

Propositions belonging to the thesis

Developing Clinical Competence Studies in Professionalism and Diagnostic Reasoning

Ahmed Rumayyan Al Rumayyan

1. Physicians show favorable attitude towards medical professionalism during their residency training. (*This thesis*)
2. There is no framework of medical professionalism that can be globally acknowledged as they are culture-specific. (*This thesis*)
3. A culture-oriented medical professionalism is necessary to understand what the profession is dedicated to and To enable incorporation of the concept into the medical students' and physicians' professional identity formation. (*This thesis*)
4. The hypothetico-deduction approach during practice with clinical cases works relatively better than self-explanation to foster students' diagnostic performance and seems to be more beneficial for teaching clinical reasoning. (*This thesis*)
5. The advantage of the hypothetico-deductive approach over self-explanation for the teaching of clinical reasoning may result from the consideration of more alternative diagnoses during practice with clinical cases that it entails. (*This thesis*)
6. The Hippocratic Oath is the earliest expression of medical ethics in the Western world, establishing several principles of medical ethics which remain of paramount significance today. (<https://en.wikipedia.org>)
7. Medical ethics as distinctive definition was developed during the Renaissance era and has emphasized the unique social and ethical role for physicians. (*Baker CJ, 2007*)
8. Physicians internalize an identity that reflects choices of religious beliefs, ethical values, commitments and characteristics of the self that are shaped by experiences in practice and continue to develop across the professional lifespan.
(*Cruess RL & Cruess SR, 2014*)
9. Professionalism is included as a core competency in various postgraduate programs and many undergraduate medical schools. (*Stockley AJ, 2014*)
10. The mortality rates of patients admitted to emergency rooms for both women and men are lower when the treating physician is female. (*Brad N. Greenwood, 2018*)
11. Each year, almost 360 000 people die from drowning – over 90% of them in low- and middle-income countries. A significant decrease in fatality rate could be achieved by implementing the interventional strategies to protect those most vulnerable individuals. (*WHO, 2017*)