**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HAYATABAD PESHAWAR**

**DEPT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

**MID-TERM ASSIGNMENT PAPER**

**BS DENTAL TECHNOLOGY**

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**SUBJECT MEDICAL BIOETHICS**

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**QUESTION NO#01**

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

**ANSWER NO#01**

* Patient autonomy is the basic principle of medical bioethics, patient autonomy comprises the right of patients to make decision about their medical care according to their own system of morals and beliefs.
* Patient autonomy does allow health care provider to instruct or educate the patient about their health but doesn’t allow to insist or to make the decision for the patient .
* In proper autonomy the patient education and informed consent are more important.

**IMPORTANT ROLE OF PATIENT AUTONOMY IN MEDICAL BIOETHICS**

* **INCOMPETENCE**
* Patient is legally deemed unable to make decision for themselves due to permanent conditions such as dementia.
* **INCAPICITY**
* Patient is also unable to make rational decision for themselves. Maybe due to temporary condition such as lack of consciousness, delirium, psychosis etc .
* Usually in psychiatric conditions.

**QUESTION NO#02**

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

**ANSWER NO#02**

* **CONFIDENTIALITY:** When a patient discloses their information to a doctor so the doctor should not be discloses these information about a patient to the third party in the future.
* **IMPORTANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY:** Importance of confidentiality has four pillars which includes

**1: Autonomy** patient have to decide who has excess to their private information.

**2: Implied promise** in patient education it is important to built and maintain trust and confidentiality.

**3: Virtue ethics** virtuous doctors would not breach confidentiality.

**4: Consequentialist**  don’t take confidentiality result in loss of patient trust.

* **WHEN WE CONFIDENTIALITY BE BREACHED**
* When patient consents to breach E.g Insurance medicals.
* To prevent serious harm to third person e.g to inform the partner of HIV + ve patients.
* where patient have agreed for treatment so their information can be shared amongst nursing staff, clinicians, within health care team.
* Disclosure to statutory Bodies
* Communicable disease reporting
* Birth, death, termination of pregnancy
* Court orders etc.
* **EXAMPLES**
* Email or faxes sent to the wrong person , address or phone number
* Disposal of items containing PHI
* Paper, mail
* Films, charts
* CDs, flash drives etc.
* Discussing the patient’s private information to the another person without the patient permission.
* Or to disclose the personal information in the public area.

**QUESTION NO#03**

What is difference between beneficence and nonmaleficence? Give some examples ?

**ANSWER NO#03**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BENEFICENCE**   * Do good. * The duty to do and to maximize good. * This can be defined as the principal of doing good and providing care to others. * Rules of beneficence do not need to be followed impartially. * One ought to do or promote good. * When patient autonomy is compromised (e.g in capacity) beneficence must be the guiding ethic. | **NONMALEFICENCE**   * Prevent harm. * The duty to do no harm or to minimize harm in pursuing a greater good. * Obligation to prevent harm is more stronger than obligation to do good. * Rules of nonmaleficence must be followed impartially. * One ought not to inflict evil or harm. |

**EXAMPLES:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BENEFICENCE**   * Timely delivery of services. * Providing vaccinations for the general population. * Encourage patient to quit smoking. * Balancing the benefits of treatment against the risk and costs. | **NONMALEFICENCE**   * Refusing to provide a treatment that is not effective. * Refusing to prescribe opoids when deemed not necessary. * Nurses must provide a standard care which avoiding risk which includes avoiding negligent care f a patient. |

**QUESTION NO#04**

Explain veracity? Truth telling is an important principal of medical bioethics ,give some examples?

**ANSWER NO#04**

**VERACITY :**

* veracity means truth telling, the important part of veracity is that to inform patient about their medical conditions as well as benefits and risk of the procedure and their prognosis if known.
* It also include to inform the patient if any mistake can be made in their care.
* It is not telling any kind of information which patient can not hear.
* It is good to ask patient before treatment if they wanna hear prognosis.
* It is ok to delayed telling a patient about their prognosis until they are ready to hear it, although it should never be delayed if prognosis may compromised the ability to informed consent.
* It is important because it show respect for patients and allow them to right of autonomy.
* Truth telling or veracity is the important principle of medical bioethics because it is necessary to inform the patient about their prognosis if he/she can hear it.

**EXAMPLES OF VERACITY :**  examples are veracity includes

1. The historical correctness of biography.
2. Veracity of the story.

**QUESTION NO#05**

Explain some models of of Doctor Patient relationship?

**ANSWER NO#05**

**DOCTOR PATIENT RELATIONSHIP :**

There are four models of doctor patient relationship which includes:

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

**Deliberative model:**

* The doctor in this model act as a friend or counselor to the patient and should help the patient to deliberate well through dialogue and discussion.
* In deliberative model doctor act as a friend.

**Interpretive model:**

* Doctor discusses patient management, in order to clarify patient values and promote patient understanding of the consequences of their decisions.
* In interpretive model doctor act as an advisor.

**Paternalistic model:**

* In this model the doctor should make the accurate decision for their patients because patient are not always mature and experts know better about the needs of patients.
* In paternalistic model doctor seen as a father figure.

**Informative model:**

* Doctor provides information to the patient regarding treatment.
* Then patient makes decision upon these facts that are provided by doctor and doctor follows with the patients’ plane.
* In informative model doctor seen as an expert.

**QUESTION NO# 06**

What is euthanasia? Why is it a major issue in bioethics?

**ANSWER NO# 06**

**Euthanasia: (mercy killed or assisted suicide)**

Euthanasia refers to the act of purposefully ending a life to eliminate untreatable suffering. It brings up the question of what constitutes a life worth preserving and what lengths should be taken to preserve said life.

**Major issue in bioethics:**

Major ethical issue of euthanasia includes

* **Passive euthanasia**: withdrawal of life-support system of the patient.
* **Active euthanasia :** induce death by drugs or any other thing.
* **Voluntary euthanasia**: decision made by the patient himself or herself.
* **Non-voluntry euthanasia**: decision made by persons others than the patient.
* **Assisted suicide**: knowingly to give excess dose of drug that would kill the patient.