## Hinohara Lecture WHOLE PERSON CARE



Professor Tom Hutchinson Canada McGill University Health Centre Director, McGill Programs in Whole Person Care

I will clarify the importance of the diagnostic process for patients, for the practical aspects of caregiving and for our relationship with patients. Diagnosis is essential and can either lead us down a narrow path or open the way for whole person care. I will clarify the radical difference between curing and healing in terms of both aims and process. I will show how the two different processes relate and synergize in the care of patients. I will point out the role of the mindful practitioner in bringing both curing and healing to the bedside. I will illustrate my talk with stories of patients.

## **Invited Speakers Abstract**

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## AN EASTERN APPROACH TO SUFFERING



Professor Co-Shi Chantal Chao, RN, Ph.D. Taiwan College of Medicine National Cheng Kung University

The Chinese culture is comprised of Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism. Some beliefs of Confucianism and Buddhism are also having profound influence to other Eastern countries, such as Japan, Singapore, and Korea. Suffering is experienced by almost all end-of-life patients and their loved ones. How to interpret the meaning of suffering and go through the suffering are cultural bound. The health care professionals must understand and respond to suffering through their trusting and rapport relationships with their clients. In this presentation, I would talk about themes related to the meaning of suffering which might be an Eastern approach.

- 1. The concept of "Yang and Yin "
- 2. The concept of " Ch'i"
- 3. The belief of "Karma"
- 4. The belief of "因緣": Dependent origination or dependent arising. On a general level, it refers to one of the central concepts in the Buddhist tradition—that all things arise in dependence upon multiple causes and conditions.

From those concepts and beliefs, the patients and loved ones may have different attitudes to suffering.

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