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**Answer 1**

**Patient bill of rights in health care ethics:**

Patient bill of right provides patient with information on they can responsibility expect to be treated during the course of their hospital stay. In an attempt to protect the patients, so many hospitals have implemented a patient’s bill of rights.

The patients of bill of rights have many include

1. The patient has the right to considerate and respectful care.
2. The patient has the right to review her medical record and has information.
3. The patient has the right to know the identity of physician nurses.
4. The patient has the right to privacy.
5. To seek a second opinion and to ask that the hospital ethics.
6. A patient have the right to receive a copy of reasonably clear and under stable.
7. A patient has righto facilities the routinely provide services.
8. To accept the treatment.
9. To appoint them for making a decisions about their care, if they become mentally disabled.
10. To know him the possible risk of, benefits, and cost of every procedure, treatment.
11. To receive a proper management of pain.

**ANSWER 2**

**Model in health care based on 7 principles**

The model in healthcare is based on the following principles:

* Free agency
* Equality
* Kindness
* Obligation to do good for others
* Obligation to do no harm
* Honestly
* Legality

**Free agency**: A patient has the right to make them a decision his or her own body without outside control. . It is important to give the right to the patient to make their own decision regarding their own healthcare. Sometimes the healthcare professional do not know about the patient conditions such as the economy etc.

**Equality**: the healthcare system has an obey to treat them all the patient fairly. . The healthcare system must be free of nepotism and favoritism. The healthcare system must not follow the difference between the rich and poor people. They must treat all fairly.

**Kindness:** a patient has a right to expect that a healthcare worker will be merciful, kind and charitable. They must treat the patient mercifully to accept the patient that the healthcare providers are kind and merciful. . The healthcare provider must always think to provide and take such kind of actions which is best for the patient.

**Obligation to do good for other:** healthcare worker are obligated to take the action that will result in the best outcome for the patient. . The healthcare provider must avoid injures to the patient' body. They must always take care to not harm the patient.

**Obligation to do no harm:** the obligation of the healthcare practitioner is to avoid injury to his or her patient.

**Honesty**: A healthcare worker should be honest.

**Legality:** A healthcare must have legally and he have to perform everything by legal way.

ANSWER 3

The confidentiality means that the patient privacy must not be leaked to others. All the data that are supply to the healthcare laboratories by patients must be confidential**. For example** if you have information of one patient then his or her information must not be share or leaked with others. It is very important for a healthcare provider to keep the privacy of the patient. There are many information that should be confidential while working in healthcare laboratories.

**Personal information’s**:

The personal information of a patient should be confidential. All their personal information’s must be secure and private. The personal information’s includes the patient name, address, age, birthplace etc.

Sometime the patient don’t want to disclose his or her name and age to other due to many reasons so the healthcare provider must not share his or her name and age with others.

Many patient don’t want to share his or her address and want to keep his or her address private so the healthcare provider must responsible to keep his or her address private and must not share with others. There are many reasons due to which the patient want to take her or his personal information’s private. Such kind of information’s should be keep private and the healthcare providers should not be share with others. The other information’s such as photograph, video, audio etc of the patient should also be in privacy. It is the duty to take strict privacy of such kind of data.

Many patients don’t want to share his or her information’s even with their own friends and family members. So the healthcare professional must not share his or her information’s with his or her friends or family members.

Medical information. It also very important that the medical information’s of a patient should be keep private.

**Types of information in confidential:**

1. Name ,data of birth ,age ,address of patient,
2. Current contact of family.
3. Bank details
4. Medical history
5. Personal care issue
6. Services record

**Ethic in confidential:** perform duties accurate and precise and family.

Safeguard personal information. Use laboraties resources.

**ANSWER 4**

**Laboratory ethics important for laboratory staff:**

Decisions about diagnosis, prognosis and treatment are frequently based on results and interpretations of laboratory tests. Irreversible harm may be caused by erroneous tests.

**Laboratory staff:**

**You are:** the most critical part of the quality system.

The laboratory greatest asset an important partner in patient care.

**You also:** Bring your integrity and professionalism to the healthcare community.

**Ethical conduct:**

Do not get involved in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory, competence, impartiality, judgment or integrity.

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

Where potentials conflicts in competing interest may exist, shall be openly and appropriately declared. Means acting in way consistent with society and individual typically think are good value.

**Purposes of ethical conduct:** is to provide guidance and set common ethical standard to promote consistency in behaviors.

ANSWER 5

1. **Plagiarism:** mean that the practice of taking someone else work or ideas and passing them off as one own.
2. To use without crediting the source.
3. To commit literary theft.
4. To present as new and original and idea from an existing.

Plagiarism is the unethical practice of using word or idea

**Type of plagiarism**:

1. Self-plagiarism
2. Mosaic plagiarism
3. Accidental plagiarism
4. **Copy right**: is the legal term describing right given to creators for their literacy and artistic work. It is important to understand that the copyright law covers the “form of material expression “not the actual concepts, ideas, techniques in a particular work. This is the reason behind.

Right include: right to reproduce the work. Prepare derivative work.

Distributive certain copies. Perform the work realized.

1. **Data falsification:** is the manipulating research material equipment or changing or omitting data or result such that the research is not accurately represented in a research record.

**Explanation:** fabrication is the changing of research result to support claims. Falsification can include the manipulation of research material.

To prevent the falsification in research to work them on this

1. Change the rule
2. Make motivation count
3. Avoid academic misconduct
4. Improve peer review
5. Increase responsibilities
6. **Fabrication:** mean the action or process of manufacturing or inventing something.

**Definition:** Fabrication the making of result and recording or reporting them also referred as a (drabbing).

**Explanation:** fabrication is the construction and addition of data. Fabrication can occur when filling out the result of experiment.

**e.**g claim about result need to be made on complete data set where claimed made based on incomplete is a form of fabrication.

**Fabrication process:**

1. Crystal growth
2. Doping
3. Deposition
4. Lithography
5. oxidation