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PAPER:BIO-ETHICS

Q#1 what do you know about patient autonomy? explain why patient autonomy play important role in medical bioethics.

ANS: PATIENT AUTONOMY:

patient autonomy means the patients have full right to make a decision of his health care without their healthcare provider trying to influence the decision

simply the patient has the right to choose or refuse the treatment

patient autonomy allow the health care provider to educate the patient for good treatment decision but does not allow to force a patient without it choice.

IMPORTANT ROLE IN BIO ETHICS:

health care provider must respect patient autonomy.

incapacity of patient

take care of patient discussion privacy

there is a wide moral an legal consensus patient have the right exercise the choice over the medical an surgical care

therefore health care provider must respect patient choice.

Q#2:what is the importance of confidentiality and when can confidentiality breached. give some examples?

ANS...

confidentiality is one of the core duties of medical practice.

it is important vbond between doctors and individuals.

it is very important for health care provider to keep every single secret of patient from others and don't share without his willingness.

WHY CONFIDENTIALITY IS IMPORTANT:

to avoid trust in physician patient relationship.

create a trusting envoiment

physician have always had a duty to keep their patient medical record confidential

CONFIDENTIALITY BREACHED:

a breach of confidentiality occurs when a person has trust in you and gives you some unimportant data and you share it with another person without his willingness; this is called confidentiality breached.

EXAMPLES:

copying all the data from your computer or server from workplace without leaving job.

sending data from work account to personal account.

preventing serious harm to a third party.

Don't share a positive report of a patient with your lab partner.

preventing serious crime.

Q#3 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BENEFICENCE AND NON-MALEFICENCE? GIVE SOME EXAMPLES.

ANS: BENEFICENCE

it means an act of helping others

EXAMPLE:

provide pain medicine to a patient as soon as possible.

provide the injured patient as soon as in hospital.

try to persuade patient

negotiate a mutually acceptable plan of care

talking to the community about STD prevention

NON-MALEFICENCE:

doing no harm or it is abstaining from any action that may harm the patient

EXAMPLE:

do not cause offence

refuse to avoid unnecessary treatment.

stopping medication that causes harm

do not cause pain or suffering

do not kill

DIFERENCE BETWEEN BELEFICIENCE AND NON-MELEFICIENCE:

the main difference is that:

beneficence to prompts you and help the other peoples

non-maleficence is prompt you to not harm harms the others .

Q#4 EXPLIN VERCATY? TRUTH TELLING IS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN BIO ETHICS. IVE SOME EXAMPLES.

ANS...

veracity is defined as the honesty and truth telling and it is the important principles of ethics.

a patient go for a doctor for any condition it is very important to tell the truth of a patient detail to them also as the risk and benefit of a procedure and prognosis.

veracity is very important in bio ethics because if u cheat or lie with patient or any other client it may effect your business or humanity.

EXAMPLES:

the veracity of the picture is destroyed by no final inconsistency

there is no reason to doubt veracity of this report

an important element of veracity is correcnes is ascertaining facts

Q#5 MODAL OF DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATION?

ANS....

the doctor patient relationship is a specific form of interpersonal relationship in our exposition we reviewed for modal.

there are four basic modals of doctor patient relation:

1. PATERNALISTIC MODAL:

first is paternalistic model some time called the parental or priestly model.

in this model the physician patient interactions that best promote their health and well being in this end, physician use their skill to determine the patient medical condition.

2. INFORMATIVE MODAL:

second is the informative model.

in this modal the obtive of the physician patient interaction is for the physician to provide the patient with all relevant information

3.INTERPRETIVE MODEL

this is the third model .

the aim of the physician patient interaction is to elucidate the patients value and what he or actually y want and to help the patient to select the available medical envoiment that realize these value.

4.DELIBERATIVE MODAL:

this is the fourth model.

the aim of the physician patient interaction to help the patient determine and chose the best health relate values that can be realize in the clinical situations.

Q#6 WHAT IS EUTHANASIA? AND WHY IT IS MAJOR ISSUES IN BIOETHICS.

ANS....

HISTORY:

euthanasia come from Greek word EU (GOOD) THANOTOSIS (DEATH) which means good death

the word euthanasia is first used in medical context by fronses bacon in 17century

DEFINATION:

the word is use for mercy killing or practice of painless putting to death person suffering from pain full or un recoverable disease or disorder to allowing them to die with holding treatment.

MAJOR ISSUES:

religious issue:

according to our faith life is given by ALLAH and only ALLAH decide when to end it.

there is fear of abusing law:

the people would be killed who really do not want to die.

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