**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

**Final-Term Examination 2020**

**Course Title: BiOethicsMLT 8th Instructor: Dr.Sohail**

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**B.S MLT.**

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

**Q#1 : explain the patient bill of rights in health care ethics ?**

**ANS:**

 The patient has the right to make decisions about the plan of care before and during the course of treatment and to refuse a recommended treatment or plan of care if it is permitted by law and hospital policy. The patient also has the right to be informed of the medical consequences of this action.

There are some major rights in health care Ethics :

* Right to Appropriate Medical Care and Humane Treatment. ...
* Right to Informed Consent. ...
* Right to Privacy and Confidentiality. ...
* Right to Information. ...
* The Right to Choose Health Care Provider and Facility. ...
* Right to Self-Determination. ...
* Right to Religious Belief. ...
* Right to Medical Records.

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**Q#2: explain the model in health care based on 7 principals in details ?**

**ANS:**

This model contains 7 major principles on the basis of health care:

**Non-Malfeasance**

* Will no one be harmed by the proposed intervention?
* Are especially children prevented from harm?

**Beneficence**

* Is the intervention of any good to every single person taking part in this intervention?
* Overall, for both non-malfeasance and beneficence, is it possible to assess whether more benefit than harm is produced by intervening (or not intervening) and, if so, on what side (benefit or harm) does the equation finally fall?

**Health Maximization**

* Is the proposed intervention effective and evidence-based? Does it improve population health?
* Does it have a sustainable, long-term effect on the public’s health?
* Is there a community added value to the proposed intervention?

**Efficiency**

* Is the proposed intervention cost-effective?
* Awareness of scarcity of public money; saved money can be used for other goods and services.

**Respect for Autonomy**

* Is there really ‘informed consent’ to take part in the intervention?
* Is self-responsibility not only demanded but also possible for every person?
* Are privacy and personal data respected?
* If the intervention is paternalistic, is this justifiable?
* Does the intervention promote the exercise of autonomy?

**Justice**

* Is no one (including third parties) stigmatized, discriminated against or excluded as a consequence of the proposed intervention?
* Is the institution proposing the intervention publicly justified and acting transparently?
* Is the proposed intervention not putting sub-populations at risks of being excluded from social benefits

**Proportionality**

* Is the intervention the least infringing of possible alternatives?
* Are costs and utility proportional?

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**Q#3: what type of information should be confidential while working in health care laboratories ?**

**ANS:**

* All information is important if that is supplied by patients or other we use in our daily work must remain confidential .
* All identifiable patient information:
* Whether written , computerized, visual or audio record or simply held in the memory of health professionals, is subject to the duty of confidential.

**It covers:**

* Any information about an individual diagnosis or treatment.
* A picture, audio, video is also used.,
* Every tiny information may b used to identify patient directly or indirectly.

**RESULT OF CONFIDENTIALITY:**

Confidentiality of laboratory result must be maintained at all time.

Should a person call requesting result and there is question about the person identification. The requestor is asked for his/her name.

**CONFEDINTIALITY MAINTAIN AT WORK:**

* Handle medical records as confidential document
* Do not leave patient information and lab result unattended on printer, desk etc
* Protect information on computer screen by screensaver / time out functions.
* Check the correct fax number before sending confidential information and lab results.
* Do not disclose your co-worker for the private information.

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**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 healthcare community.

**ETHICAL CONDUCT:**

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

Management and personal shall be free from financial, commercial, or other pressure and influence that effect the quality of work.

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

**ETHICS IN BEHAVIOUR:**

* Always conduct yourself in professional manners.
* Examples of proffisnolism 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.

**COPY RIGHTS:**

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

**DATA 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.” 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

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