Bio Ethics

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Assignment
Final Term Exam

Submitted to
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DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

Final-Term Examination 2020

Course Title: bioethics MLT 8th **Instructor: Sohail Ahmed**

Time: 6 hours **Total Marks: 50**

Name: ……
ID……

Q1. Explain the patient bill of rights in health care ethics

Q2. Explain the model in health care based on 7 principles in detail

Q3. What type of information should be confidential while working in health care laboratories

Q4. Why is laboratory ethics important for laboratory staff? Also explain ethical conducts in detail

Q5. Explain the following in detail

a. Plagiarism
b. Copy rights
c. Data falsification
d. Fabrication

Question 1:

Explain the patient bill of rights in health care ethics?

Answer:

The patients' bill of rights was first adopted by the American hospital association in 1973 and revised and revised October 1992.

Patients' rights were developed with the expectation that hospitals and health care institutions would support these rights in the interest of delivering effective patient care.

The patients' bill of rights was created to try to reach 3 major goals:

1. To help patients feel more confident in the US health care system; the bill of rights:
    - Assures that the health care system is fair and it works to meet patient's needs.
    - gives patients a way to address any problems they may have
    - encourages patients to takes an active role in staying or getting healthy
2. To stress the importance of a strong relationship between patients and their health care providers.
3. To stress the key role patients play in staying health by laying out rights and responsibilities for all patients and health care providers.

Patient's bill of rights includes:

- Right to know the professional status of all caregivers.
- To find out the name of the attending doctor.
- To receive complete information about their diagnosis and treatment.
- To provide a prognosis for their disease.
- To check all information in their medical file.
- Patients have the right to know the identity of doctors, nurses and other people involved in their care, as well as when those involved are students, residents or other students.
- Patients have the right to make decisions about treatment plans before and during treatment and to reject treatment plans or recommended treatments, if permitted by law and hospital policy.
- Patients also have the right to know the immediate and long-term financial significance of treatment options, as far as they are known.
- The patient has the right to careful and respectful care.
- To accept or reject treatment.
- To seek a second opinion.
- To appoint someone to make a decision, regarding his treatment, if he is mentally handicapped.
- Prepare in advance the directions of treatment and wait for them to be respected.
- To have personal privacy.
- To find out possible risks, benefits and treatment or therapy with drugs.
- For each procedure, treatment or drug therapy to explain it in a language that they understand.

Question 2:

Explain the model in health care based on 7 principles in detail.

Answer:

The model in health care is based on the following principles:

1. Free agency
2. Equality
3. Kindness
4. Obligation to do good for others
5. Obligation to do no harm
6. Honesty
7. Legality

Free agency:

A patients has right to make decisions about his other own body without outside control.

Equality:

The health care system has an obligation to treat all patients fairly.

Kindness:

A patient has a right to expect that a healthcare worker be merciful, kind and charitable.

Obligation to do good for others:

Health care workers are obligated to take the action that will result in the best outcome for the patient.

Obligation to do no harm:

The first obligation of the health care practitioner is to avoid injury to his or her patient.

Honesty:

A health care worker should be honest.

Legality:

As an act, agreement, or contact that is consistent with the law or state of being lawful or unlawful in a given jurisdiction.

Question 3:

What type of information should be confidential while working in health care laboratories?

Answer:

Confidentiality mean:

Most people consider health information to be highly personal and therefore, need to be confident that their privacy will be protected whenever they use a health service. Clear and open communication between the health service provider and health consumer is integral to good privacy.

Generally if you have information about patient "A" then the person "B" cannot obtain that information without the consent of person "A".

What information is confidential?

- All information supplied by our patients and other information that we use in our daily work must remain confidential.
- All identifiable patient information whether written, computerized, visual or audio recorded or simply held in the memory of health professionals, is subject to the duty of confidentiality.

It covers:

- Any clinical information about an individual's diagnosis or treatment.
- A picture, photograph, video, audiotape or other images of the patient.
- Who the patient's doctor is and what clinics patients attend and when.
- Anything else that may be used to identify patients directly or indirectly.

How to maintain confidentiality:

It is important to:

- Keep all clients/patients information private.
- Secure all record / logbooks.
- Restrict access to testing areas.

