Final Examination 2020

Course title: Bioethics

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Department: D.T 8th semester

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Q1: Explain the patient bill of rights in health care ethics?

Ans:  **Patient Bill of rights includes:**

1. The right to known the professional status of all people providing care

2. To know the name of their attending doctor.

3. To be given the prognosis for their illness.

4. To review all information in their medical record.

5. To have every procedure, treatment or drug therapy explained to them in language they understand.

6. To receive complete information on their diagnosis and treatment.

7. To have personal privacy.

8. To receive compassionate care and proper management of pain.

9. To seek a second opinion.

10. To ask that hospital ethics committee review their case.

11. To accept or refuse treatment.

12. To prepare in advance treatment directives and to expect that these will be honored.

13. To appointed a person to make decisions about their care, if they become mentally disabled

14. To know the possible risks, benefits and costs of every procedure, treatment or drug therapy.

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

Ans: The model in healthcare is based on the following principles:

1: Free agency

2: Equality

3: kindness

4: Obligation to do good for others

5: Obligation to do no harm

6: Honesty

7: Legality

**Free Agency**: A patient has the right to make the decision 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 other:** 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 the healthcare practitioner is to avoid injury to his or her patient.

**Honesty**: A healthcare worker should be honest

**Legality**: legality act is in accordance with the law .Ethics is about concept of rights and wrong behavior. Some actions may be legal but in some peoples opinion not ethical. For example testing medicines on animal is legal in many countries but some people believe it is not ethical.

Q3: Explain the following in detail?

A: Plagiarism

B: Copy right

C: Data falsification

D: Fabrication

Ans: **Plagiarism**: According to the merriam-webster online dictionary, to “plagiarize” mean:

To steal and pass off as one’s own

To use another production without crediting the source to commit literacy theft

To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source

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

B: **Copy right**: the dictionary defines copyright a person exclusive right to reproduce, publish, or sell his or her original work of authorship as a literary, musical, dramatic and artistic.

It’s important to understand that copyright law covers the form of material expression not the actual concept 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

C: **Falsification**: manipulating research material , equipment or processes or changing or omitting data or result such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.

Falsification includes of research instrumentation, material or processes .manipulating of images or representation in a manner that distorts the data or records too much between the lines can also be considered falsification.

D: **Fabrication:** is making up results and recording or reporting them.

Fabrication is the construction or data addition, observation or characterization that never occurred in the gathering of data or running of experiments. For example, claims about result need to be made on complete data sets

Q4: What type of information should be confidential while working in health care laboratories?

Ans: **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 informational about an individual diagnosis or treatment.

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

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

Anything else that may be used to identify patients directly or indirectly.

**Maintain confidentiality**: At work

Handle medical records as confidential document

Do not leave patient information and laboratory result

Protect information on computer screens by screen saver.

AT HOME: do not discuss patient information with the media

Do not discuss with family or friends patients detailed

**Confidentiality of result**

Confidentiality of laboratory result must be maintained at all times.

 Should be person call requesting result 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.

Do not disclose your co-workers private information with staff.

Q5: why is laboratory ethics is important for laboratory staff also explain ethical conduct in detail?

Ans: Ethics important decision about diagnosis ,prognosis and treatment are frequently based on result and interpretation of laboratory tests. Irreversible harm may be caused by erroneous tests.

 **Laboratory staff**

**You are:**

The most critical part of the quality system

The laboratory greatest asset

An important partner in patient care

**You also:** bring your integrity and professionalism to the healthcare community

**ETHICAL CONDU**CT

Do not get involved in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory ,competence, impartiality, judgment or operational integrity

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 exist shall be openly and appropriately declared