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Q no 1.

Ans.

Patient autonomy

Greek word autos means self and Nomo’s means rules of law. The patients autonomous means patients self-determinations. The patients autonomous refer to the patient’s right to make decision for themselves, that means that each patient has the right to do whatever he wishes for his body is long is he understand the effect his decision may have his health or his life. Health care cannot take decision for his health.

Importance of patient autonomy

There are several important roles patient autonomy in medical bioethics.

 \* Patient education and informed consent play roles in autonomy.

 \* Confidentiality less fit under the umbrella of autonomy.

 \*patient autonomy raise self-confidence.

Q no 2.

Ans:

Confidentiality:

When patient reveal information to their health care provided .it is important between patient and docter.

Important of confidentiality

 \*They keeping the information secure.

 \*They developed loyalty and trust.

 \* Developed information between patient and doctor.

 \*keeping information protect and secured.

When can confidentially be reached

There are some condition when confidentially reached.

\*Disclosure in public interest.

 Prevent serous lose

 Prevent serious crime

 \*Disclosure to statutory bodies:

 Repotting of communicable disease for example COVID 19

Q no 3.

Ans:

Beneficence:

The world beneficence means doing good. Where a doctor act in best in trust of the patient and provided good things to the patient.

The required physicians to take positive action for the benefit of patients because patent have no medical experts. And they provide sound advice and promote their wellbeing.

Example:

 \*Resuscitating a drowning victim.

 \*Provided vaccinations.

 \*Talking about STD prevention.

Non maleficence:

The world non maleficence means doing no harm. Make sure that the procedure does not harm the patient. Refrain from provided ineffective treatment.

The patient ethical issue is whether the benefits outweigh the burdens.

Example:

 \*Stop the medicine that show harmful.

 \*Refusing provided treatment that is not effective.

Q no 4.

Ans:

Veracity:

The world veracity means is truthfulness. The truth telling is very important in bioethics. The world veracity means is honesty. The most important thing in the medical is truthiness

It’s not telling patient information that they tell you they do not want to hear.

It’s ok to first ask a patient if they want to hear their disease.

Example:

 \* If a person having chronic disease such is cancer should be informed that to care on time.

 \*if someone is having some health issue such is heart disease should be informed that person from that to these problem.

Q no 5.

Ans:

Model of doctor and patient relationship:

There are some model of doctor and patient relationship.

1. Paternalistic:

 The doctor and patient relationship are traditional.

 Doctor take a role of parent.

 Patient submissive.

1. Mutuality:

\*Equal partner.

\*Meeting between experts.

\*Joint venture.

\*Exchange idea.

1. Consumerist:

Doctor passive and patient active role.

Second opinions refer to hospital.

Q no 6.

Ans:

Euthanasia:

Greek world means good death. They refer to the practice of ending a life in a manner which relieves pain and suffering.

According to medical ethics a deliberate intervention undertaken with the express intention of ending a life to relieved the suffering.

Type:

1. Voluntary euthanasia
2. Non
3. Involuntary
4. Active
5. Passive

Ethical issues related to euthanasia:

 \*Euthanasia would not only be for people who are terminally ill.

 \*Can become a means of health care cost containment.

 \*Will become non voluntary.

 \*it is rejection of important and value of human life.

 THE END