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BS DT 8th

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Q1

Ans: **PATIENT BILL OF RIGHT:-**

↳ Patient

Bill of right includes to know the professional status and name of their attending doctor.

↳ patient

also has the right to receive complete information on their diagnosis and treatment, as well as prognosis of their illness.

↳ to

receive/review all information in their medical record

↳ Doctor

need to explain the procedure, treatment and drug of therapy to the patient in language which the patient understand.

↳ patient

also has the right to know adverse effect, advantages as well as cost of procedure.

↳ patient also has the right that they want to do treatment or not.

↳ they also has the rights to appoint a person to make decision about their care if the patient is mentally disabled.

↳ Patient also have the right of personal privacy, as well as to search for a second opinion.

↳ patient also have the rights to ask for the revision of their case by hospital ethic committee.

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Q2:

Ans: **MODEL IN HEALTH CARE:-**

↳ The health care model is based on the following seven principle which are discussed below.

(1) **FREE AGENCY:-**

↳ A patient has the right and he is totally free to make his/her decision

Without any outside control.

(2)

EQUALITY:-

↳ It is the second principle

↳ this means that it is compulsory for health care system to treat the patient equally without any discrimination.

(3)

KINDNESS:-

↳ patient always expect that the doctor will be mercy, kind and charitable so he/she needs to be.

(4)

OBLIGATION TO DO GOOD FOR OTHERS:-

↳ A doctor will be good for patient and will take those action which will good and has a best outcome otherwise rejected if it causes harmness.

(5)

HONESTY:-

↳ Healthcare worker needs to be honest.

(6)

OBLIGATION TO DO NO HARM:-

↳ the doctor needs to not do any procedures if it seems to cause injury to the patients.

(7)

THE INEQUALITY OF POWER:-

LEGALITY:- It is also one of

of the principle and health care provider needs to be legal.

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Q5:

Ans: **PLAGERISIM:-**

↳ plagerism according to Merriam Webster online dictionary means that stealing and pass off words and ideas of another person as one's own.

↳ or using the another's production without crediting the source or to committ theft.

↳ or the presenting new and original idea derived from an existing source.

↳ or we can say that plagerism is act of fraud which includes stealing someone else work and lying about it afterward.

(2) **COPY RIGHT:-**

↳ Copy right can be defined as " a person exclusive right to reproduce publish or sell his / her original work of authorship as a literary, musical

dramatic, artistic or architectural work.

↳ It is important to understand that copyright law covers the "form of material expression" not the actual concepts, idea, techniques or facts in a particular work. This is a reason behind why a work must be fixed in a tangible form in order to receive copyright protection. A couple examples of works being fixed in tangible form include story written on paper and original painting on canvas.

(3) **FABRICATION:-**

↳ It can be defined as the making of result and recording or reporting them. It is also called "drylabbing".

↳ It is the addition of data, observation that never occur in the gathering of data or running of experiment.

↳ It can occur when "filling out" the rest of experiment runs.

For examples claims about results need to be made on complete data set, where claims made based on incomplete or assumed results is a form of fabrication.

(4)

[FALSIFICATION:-

↳ It is the manipulating research materials, equipment or process or changing or omitting data such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.

↳ It includes the manipulation of research instrumentation, material, manipulation of images or representation in a manner that distort the data "reads too much between the lines" can also be considered falsification.

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Q3

CONFIDENTIALITY:-

↳ It is one of the core duties of medical practice. It requires health care providers to keep a patient's personal health information private unless consent to release the information is provided by the patient.

WHAT INFORMATION IS

CONFIDENTIAL:-

↳ Any clinical information about an individual diagnosis or treatment.

↳ A picture, photograph, video, audiotape or other images of the patient.

↳ Who the patient doctor is and what clinical patient attend and when.

↳ Anything else that may be used to identify patient directly indirectly.

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Q4=

Ans=

□ IMPORTANCE OF LABORATORY

□ ETHICS FOR □ LABORATORY STAFF:-

↳ Ethics is important for laboratory staff because general ethical behaviour is required in the laboratory as it is a workplace like any other. Laboratories deals with critical information and employees constantly work under pressure and order to meet turnaround times and minimal error requirements. This emphasize the importance of ethics for laboratory staff.

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

□ LABORATORY STAFF YOU ARE:-

↳ the most critical part of the quality system

↳ the laboratory

greatest assist.

↳ An important partner in patient life

YOU ALSO :-

↳ Bring your integrity and professionalism to health care community

□ HOW DO WE APPLY ETHICS

□ LABORATORY TESTING :-

↳ only using kits approved for use in country.

↳ Ensuring quality output.

↳ Following SOPs as written.

• If a test procedure calls for 20 min incubation or wait time, Don't take shortcut.

• wait the full time before recording and reporting test result

• Keeping Supplier and kits in safe keeping

• Handle human tissue, organs and cells with consent and dignity

• If you have questions ask

- Don't falsify results.

ETHICAL CONDUCTS:-

↳ ethical conducts as a set of rules which must be following by every health professional. Following are some of the important points of ethical conduct.

- Don't involves an in activity that would deminish confident in labortony, competence impartiality, judgment or oprational integrity managment and personel shall be free from financial, undue, comercial or other pressure and inplunce that affect the quality of work. where potential conflict in competing interest may exist shall be openly and appropriately declared.

Ethics is also applied in your behaviour

Always conduct yourself in a professional manner. Examples of professionalism include

(p.t.o)

- Dressing appropriately if lab coat or apron is soiled change to a clean one.

- Turning cell phone off.

- Not discussing result of interaction with clients with others.

- Maintaining patient confidentiality is a must.

~~CODE~~ ~~OF~~ ~~ETHICS~~:-

- Treat patient and colleagues with respect, care and thoughtfulness.

- performs duties in an accurate, precise, timely and responsible manner.

- prudently use laboratory resources.

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