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SUBMITTED TO DR. DR. SOHAIL

SEMESTER: 8TH

Q.3. What type of information should be confidential while working in health care laboratories

- ⊠ Ans3;information that should be confidential;
- ⊠ Information supplied by patient and those which we use in daily routine
- ⊠ All identifiable patient information whether written, computerized, visual ,or audio recorded
- ⊠ Laboratory results must be kept all time confidential
- ⊠ Should a person call requesting
- ⊠ results and there is a question about patient identity.
- ⊠ Any clinical information,
- ⊠ A picture, photograph, video or other image of patient or anything else that may be used patient directly or indirectly identity

Q.4 Why is laboratory ethics important for laboratory staff? Also explain ethical conduct in detail.

- ⊠ Ans 4. Ethical important: decision about the diagnosis prognosis and treatment are frequently based on the result and interpretations of laboratory irreversible harm may be caused by erroneous tests.
- ⊠ Laboratory staff:
- ⊠ The most critical part of quality system.
- ⊠ The laboratory greatest assets
- ⊠ An important partner in patient care.

- ⌘ Donot get involved in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory competence impartiality judgement or operational integrity.
- ⌘ Ethical conduct:
- ⌘ Management and personal shall be free from financial undue commercial or other pressure and influence that affect the quality of work.
- ⌘ Where potential conflicts in competing interests may exists shall be openly and approximately declared.
- ⌘ Ethics is also applied in your behaviour.
- ⌘ Always conduct yourself in a professional manner.
- ⌘ Turning cell phone off: if it is disruptive and not considerate of client to tslk on the phone during the course of testing.
- ⌘ Not discussing the result of interaction with clined with other.
- ⌘ Maintaining patient confidentiality is a must .

- ☒ Serve this mission:
- ☒ Honesty, truthworthness and integrity.
- ☒ Respect for degnity of persons.
- ☒ Respect for cultural and religious/spiritual beliefs.
- ☒ Respect for property.
- ☒ Respect for and adherence to the law.
- ☒ Respect for the physical and emotional environment in which we work.
- ☒ Personal responsibility and accountability for action.

Q ① :- Explain the Patient Bill of rights in health Care Ethics.

Ans:-

- Health Care Professionals exercise a great deal of power over patients. It is important to make sure that this power is never abused.
- In an attempt to protect patients, many hospitals have implemented a patient's bill of rights.

Patients 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 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.

Q 2 :- Explain the model in health care based on 7 principles in detail.

Ans :-

The model in health care is based on the following principles.

Free Agency :-

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

Equality :-

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

Kindness :-

A patient has a right to expect that a health care worker will be merciful, kind and charitable.

Obligation to do Good for Others :-v

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

Obligation to do no Harm :-v

The first obligation of the healthcare practitioner is to avoid injury to his or her patient.

Honesty :-v

A health care worker should be honest.

Q 5 :- Explain the following in detail :-

- (a) Plagiarism (b) Copy Rights
(c) Data falsification (d) fabrication

Ans :-

(a) Plagiarism :-

According to the Merriam-Webster online dictionary, to "plagiarize" means :

- (*) to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- (*) to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- (*) to commit literary theft
- (*) to present as new and original and idea or product derived from an existing source.

In other words, plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.

Copyright:~

The dictionary defines copyright as "a person's exclusive right to reproduce, publish, or sell his or her original work of authorship (as a literary, musical, dramatic, artistic, or architectural work)".

It's important to understand that copyright law covers the "form of material expressions," not to actual concepts, ideas, techniques, or facts in a particular work. This is the 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 a tangible form include stories written on paper and original paintings on canvas.

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 adding of data, observations, or characterizations that never occurred in the gathering of data or summing of experiments. fabrication can occur when "filling out" the rest of experiments runs, for example. Claims about results need to be made on complete data sets (as is normally assumed), where claims made based on incomplete or assumed results is a form of fabrication.

Data falsification or

(*) falsification is manipulating research materials, equipments, 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 "leads too much between the lines" can also be considered falsification.