**Paper Bioethics**

**ID: 13404**

**SUBMITTED TO: SIR Sohail Sab**

**Semester 08ths**

Ans1:

 **PATIENT AUTONOMY**:

 Patient autonomy mean that the right of patient to make decision about their medical care without there health care provider trying to take the decision.

**Patient autonomy do not allow the health care provider to take the decision.**

* Patient autonomy is similar to freedom of speech, religion etc.
* Patient has the right to refuse any treatment.
* Each patient has the right that his wishes be
* carry out even if he loses the capacity for the same.
* This is valid if he loses consciousness.

Ans2:

 **IMPORTANCE OF CONFIDENTILITY**:

* It helps to build and develop trust.
* It allows for the free flow of information between the client and worker.
* It is the employees responsibility to treat all the information in the work place with care.
* It creating trusting environment for the patient.

 **CONFIDENTILITY CAN BE BREACHED**

* When there is a proof of physical, sexual or genuine psychological misbehavior.
* When suicide is compromised or attempted.
* When there is exposure or proof of genuine self heart.
* When there is a proof of genuine mental instability.

**EXAMPLES**:

* Medical staff are threatened by violent patient.
* Authorities prevent a rally for improved work condition for health worker without justification.

Ans3:

 **BENEFICENCE:**

 In this we do that what is best for the patient so beneficence refers to an action done to

 Benefit patient.

 **eg**: Providing vaccination.

 Resuscitating a drowning victim.

 **MALEFICENCE:**

 Maleficence mean “do no harm”

 In this we do something to avoid the patient from harm.

E.g: stopping medication that is shown to be harmful refusing to provide a treatment that is not

 effective.

An 5:

 **SOME MODELS OF DOCTOR AND PATIENT RELATIONSHIP**:

 1:**Deliberative model**:

 In this the relationship will be friendly of doctor and patient.

 Doctor should help the patient to deliberate well through dialogue and discussion

2:**Interpretative Model**:

 In this the doctor advise the patient that what is good and what is bed for your

 Body.

3: **Paternalistic Model:**

 Doctor is a father

 In this patient should be guided in making decision by the physicians who knows best.

**4: INFORMATIVE MODEL**:

 In this the doctor should provide all the relevant information

 Such as fully describing the treatment and their procedures, side effect.

Ans6:

 **EUTHANASIA:**

 Euthanasia comes from the Greek word: Eu (good) and Thanatosis (death) and it means

 “Good Death”.

 It is the act or practice of ending a life of a person either by a lethal injection

 Or suspension of medical treatment.

 **EUTHANASIA IS THE MAJOR ISSUE IN BIOETHICS**

 Euthanasia is the major issue in bioethics because it is controversial. It is about life and

 death decision. It is concerned with a person’s right to choose to end their own life if they

 Choose.

Ans4:

 **VERACITY:**

 Veracity is what bind the patient and the clinician as they seek to establish mutual

 Treatment goals. Patient are expected to be truthful about their medical history,

 Treatment expectations and other relevant facts.

 This allows patients to use their autonomy to make decisions in their own best

 Interest.

For **example**, a physician might be reluctant to disclose the diagnosis of cancer to a vulnerable patient if he judges that the **truth** would be harmful, unsettling and depressing.