**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

**Final-Term Examination 2020**

**Course Title: bioethics DT 8th Instructor: sohailahmed**

**Time: 6 hours Total Marks: 50**

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Q1. Explain the patient bill of rights in health care ethics

Q2. Explain the model in health care based on 7 principles in detail

Q3. What type of information should be confidential while working in health care laboratories

Q4. Why is laboratory ethics important for laboratory staff? Also explain ethical conducts in detail

Q5. Explain the following in detail

1. Plagiarism
2. Copy rights
3. Data falsification
4. Fabrication

**ANS SECTION**

**Q1. Explain the patient bill of rights in health care ethics**

**Ans.1**

**PATIENT BILL OF RIGHTS IN HEALTH CARE ETHICS:**

* The right to known the professional status of all people providing care.
* To know the name of their attending doctor.
* To receive complete information on their diagnosis and treatment.
* To be given the prognosis for their medical record.
* To have every procedure, treatment or drug therapy explained to them in language they understand.
* To know the possible risks, benefits, and costs of every procedure, treatment or drug therapy.
* To accept or refuse treatment.
* To prepare in advance treatment directives and to expect that these will be honored
* To appoint a person to make decisions about their care, if they become mentally disabled.
* To have personal privacy.
* To receive compassionate care and proper management of pain.
* To seek a second opinion.
* To ask that the hospital ethics committee review their case.

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**Q2.Explain the model in health care based on 7 principles in detail**

**Ans 2**

**THE MODEL IN HEALTH CARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:**

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

1. **FREE AGENCY:**

* A patient has the right to make decisions about his or her own body without outside control.

1. **EQUALITY:**

* The health care system has an obligation to treat all patients fairly.

1. **KINDNESS:**

* A Patient has a right to expect that a healthcare worker will be merciful, kind and charitable.

1. **OBLIGATION TO DO GOOD FOR OTHERS:**

* Healthcare workers are obligated to take the action that will result in the best outcome for the patient.

1. **HONESTY:**

* A health care worker should be honest.

1. **OBLIGATION TO DO NOT HARM:**

* The first obligation of the health care practitioner is to avoid injury to his or her patient.

1. **LEGAILTY:**

* To provide all the legal right of the patient

**Q3. What type of information should be confidential while working in health care laboratories**

**Ans 3**

**WHAT INFORMATION IS CONFIDENTIAL?**

All information supplied by our patients and other information that we use in our daily work must remain confidential. All identifiable patient information, whether written, computerized, visual or audio recorded or simply held in the memory of health professionals, is subject to the duty of confidentiality.

* It covers;
* Any clinical information about an individual diagnosis or treatment.
* A picture, photograph, video, audiotape or other images of the patients.
* Who the patient doctor is and what clinics patients attend and When.
* Anything else that may be used to identify patients directly or indirectly.
* **Confidentiality of Results**
* **Confidentiality of Laboratory results**
* must be maintained at all times Should a person call requesting
* results and there is a question about the person’s identity, the requestor is asked for his/her name and phone number where they can be called back.
* **At work:**
* Handle medical records as confidential documents.
* Do not leave patient information
* and laboratory results unattended on printers, desks etc
* Protect information on Computer screens by screen saver / time out functionalities
* Check that fax numbers are correct before sending confidential information and laboratory results.
* Do not disclose your co-workers private information with staff or patients unless permission has been sought
* Patient information should never be discussed with friends or relatives in a social setting
* **At home:**
* Do not discuss with family or friends patients details and if asked inform them that you are not permitted to disclose any information. This includes patient names.
* Do not discuss patient information with the media

**Q4. Why is laboratory ethics important for laboratory staff? Also explain ethical conducts in detail**

**Ans.4**

Ethics important for laboratory staff because General ethical behavior is required in the laboratory as it is a workplace like any other. Laboratories deal with critical information and employees constantly work under pressure in order to meet turnaround times and minimal error requirements. ... This emphasizes the importance of ethics for a 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:**

1: The most critical part of the quality system.

2: The laboratory greatest assist.

3: An important partner in patient care.

* **Ethical Conduct:**
* Ethical Conduct is a set of rules which must be following by every health professional.
* Following are some important points of ethical conduct
  + DO NOT get involved in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory; competence, impartiality, judgment or operational integrity
  + Management and personnel shall be free from financial , undue commercial or other pressures and influence that affect the quality of work
  + Where potential conflicts in competing interests may exist, shall be openly and appropriately declared
  + **Ethics is also applied in your behavior.**
  + Always conduct yourself in a professional manner.
  + Examples of professionalism include:
* Dressing appropriately. If lab coat of apron is soiled, change to a clean one
* Turning cell phones off. It is disruptive and not considerate of clients to talk on the phone during the course of testing.
* Not discussing results of interaction with clients with others.
* Maintaining patient confidentiality is a MUST.
* **Code of Ethics**
  + Maintain STRICT CONFIDENTIALITY of patient information and test results
  + Safeguard the DIGNITY AND PRIVACY of patients
  + BE ACCOUNTABLE for the quality and integrity of clinical laboratory services
  + Treat patients and colleagues with respect, care and thoughtfulness.
  + Perform duties in an accurate, precise, timely and responsible manner
  + Safeguard patient information as confidential, within the limits of the law
  + Prudently use laboratory resources

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**Q5. Explain the following in detail**

1. **Plagiarism**
2. **Copy rights**
3. **Data falsification**
4. **Fabrication**

**Ans .5**

* **Plagiarism:**

Is a ethical issue according to the meriam Webster online dictionary to plagiarize means

* To steal and pass off ( the ideas or works of another as one’s own
* To use (another production) without crediting the source
* To commit literary theft
* To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source
* In other words plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else work and lying about it afterward.
* **Copy rights :**

The dictionary defines of copyright as a parson exclusive right to reproduce, publish, or sell his or heer original work of authorship (for example 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 ideas techniques or facts in a particular works .this is the reason behind why a work must be fixed in a tangible form in order to receive copyright protection. A couple example of works being fixed in a tangible form include stories written on paper and original painting on canvas.

* **Data falsification**

Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.

• Falsification is the changing or omission of research results (data) to support claims, hypotheses, other data, etc. Falsification can include the manipulation of research instrumentation, materials, or processes. Manipulation of images or representations in a manner that distorts the data or "reads too much between the lines" can also be considered falsification.

* **FABRICATION**

Fabrication is making up results and recording or reporting them.

This is sometimes referred to as "dry labbing".

Fabrication is the construction and/or addition of data, observations, or characterizations that never

occurred in thegathering of data or running of experiments. Fabrication can occurwhen "filling out" the rest of experiment runs, for example. Claimsabout results need to be made on complete data sets (as isnormally assumed), where claims made based on incomplete orassumed results is a form of fabrication.

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**Thank you sir .**