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Question # 1

What do you know about patient autonomy? Explain why patient autonomy plays an important role in medical bioethics?

Answer.

Definition

Patient autonomy means gives full right to a patient to make his decision about their health care provider. In patient autonomy, the health care provider should educate the patient about treatment but not take decision about patient by itself.

Patient education and informed consent are important elements of proper autonomy.

Confidentiality loosely fits under the umbrella of autonomy.

Importance

Patient anatomy is important because it must be take decision by patient their own, if there is any hardous or serious in treatment, this will not the responsibility of a doctor or health care provider.

Patient autonomy is important, challenging, and serious task for health care provider and also for patient.

Question # 2

What is the importance of confidentiality and when can confidentiality breached? Give some example?

Answer.

Definition

“Confidentiality means the privacy and information of a patient should must be kept in secret by health care provider. Patient wishes, decision and personal information should be kept or treated with respect.”

- Its mean the privacy and information of a patient should must be kept in secret by health care provider.
- Patient wishes, decision, and personal information should be kept or treated with respect.

Importance of confidentiality:

- It is one of the main duties of medical provider.
- It requires for a health care provider to kept patient health information, privacy until and unless the patient by self-give permission to share it to other person.

Four pillars.

1. Autonomy: Patient gets to decide who has to their personal information.
2. Implied promise: Patients assume doctors will maintain their confidentiality.
3. Virtue ethics: Patient assumes virtuous doctor would not breach confidentiality.
4. Consequentialist: Breaching confidentiality would result in loss of patient trust.

Breached of confidentiality:

1. When Patient Consents to Breach.

E.g. Insurance medicals

2. Within Healthcare Teams.

- Where patients have consented for treatment, information can be shared amongst clinicians, nursing staff etc., within healthcare teams.
- Patient should be informed such information will be shared. Should patients wish to restrict. Disclosure, this should be respected.

3. Disclosure in Public Interests

- Prevent serious harm to third party (e.g. informing partner of HIV +ve Patient.

- Prevent serious crime (e.g. Terrorist attack)
- Informing DVI.A to patients unsafe to drive due to medical conditions.

4. Disclosure to Statutory, Bodies

- Communicable disease reporting
- Birth, Death, Termination of Pregnancy
- Court Order

Examples

Example 1

- Concern for the safety of other third person access to medical information and records in illegal way.
- The medical staff have responsibility to take care of that information to other person either the third person belong to medical field or not, but it should be protect from any hardous or serious, credible theme of harm.

Example 2

- Legal requirements to report certain condition or circumstances.
- If the state law requires the report of communication or infectious disease to a public health authorities.
- The health care provider have responsibility to provide accurate and keep secure and maintain the patient confidence.
- For example reportable disease in a state like measles, rabies, anthrax, botulism, sexually transmitted disease and tuberculosis.

Question # 3

What is the difference between beneficence and non-maleficence? Give some example?

Answer.

Definition

Beneficence

It refers to treating a physician to a patient putting the patient interest and give facility to patient, give accuracy and avoid unnecessary treatment and give encouragement effect to a patient.

Non-maleficence

Non-maleficence means to prevent a patient from every kind of harm. Non-maleficence if you can't able to help the patient but must prevent the patient from any kind of harm.

Difference Between

Beneficence

1. Refers to the act of helping others.
2. It prompts you to help others.
3. The duty to do and to maximize good.
4. Is action that is done for the benefit of other?

Non-maleficence

1. It requires no harm be caused to an individual either unintentionally or deliberately.
2. Non-maleficence prompts you not to harm others.
3. The duty to do no harm or to minimize harm in pursuing a greater good.
4. This principles required nurses to protect individuals, who are unable to protect themselves.

Examples

Beneficence

1. A patient who has had bypass surgery may want to continue to smoke or a patient with pneumonia may refuse antibiotics.
2. Resuscitating drowning victims.
3. Providing vaccinations.
4. Encouraging a patient to quit smoking.
5. Talking to community about STD preventions.

Non-maleficence

1. Do not kill
2. Do not cause offense to others.
3. Do not cause pain or suffering to others.
4. Do not incapacitate others.
5. Do not deprive others of the goods of life

Question # 4

Explain veracity? Truth telling is it important principle of medical bio-ethics?

Give some examples?

Answer.

Definition

"Truth telling in honest" veracity means the accuracy or truth of something.

The honesty or truthfulness of something or dealing honestly with patient.

Veracity is the bases of the trust relationship established between a patient and a health care provider.

Importances

- The most important part of the truth telling is revealing all pertinent details of a patient's medical conditions to them.
- As well as the risks and benefit of procedure, and their prognosis.
- Patients are expected to be truthful about their medical history, treatment expectation and other relevant fact.

- Lying to a patient does not respect the autonomy of the patient and can compromise any future relationships the patient may have with health care providers because relationships are built on trust, lying even little “white lies” easily erodes trust.

Examples

If the patient has some disease which may cause a problem in the future to the patient, the doctor should inform the patient to avoid such things that increase the risk to the patient.

If the doctor cannot say the truth about the problem of the patient and about specific medicine and the way of use and their side effects. So how the patient can be recovered.

Question # 5

Explain some models of doctor’s patient relationship?

Answer.

There are four models of doctor’s patient relationship that exist:

1. Informative.
2. Paternalism.
3. Deliberative.
4. Interpretive.

1. Informative Model:

(Opposite to the Paternalistic model).

- The Informative model concept is that of a doctor as an expert.
- Doctor provides patient with facts regarding treatment.
- Patient makes decision based upon these facts provided and doctor follows through with the patient’s plan (inform patient discussion).
- Increase patient autonomy potentially decreases beneficence (patient may not make a decision that is in their best interest).

2. Paternalistic Model:

(Doctor guide the patient as a human being)

- Doctor seen as a father figure.
- Paternalistic is the similar relationship as father and child.
- Father overriding decision of child.
- Doctor has the patient best interests in mind and overrides the patient's choice, may be in emergencies where patient cannot voice wishes.
- There is the contrast to ethical principle of autonomy.
- Much in favor of ethical principle of beneficence allow for uncertain patient to allow the doctor to decide what's best.

3. Deliberative Model:

- Discussion of patient value, by doctor, to clarify and challenge them.
- Doctor tries to challenge the patient views, and attempts to steer patient towards values.
- Doctor believes is in the patient best interest.
- Concept is that of doctor as a friend.

4. Interpretive Model:

- Doctor is seen as an advisor.
- Doctor discusses patient management in order to clarify patient understanding of the consequence of their decision.

DEVELOPMENT OF DELIBERATIVE MODEL:

- Respect patient autonomy by informing patient rather than manipulation of their views.

Question # 6

What is euthanasia? Why is it a major issue in bio-ethics?

Answer.

Definition

Euthanasia which is a Greek word mean " good death".

Euthanasia refers to the practices of ending a life in a manner which relieves pain and suffering.

Major issue in bioethics

1. The following are the major bioethics to euthanasia.
2. Euthanasia would not only be for people who are terminally ill.
3. It can become a means of health care cost containment.
4. It will become non -voluntary.
5. Legalizing euthanasia and assisted suicide lead to suicide contagion .Euthanasia is a rejection of the importance and value of human life.

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END