziologic, comportamental și patologic. El consideră că învățământul medical trebuie să-l formeze pe viitorul medic dintr-o perspectivă aleatorie și nu dintr-una fixă, având în vedere că diagnosticul și tratamentul sunt specifice fiecărui bolnav în parte.

A susține că pregătirea medicului trebuie să se bazeze în egală măsură pe însușirea teoriei și pe experiența câștigată prin examinarea și tratarea bolnavilor, deci a cât mai multor indivizi în parte. În felul acesta prin noua abordare pe care o propune se va stimula la fiecare student interesul pentru un contact direct atât cu omul sănătos, cât și cu omul bolnav.

Cuvinte-cheie: *ființa umană, unicitate, educație medicală*

For centuries, the uniqueness of human beings has been supported and defended especially by religion. Otherwise, there were only the statements of some philosophers saying that "I am unique, there aren't two like me". The words of Pope John Paul II in one of his last Encyclicals are still vivid in our memory: „The evil of our time primarily consists in a kind of degradation, a pulverization of the fundamental concept regarding the uniqueness of every human being”.

Pope John Paul II said these words as somebody who had witnessed the physical and psychological violence against individuals, communities, countries, and even continents to which were subjected during the 20th century. The philosophical and ideological attempt to impose absurd ideas such as: „nobody is unreplaceable” or „that group of people is superior to other groups of people” or „all people are equal”, also spread to the field of science when, for instance, some people have tried to define the features of a so - called «superior race».

All these pseudoscientific attempts representing totalitarian ideologies were actually trying to cancel the individual as a person, as well as the unique and unrepeatable features of every human being.

During the past years, it has been very clearly proved that, in nature, there are no two identical individuals and that the human being is the result of some harmonious or non-harmonious genetic constellations providing specific enzymatic, molecular, morphological and functional profiles. No sooner had this brilliant victory proving the uniqueness of the human being ended, that the idea of human cloning appeared, i.e. the idea of making human copies, as a desperate attempt to make the view of equality between people legitimate again.

The genome is not only the basis of the human identity and diversity, but it also confers dignity to a human being, who knows oneself as unique. Approximately 70 years ago, a great Romanian anatomist, Gr. T. Popa (who described the hypophyseal portal system) stated that the human progress is