

Understanding and applying ethical and legal principles are essential for effective medical practice. Key components of a physician's responsibilities include ensuring patient rights, addressing the use of off-label medications, navigating the legal status of minors, and appropriately applying therapeutic privilege. By respecting patient rights, cautiously approaching the use of off-label medications, understanding the legal standing of minors, and carefully applying therapeutic privilege, physicians can provide care that is ethical, lawful, and patient-centered. For example, if a diagnosis could cause significant psychological distress, a gradual approach to disclosure may help minimize harm while still respecting the patient's right to information. This paper discusses these aspects in the context of Saudi Arabian medical laws and ethical guidelines. Physicians should ensure that these prescriptions are evidence-based and that patients or their guardians are fully informed of the associated risks and benefits (SFDA, 2020). This principle should be applied with caution, ensuring it is not misused to withhold important information unnecessarily. Adhering to these principles not only safeguards patients but also enhances the physician's credibility and professionalism. To maintain transparency, physicians must document their decisions and involve the patient in the process, ensuring accountability and ethical compliance. Under Saudi law, minors are defined as individuals under 18 years old and cannot provide independent consent for medical procedures.