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**Q1: explain the patient bill of rights in the healthcare ethics?**

**Ans:**

1. **Right to Appropriate Medical Care and Humane:** Every person has a right to health and medical care corresponding to his state of health, without any discrimination and within the limits of the resources, man power rand competence available for health and medical care at the relevant time. The patient has the right to appropriate health and medical care of good quality**.**
2. **Right to Informed Consent:** The patient has a right to a clear, truthful and substantial explanation, in a manner and language understandable to the patient, of all proposed procedures, whether diagnostic, preventive, curative, rehabilitative or therapeutic, wherein the person who will perform the said procedure shall provide his name and credentials to the patient, possibilities of any risk of mortality or serious side effects, problems related to recuperation, and probability of success and reasonable risks involved.
3. **Right to Privacy and Confidentiality:** The privacy of the patients must be assured at all stages of his treatment. The patient has the right to be free from unwarranted public exposure, except in the following cases: **a** when his mental or physical condition is in controversy and the appropriate court, in its discretion, order him to submit to a physical or mental examination by a physician; **b** when the public health and safety so demand; and **c** when the patient waives this right in writing.
4. To know the name of attending doctor.
5. To be given the prognosis for their illness.
6. To review all information in their medical record.
7. To accept or refuse treatment.
8. Have a second opinion.
9. **Right to Leave:** The patient has the right to leave hospital or any other health care institution regardless of his physical condition: Provided. That **A** he/she is informed of the medical consequences of his/her decision **B** he/she releases those involved in his/her care from any obligation relative to the consequences of his decision; **C** his/her decision will not prejudice public health and safety.

**Q2: Explain the model in health care based on 7 principles in detail?**

**Ans:**

1. **Autonomy**: Autonomy is an American value. It is the ability to make decisions for oneself, also known as self-government. We hold great respect for individual rights and equate freedom with autonomy. Our system of democratic law supports autonomy and, as such, upholds the right of individuals to make decisions about their own healthcare. . The patient has the right to reject or accept all treatments.
2. **Justice:** is fairness. Nurses must be fair when they distribute care, for example, among the patients in the group of patients that they are taking care of. Care must be fairly, justly, and equitably distributed among a group of patients.
3. **Beneficence:** is doing good and the right thing for the patient. All is to think good about patient not to harm.
4. **Nonmaleficence:** is doing no harm. Harm can be intentional or unintentional. So there is no chance of harm in health care wither intentionally or unintentionally.
5. **Accountability:** is accepting responsibility for one's own actions. Nurses are accountable for their nursing care and other actions. They must accept all of the professional and personal consequences that can occur as the result of their actions.
6. **Fidelity:** is keeping one's promises. The nurse must be faithful and true to their professional promises and responsibilities by providing high quality, safe care in a competent manner.
7. **Veracity:** is being completely truthful with patients; nurses must not withhold the whole truth from clients even when it may lead to patient distress.

**Q3: What type of information should be confidential while working in health care laborites?**

**Ans:**

**information that should be confidential;** The duty of confidentiality goes beyond undertaking not to divulge confidential information; it includes a responsibility to make sure that written patient information is kept securely. Confidential records should not be left where other people may have casual access to them and information about patients should be sent under private and confidential cover, with appropriate measures to ensure that it does not go astray.

* Information supplied by patient and those which we use in daily routine
* All identifiable patient information whether written, computerized, visual, or audio recorded
* Laboratory results must be kept all time confidential
* Should a person call requesting
* results and there is a question about patient identity.
* Any clinical information,
* A picture, photograph, video or other image of patient or anything else that may be used patient directly or indirectly identity

**Q4: why is laboratory ethics important for laboratory staff? Also explain ethical conducts in detail?**

**Ans:** Ethical important: decisions about diagnosis prognosis and treatment are frequently based on the result and interpretations of laboratory test irreversible Harm may be caused by erroneous tests

**Laboratory staff:**

* the most critical part of the quality system
* The laboratory greatest assets
* An important partner in patient care

**Do not** get involved in activates that would diminish confidence in laboratory competence impartiality judgement or operational integrity

**Ethical conduct:**

* Management and personal shall be free from financial undue commercial or other pressures and influence that affect the quality of work
* Where potential conflicts in competing interests may exist shall be openly and appropriately declared

**Ethics is also applied in your behaviors:**

* Always conduct yourself in a professional manner
* Examples of professionalism include
	+ Dressing appropriately: if lab coat of apron is soiled change to a clean one
	+ Turning cell phone off: if it is disruptive and not considerate of client to talk on the phone during the course of testing
	+ Not discussing result of interaction with client with others
* Maintaining patient confidentiality is a must

 serve this mission

* Honesty, trustworthiness, and integrity.
* Respect for the dignity of persons.
* Respect for cultural and religious/spiritual beliefs.
* Respect for property.
* Respect for and adherence to the law.
* Respect for the physical and emotional environment in which we work.
* Personal responsibility and accountability for actions.
* Stewardship of financial, human and other resources.
* Compassion.
* Commitment to continuous improvement.

**Q5 explain the following in details**

1. **Plagiarism.**
2. **Copyrights.**
3. **Data falsification.**
4. **Fabrication.**

**Ans: 1. Plagiarism:** according to the Merriam-Webster online dictionary, to "plagiarize" means: to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own. to use (another's production) without crediting the source. to commit literary theft. to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

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* to use (another's production) without crediting the source.
* to commit literary theft.
* to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

**2.Copyrights**: Copyright refers to the legal right of the owner of intellectual property.

* In simpler terms, copyright is the right to copy.
* This means that the original creators of products and anyone they give authorization to are the only ones with the exclusive right to reproduce the words.

**3.Falsification:**

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

Examples of falsification include: Presenting false transcripts or references in application for a program. Submitting work which is not your own or was written by someone else. Lying about a personal issue or illness in order to extend a deadline.

**4.Fabrication:**

Fabrication is making up data or results and recording or reporting them

Fabrication is the construction and addition of data, observations, 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, where claims made based on incomplete or assumed results is a form of fabrication.