**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

**Final-Term Examination 2020**

**Course Title: bioethics DT 8th Instructor: sohail ahmed**

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

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**Q1. Patient bill of rights in health care ethics**

***ANS, 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 and 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 expect or refuse treatment***

***¤ To prepare in advance treatment directives in to expect that these will be honored***

***¤ To appoint a person to make decision about their care, if the 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 case***

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***Q2, The model health care based on seven principal in details***

*ANS, Free agency*

*¤ Equality*

*¤ Kindness*

*¤ Obligation to do good for others*

*¤ Obligation to do no harm*

*¤ Honesty*

*¤ Legality*

*Free agency*

 *¤ A patient has the right to make decisions about his or her own body without*

*Outside control*

 *Equality*

*¤ the health are system has an obligation to treat all patient fairly*

 *Kindness*

*¤ A patient has a right to expect that a health care worker will 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 health care practitioner is to avoid injury to has or her patient*

*Honesty*

*¤ A health care worker should be honest*

*Legality*

*¤ On the other hand, ethical rights are consider a voluntary and personal act of an individual based on their perception of right and wrong . The main legal issues in the health care system relate to medical negligence, informed consent and confidentiality.*

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

ANS.

***GOAL***

*This training has developed to help the boston medical center workforce will able to do their duties and responsibility with regard to :*

*Patient confidentiality*

*Secure computing*

*Patient privacy breach responsibilities*

***CONFIDENTIALITY***

*Anyone in the organization is responsible for patient confidentiality :*

*Clinical staff*

*Board member*

*Clinical staff*

*Physicians and nurses*

*Administrative staff*

*Student*

*Volunteer*

***WHAT INFORMATION IS CONFIDENTIAL***

*The information which is identified taken from our patient and other information which we use in our daily work must remain confidential*

*All the information which is identified whether*

*Written*

*Computerized*

*Audio or video recorded*

*Save in the memory of health professionals*

*Anything else that may used to identified patient directly or indirectly*

***AT HEALTH CARE***

*Do not leave patient document which is printed in any place*

*Handle medical recorded*

*Protect information on computer*

*PRIVACY*

*Medical record*

*Patient information center*

*Test result*

*X-rays*

*Clinical list*

*Conversation*

*Maintain strick confidentiality of patient*

*Safeguard the dignity and privacy*

*Be accountable*

***CONFIDENTIALITY RESULT***

*Lab result should be maintain at all time*

*A person call requesting result and there is a question about the person identity the requestor asked for his/her name and phone number where they can be called back*

***Q#4: why is laboratory ethics important for laboratory staff?***

 ***Also explain ethical conduct in detail.***

 ***ANS. Decision about diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment are frequently based on result and interpretation of laboratory tests. Irreversible harm may be caused by erroneous tests.***

 ***FOR LABORTORY STAFF:***

***¤The most critical part of the quality system.***

***¤The laboratories greatest assets. An important partner in patient care***

***¤YOU ARE bringing your integrity and professionalism to health care community.***

***ETHICALCONDUCT:***

***¤ DO NOT get involved in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory, competence, impartiality, judgment, operational integrity..***

***¤Management and Personal Shall Be free from financial, commercial, or other pressure and influence that affect the quality of work.***

***¤ Where potential conflict in competing interests may exist, shall be openly and appropriately declared.***

***ETHICSINBEHAVIOUR:***

***¤Always conduct yourself in professional manners.***

***¤Examples of professionalism include:***

***¤Dressing properly.***

 ***¤Turning off cell phone.***

 ***¤Not discussing result with others.***

 ***¤Maintain patient confidentially is must.***

 ***CODE OF ETHICS:***

***¤Maintain strict confidentially of patient information and test.***

***¤Safeguard the dignity and privacy of patient.***

***¤Be accountable for the quality and integrity of clinical laboratory service.***

***HOW DO WE APPLY ETHICS IN LABORTORY TESTING?***

***¤Using only kits approved for use in country. ¤Ensure quality output.***

***¤ Following SOPs as written. ¤Wait the full time before recording and reporting tests.***

***¤Keep kits safe in place***

***¤Do not falsify result.***

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***Q#5 explain the following in detail:***

 ***PLAGIRISM:***

***¤Many people think of plagiarism as copying another's work or borrowing someone else's original ideas.***

***But terms like" copying" and" borrowing" can disguise the seriousness of the offense:***

 ***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***

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

***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 work***

***DATAFALSIFICATION:***

***¤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.” Plagiarism is“ the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.”***

***FABRICATION:***

 ***¤Fabrication is the construction and/or 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***

 **======================THE END========================**