At work:

- Handle medical records as confidential document.
- Protect information on computer screens by screens savers / time out functionalities.
- Check the fax number is correct before sending confidential information and laboratory results.
- Patient's information should never be discussed with friends or relatives in a social setting.

At home:

- Do not discuss with family or friends patients details and if asked inform them that you are not permitted to disclosed any information. This includes patient's names.
- Do not discuss patient's information with the media.

Question 4:

Why is laboratory ethics important for laboratory staff? Also explain ethical conducts in detail.

Answer:

Why is ethic important?

"Discussion about diagnosis, prognosis and treatment are frequently based on results and interpretations of laboratory tests, irreversible harm may be caused by erroneous tests.

1. **Laboratory staff:**

   You are:

   1. The most critical part of the quality system.
   2. The laboratory's greatest asset.
   3. In important partner in patient care.

   You also:

   Bring you integrity and professionalism to the health care community.

2. **Ethical conduct.**

Do not get involved in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory; competence, impartiality, judgment or operational integrity.

Management and personnel shell be free from financial, undue commercial or other pressures and influence that affect the quality of work.

Where potential conflicts in competing interest may exist, shall be openly and appropriately declared.

Question 5:

Explain the following in detail:

A. Plagiarism
B. Copy rights
C. Data Falsification
D. Fabrication

Answer:

A. PLAGIARISIM:

According to the Merriam-Website online dictionary, to "Plagiarism" means:

- To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of other) as one's own.
- To use (another production) without creating the source.
- To commit literary theft.
- To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

In other words, Plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM:

1. Direct Plagiarism
2. Self-Plagiarism
3. Mosaic Plagiarism
4. Accidental Plagiarism

1. DIRECT PLAGIARISM:

Direct plagiarism is the word-for-word transcription of a someone else's work, without attribution and without quotation marks.

2. SELF PLAGIARISM:

Self-plagiarism occurs when a student's submit his or her previous work, or mixes parts of previous works, without permission from all professors involved.

3. MOSAIC PLAGIARISM:

Mosaic plagiarism occurs when a student's borrows phrases form a source without using quotation marks, or finds synonyms for the author's language while keeping to the same general structure and meaning of the original. Some timers called "Patch writing".

4. **ACCIDENTAL PLAGIARISM:**

Accidental plagiarism occurs when a person neglects to cite their sources, or misquotes their sources, or unintentionally paraphrases a source by using similar words, groups of words, and/or sentence structure without attribution.

B. **COPYRIGHTS:** the dictionary define copyright as a "personal's exclusive right to reproduce, publish, or sell his or her original work of authorship (as a literary, musical, dramatic, artistic, or architectural work)".

It's important to understand that copyright law covers the "form of material expression," not the actual concept, ideas, techniques, or facts in a particular work. This is the reason behind why a work must be fixed in a tangible form in order to receive copyright protection. A couple examples of work being fixed in a tangible form include stories written on paper and original painting on canvas.

There are three basic requirements that a work must meet to be protected by copyrights. The work must be:

1. Original
2. Creative
3. Fixed

1. **ORGINAL:**

To be original, work must merely be independently created.

In other words, it cannot be copied from something else. There are no requirement that the work be novel (as in patient law), unique, imagination or invention.

2. **CREATIVE:**

To satisfy the creativity requirement a work need only demonstrate a very small amount to satisfy this requirement.

3. **FIXED:**

To meet the fixation requirement, a work must be fixed in a tangible medium of expression. Protection attached automatically to an eligible work the moment the work is fixed. A work is considered to be fixed as long as it's sufficiently permanent or stable to permit it to be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated for a period of more than transitory duration.

C. **DATA FALSIFICATION:**

Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or process or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.

Falsification is the changing or omission or research result (data) to support claims, hypotheses, other data, etc.

Falsification can include the manipulation of research instrumentation, materials, or processes.

Manipulation of images or representations in a manner that distorts the data or "reads too much between the lines" can also be considered falsification.

D. **FABRICATION:**

Fabrication is making up results and recording or reporting them.

This is sometimes referred to as "dry labbing".

Fabrication is the construction and/or addition of data, observation, or characterizations that never occurred in the gathering of data or running of experiments.

Fabrication can occur when "filling out" the rest of experiment runs, for example. Claims about results need to be made on complete data sets (as is normally assume), where claims made based on incomplete or assumed results is a form of fabrication.

End Paper