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Subject medical bioethics

BS Dental technology

QUESTION 1

Explain the patient bill of rights in health care ethics.

ANS: PATIENT BILL OF RIGHTS INCLUDE:

* The right to know 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 illness.
* To review all information in 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 decision 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.

QUESTION 2:

 Explain the model in health care based on seven principles

 in detail.

ANS: THE MODEL IN HEALTH CARE IS BASED ON

 THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES.

* Free agency
* Equality
* Kindness
* Obligation to do good for others
* Obligation to do no harm
* Honesty
* Legality
* Free agency
* A patient has the right to make decisions about his or her own body without outside control.
* Equality
* The healthcare system has an obligation to treat all patients fairly.
* Kindness
* A patient has a right to expect that a healthcare worker will be merciful, kind and charitable.
* Obligation to do good for others
* Healthcare workers are obligated to take the action that will result in the best outcome for the patient.
* Obligation to do no harm
* The first obligation of healthcare practitioner is to avoid injury to his or her patient.
* Honesty
* A healthcare worker should be honest.
* Legality
* Legality can be defined as an act, agreement, or contract that is consistent with the law or state of being lawful or unlawful in a given jurisdiction.

QUESTION 3:

* What type of information should be confidential while working in healthcare laboratories.

ANS:

* 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 , computerised, visual or audio recorded or simply held in the memory of health professionals, is subject to the it covers;

Any clinical information about an indivisual diagnosis or treatment.

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

Who the patient doctor is and what clinics patients attened and when.

Anything else that maybe used to identify patient 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 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 informations on computer screens by screen

 Saver /time out of functionalities check that fax umbers

 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.

QUESTION 4

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|  Why is laboratory ethics important for laboratory staff? Also explain ethical conducts in detail.Ans.4Ethics 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.YOU ALSO:Bring your integrity and professionalism to healthcare community.HOW DO WE APPLY EHICS LABORATORY TESTING?Using only kits approved for use in country.Ensuring quality output.Following SOPs as written.If a test procedure calls for 20 mints incubation or wait time, Don’t take shortcuts.Wait the full time before recording and reporting test results.Keeping Supplies and kits in safe keeping.Handle human tissues organs, cells, and cellular components used in research with consent and human dignity.If you have question, ASKDo not falsify results.ISO 15189:2014,ENSURING QULAITY OF EXAMINATION RESULTS:The laboratory shall ensure the quality of examinations by performing them under defined conditions.Appropriate pre and post examination processes shall be implemented.The laboratory shall not fabricate any results.Using only kits approved for use in country Ensuring quality outputs Following SOPs as written. If a test procedure calls for 20 minutesIncubation or wait time, DON’T take shortcuts. Wait the full time before recording and reporting test resultsEthical Conduct:Ethical Conduct is a set of rules which must be following by every health professional.Following are some important points of ethical conductDO NOT get involved in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory; competence, impartiality, judgment or operational integrityManagement 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 declaredEthics 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 EthicsMaintain 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 servicesTreat 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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QUESTION 5

Explain the following in detail.

ANS:

* PLAGARISM
* The practice of taking some else’s ideas or work and concluding it as one’s own creation
* COPYRIGHT
* The entire and inter changeable legal right given to the authors for a specific period of time to publish their work.
* FABRICATION
* The action or procees of creating or inventing.