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**Q1: what do you know about the patient autonomy? Explain why patient autonomy plays an important role in medical bioethics?**

Ans: patient autonomy refers to the right of patient to make his own decision about their healthcare.

The health care provider can only educate the patient about their problem but not making the decision for patient.

Patient education and information is very important for proper autonomy

**Important role in medical bioethics**:

* It is the right of patient to make or take decision about their medical care without their health care providing trying to influence the decision
* Patient autonomy allow the health care to educate but not allow to take decision

**Q2: what is the importance of confidentiality and when can confidentiality be breached? Give some example**

Ans: It is the cornerstone of trust between doctor and patient

* When a patient discloses information to their doctor. The doctor pledge not to disclose this information to third party in the future

**Importance of confidentiality:**

Four pillars of confidentiality

1. **Autonomy**: patient gets to decide who has access to the personal information.
2. **Implied promise:** patient assume doctor will maintain their confidentiality.
3. **Virtue ethics:** patient assures that the doctor would not breach confidentiality.
4. **Consequentialist:** breaching confidentiality would lead to loss of patient trust.

**When can confidentiality be breached?**

1. **When patient consent breast:**

Example; Insurant medical

1. **With in health care team :** When information is share between clinicians’ nursing and other staff.

* Without patient wish sharing of information among the staff.

1. **Disclosure in public interests:** Prevent serious harm to third party (e.g. informing partner of HIV positive patient
2. **Disclosure to statutory breach**:
   * 1. Communicable disease reporting
     2. Birth, death
     3. Court order

**Example:**

* + Discussing a patient medical history information in public area
  + Discussing a patient medical information to the staff without patient permission

**Q3:What is difference between beneficence and nonmaleficence give examples ?**

**Ans**: **Beneficence**: Beneficence is a value in which the provider takes action or recommends courses are in the patient’s interest.

* **Principle:** 
  + Anything done or said must be for patient benefits.
  + Being honest with patients.
  + Avoid unnecessary investigation.
* **Example:** 
  + Providing vaccinations for patients need.
  + Encouraging a patient to
    - Quit smoking.
    - Start exercise.

**Nonmaleficence:** it is closely related to beneficence. it is abstaining from any action that may bring harm to the patient. ***Do no harm***

* Beneficence is what you do nonmaleficence is what you don’t do
* Refusing to prescribe any medicine which is not needed.

**Example:**

* Do not kill
* Do not offence to other
* Do not cause pain to other.

**Q4: explain veracity? Truth telling is an important principle of medical bioethics gives some example?**

**Ans.**

* Veracity is honesty.
* The most important part of truth telling is showing and telling all details of a patients in any medical condition ,as well as risk and benefit of procedure or surgery anything related to that patient.
* It includes telling mistake that has done during care.

**Note:** itis never ok to tell lie to or deceive a patient for any reason.

**When is veracity challenged?**

* + When a patient maybe reasonably expected to engage in self harm with the disclosure.

**Example:**

If patient have last stage cancer so doctor need to tell all truth about their disease. Not to hide anything or telling lie to patient.

**Q5**: **Explain some models of doctor patients relationship?**

Four models of doctor patient’s relationship exist

1. Deliberative
2. Interpretive
3. Paternalistic
4. Informative
5. **Deliberative model:**
   * 1. Decision of patient valuesby doctor to clarify and challenge them.
     2. Doctor tires to challenge patient views and attempts to steer patient toward values doctor believe in the patient best interest**.**
     3. Concept is that of doctor as a friend
6. **interpretive model**:
   * 1. The aim of the physician-patient interaction is to understand the patient's values and what he or she actually wants. Doctor provides the patient with information on the nature of the condition and the risks and benefits of possible interventions.
     2. Respects patient’s autonomy.
     3. Doctor is seen as an advisor.
7. **Paternalistic model:**
   * 1. Sometimes called the parental 9 or priestly model. In this model, the physician-patient interaction ensures that patients receive the interventions that best promote their health and well-being.
     2. Similar relationship as father and child.
     3. Doctor seen as father figure.
8. **Informative model:**
   * 1. In this model, the objective of the physician patient interaction is for the physician to provide the patient with all relevant information, for the patient to select the medical interventions he or she wants, and for the physician to execute the selected interventions.
     2. Doctor provides patients with facts regarding treatment exists.
     3. Increased patient autonomy , potentially decrease beneficence
     4. Concept Is that of doctor as an expert

**Q6: what is euthanasia? Why it is major issue in bioethics?**

**Ans: Euthanasia:**

* Euthanasia (good death) also called killing of mercy or assisted suicide.
* According to life support system in brain death is not consider euthanasia.

**Types of euthanasia:**

1. Passive euthanasia
2. Active euthanasia
3. Voluntary euthanasia
4. Non voluntary euthanasia

**Passive euthanasia:** According to life support system of the patient.

**Active euthanasia:** Induce death by drugs and other means.

**Voluntary euthanasia:** Decision made by patients himself or herself.

**Non voluntary euthanasia:** decision made by person other then patients.

**Why is it a major issue in bioethics?**

* This is ethical issue because it is controversial. It is about life and death decisions. It mean a **Good death** and it is concerned with person right to choose to ends their own life if they choose
* Then there are four types of euthanasia .apply all of them according to condition of patients.