**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**DEPT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

**BS DENTAL TECHNOLOGY**

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**SUBJECT BIOETHICS**

**QUESTION NO#01**

**Explain the patient bill of rights in health care ethics?**

**ANSWER NO#01**

* Patient bill of right include

Bills of rights is very important in health care because a patient should be able to know what they have a right to.

* The right to know the professional status of all people providing care.
* To know the name of their attending doctor
* To receive complete information on their diagnosis and treatment
* To be given the prognosis for their illness
* To review all information in their medical record
* To have every procedure, treatment or drug therapy explained to them in language they understand.
* To know the possible risks, benefits and costs of every procedure, treatment or drug therapy.
* To accept or refuse treatment
* To prepare in advance treatment directives and to accept that these will be honored
* To appoint a person to make a decision about their care, if they become mentally disabled
* To have personal privacy
* To receive compassionate care and proper management of pain
* To seek a second opinion
* To ask that the hospital ethics committee review their cases
* **Law states that** : “the doctor patient interaction should remain confidential.
* The physician should never reveal confidential information unless the patient wants this information disclose to other, or unless required to do so by law.
* If the release of information warranted, information should be released in the form of an official signed document.

**QUESTION NO 02**

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

**ANSWER NO 02**

The model in healthcare is based on the following principals :

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 patient has the right to make decisions about his or her own body without outside control .
* **Equality**
* The healthcare system has an obligation to treat all patients fairly .
* **Kindness**
* A patient has a right to expect that a healthcare worker will be merciful, kind and charitable
* **Obligation to do good for others**
* Healthcare 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 health care practitioner is to avoid injury to his or her patient .
* **Honesty**
* A healthcare worker should be honest .
* **Legality**
* Legality can be defined as an act, agreement, or contract that is consistent with the law or state of being lawful or unlawful in a given jurisdiction.

**QUESTION NO: 03**

**What type of information should be confidential while working in healthcare laboratories?**

**ANSWER NO# 03**

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.

**HOW TO MAINTAIN CONFIDENTIALITY:**

* Patient information should never be discussed with friends or relatives in a social.
* Do not disclose your co-workers private information with staff or patient unless permission has been sought.

**IT COVERS :**

* A picture, photograph , video, audiotape or other image of the patient .
* Who the patients doctor is and what clinics patients attend and when .
* Any clinical information about an individuals diagnoses or treatment .
* Anything else that may be used to identify patients directly or indirectly .

**QUESTION NO# 04**

**WHY IS LABORATORY ETHICS IMPORTANT FOR LABORATORY STAFF? ALSO EXPLAIN ETHICAL CONDUCT IN DETAIL?**

**ANSWER NO#o4**

Ethics important for laboratory staff because general ethical behavior is required in the laboratory staff as it is a workplace like any other. Laboratories deal with critical information and employees constantly work under pressure in order to meet turn around times and minimal errors requirements . this emphasizes the importance of ethics for a laboratory staff.

LABORATORY STAFF :

YOU ARE:

1. The most critical part of the quality system
2. The laboratory greatest assist
3. An important partner in patient care

YOU ALSO:

1. Bring your integrity and professionalism to health care community

HOW DO WE APPLY ETHICS LABORATORY TESTING?

* Using only kits approved for use in country .
* Ensuring quality output.
* Following SOPs as written
* If a test procedure calls for 20min incubation or wait time, don’t take shortcuts.
* Wait the full time before recording and reporting test results.
* Keeping supplies and kits in safe keeping
* If you have question , ASK
* Do not falsify results.

ISO 15189:2014

ENSURING QUALITY OF EXAMINATION RESULTS:

* The laboratory shall ensure the quality of examination by performing them under defined conditions.
* Appropriate pre and post examination processes shall be implemented
* The laboratory shall not fabricated any results.

ETHICAL CONDUCT :

* Ethical Conduct is a set of rules which must be following by every health professional.

Following are some important points of ethical conduct

* DO NOT get involved in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory; competence, impartiality, judgment or operational integrity
* Management and personnel 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 behavior.
* 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 phones off. It is disruptive and not considerate of clients to talk on the phone during the course of testing.
* Not discussing results of interaction with clients with others.
* Maintaining patient confidentiality is a MUST.
* **Code of Ethics**
* Maintain STRICT CONFIDENTIALITY of patient information and test results
* safeguard the DIGNITY AND PRIVACY of patients
* BE ACCOUNTABLE for the quality and integrity of clinical laboratory service
* Treat patients and colleagues with respect, care and thoughtfulness.
* Perform duties in an accurate, precise, timely and responsible manner
* Safeguard patient information as confidential, within the limits of the law
* Prudently use laboratory resources.

**QUESTION NO#05**

EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING:

**PLAGIARISM**

**COPYRIGHTS**

**FALSIFICATION**

**FABRICATION**

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 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.

**THE END**