**Medical bioethics. MLT &Dental 8th semester.**

**Mid-term assignment paper.**

**INSTRUCTOR . Muhammad Sohail**

*Instruction; Write briefly and up to the point. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. What do you know about Patient Autonomy ? Explain Why patient Autonomy play an important role in Medical bioethics ?
2. What is the importance of confidentiality and when can confidentiality be breached ? Give some example ?
3. What is the difference between beneficence and nonmaleficence? Give some example ?
4. Explain veracity ? truth telling is an important principle of Medical bioethics Give some example ?
5. Explain some models of Doctor Patient relationship ?
6. What is Euthanasia ? Why is it a major issue in bioethics ?

##  Answer section;

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## Mid-term assignment paper.

## INSTRUCTOR . Muhammad Sohail

###  Arsalan . I,d 13307 (mlt 8th )

1. What do you know about Patient Autonomy ? Explain Why patient Autonomy play an important role in Medical bioethics ?
* Ans; Patient Autonomy; it means the patient must be independent of. It is the right of patient to make decision about their own health care with out their health care provider trying to inter ffere in his decision .
* **Explanation ;**patient autonomy allow the health care provider to educate the patient but it does not provide the health care provider to make to decision for the patient .
* **Patient Autonomy play an important role in Medical bioethics**; patient autonomy is a great best role in medical bio ethics .

**i**n the fast all the decision where made by a doctor .then the people are aware in medical bioethics, but known a day the patient is independent but about their decision . there is no work the patient the patient is independent in every decision .the patient have there have own decision about surgery or about sample taken .a sample for diagnosis or about anesthesia giving .

E.g. if give take a written form for patient about surgery .then are free if he die or become unfit .every thing are possible .you are free can you give me free hand I will be start .

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

* Confidentiality; when a patient disclose information to their doctor ,the doctor pledge not to disclose this Information to a third party in the future .
* The process of protecting the privacy of every individuals.
* **importance of confidentiality**;
* confidentiality is that it helps to build and develop trust.
* Patient goes to decide who has access to their personal information.
* Patient assume doctor will maintain their confidently.
* Patient assumes virtuous doctor would not be reach confidently
* Breaching confidently would result in loss patient trust.
* **when can confidentiality be breached;**
* when the patient permitted an assume the model
* confidently can be breached if the required the judiciary .
* it can be breached in public health.
* It can be breached individuals threat to prevent crime .
* It can breached communicable disease reporting.
* Birth death termination of pregnancy
* Court order.

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**3 )What is the difference between beneficence and nonmaleficence? Give some example** ?

* **Beneficence;** is a value in which the provider takes action or recommends courses that are in the patient ‘s best interest.
* Itis combination two words .bane means good .
* &fice means act or to do.
* A health care worker should to do good .
* They work perform benefit for other .
* E.g A professional must be give a opinion to the patient .to stop the smoking.
* It involves helping to prevent or removing harm.
* **Non malfeasance;** non harming .
* **DEF;** A health care worker should do not harm the patient
* It concern with nurse .
* **Explanation** ;
* **Non malfeasance** means non-harming or inflicting the least harm possible to reach a beneficial outcome.
* **E.g** A nurse would be stooping a medication known to be harmful to a patient

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**4) Explain veracity ? truth telling is an important principle of Medical bioethics Give some example ?**

* **Explain veracity;** is defined as being honest and telling the truth and is related to the principle of autonomy. ... The obligation of **veracity**, based on respect for patients and autonomy, is acknowledged in most codes of **ethics**, including the codes of the ADHA and the ADA.
* **truth telling is an important principle of Medical bioethics**

The truth hurts, as most people say. Yet while honesty has always been understood as the best policy, it has also played a role in the temptation to lie. Health professionals are expected to always tell the truth to their patients simply because it is the right thing to do. Still, arguably, if they were to examine their work every day, there are demands in which the truth is not always a definite matter. This brings us to the question: Is there a special moral duty and obligation for health professionals to always tell their patients the truth, or are there situations where some degree of dishonesty may be justifiable to avoid more serious harm to a patient? If there are reasons for not telling the truth, what are they? When could incomplete disclosure be justified, and under what circumstances? In the past, where the value of not doing harm (non-maleficence) was so strong, lying to the patient was considered acceptable whereby the arguments maintained that health professionals’ primary moral obligation was to help and not cause harm to pat.

E.g if the doctor can not say truth about patient problem .and specific medicine

And the way of use and then side ffect.so how can be patien recovery

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 **5) Explain some models of Doctor Patient relationship**

**There are four model of patient and doctor relationship.**

1. **Informative.**
2. **Paternalistic**
3. **interpretive**
4. **deliberative.**

**1)Informative.**

* informative **model**, the **physician** aims to provide **patients** with all relevant information, including risks, benefits, and alternatives, and then asks them to select their own medical intervention.

 **2)Paternalistic**

Medical **paternalism** is a set of attitudes and practices in medicine in which a physician ... 1 History; **2** Strong vs. weak **paternalism**; 3 Legality; 4 Relationship with ... This **model** is more of a partnership, in which the doctor helps the patient to ‘

**3)Deliberative**

**T**hus **for** our purposes, their "four models" actually amount to three ... But the authors feel ultimately that on average, the **deliberative model** is the "ideal" ... wanted to relate to Dax; **2**) how Dax's physicians seem actually to have related to Da.

**4)interpretive** .

According to the **interpretive model**, the patient's values are not necessarily fixed ...

6)What is Euthanasia ? Why is it a major issue in bioethics ?

It is greek words means good death.

Euthanasia is the intentional and painless taking of the life of another person, by act or omission, for compassionate motives.

**it a major issue in bioethics**

 that are given below ;

* euthanasia would not only be for people who are terminally Ill.
* Abortion ; abortion is the removal of fetus or embryo from women uterus resulting the termination of pregnancy
* Eugenics is a type of dna manipulation that creates selective bredding to improve the human race
* Human cloning is the scientific production of an identical human cells tissues ,or entire body .