“BIOETHICS”

Name: Izat ullah

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ID# 13417

Q1: Patient Autonomy:

Ans: Autonomy Mean Patient has the right to decide about their medical and surgical care

Health Care Provider Cannot Influence The patient about medical and surgical Management

Health Care Provider Can Only Educate the Patient

Important Rule in Bioethics:

Health care Provider Must respect patient Autonomy without respecting patient Autonomy The trust between patient and Health care Provider is Compromised.

There is a wide Moral and legal consensus patient have the Right to exercise the choice over the Medical and Surgical Care Therefore Health Care Provider Must Respect patient Choice regardless of personal performance.

Q2: Important Of Confidentiality :

Ans: Information Revealed in the course of treatment should not be communicated to anyone else without Patient Consent.

Health care Provider Must not Discuss Clinical Matter either He is Friend or relatives and Other unless The Patient Agree.

Patient Confidentiality can Be Discussed either Health care Provider when it has Direct impact On Treatment

Patient Confidentiality can be Breached in Public Interest

It Must Be Breached is a Result of Court Order Or in Relation To The Requirement of Public Health Legislation

Example:

If patient is Found to be HIV Positive it Must Be Notified TO The Health Authorities

Patient Of Corona Virus

Q3: Difference Between Beneficence And Non Maleficence:

Ans: Health Care Provider Must Choose a Procedure or a Treatment Option in The intent of Doing good To The Patient

Health care Provider has The Obligation to Help and Promote the welfare of Patient

Example:

It include Protecting and defending the Risk Of Patient and Rescuing person who are Danger Choosing The best Management Option That Can Either he Medical Or Surgical

Non Maleficence:

Non Harming The Patient Or to Least Harm the Patient to Reached The beneficial Outcome.

Health care Provider Must Consider The Harm of Management in Treating patients.

Example:

Stopping a Medication that is Harmful or NOT Effective.

Q4: Veracity :

Ans: Veracity Mean to be Honest toward the patient.

Impotence:

The important part of Veracity is to Share Patient Medical and Surgical Details, The Risk and Benefits Of Procedure and The progress of Disease

You can Delay Giving information to The patient if the Patient do not want to Hear.

Or When You Expect The patient can self Harm can disclosure Information.

Example:

If a Patient Have Cancer You Should Clearly tell Him That You Have This Disease

Q5: Models If Doctors and Patients Relationship

Ans:

1. PATERNALISTIC MODEL:

In This Model The Health care Provider act is a Guardian and implanting treatment what is best for the Patient Health care Provider Determine what is Best For patient.

There is limited patient Participation

1. THE INFORMATIVE MODERL:

In This Model Health Care Provider Gives All information about Disease and Management option to The patient. And The patient then Select The Management option.

The Health care Provider Must explain The advantages of Treatment options.

1. INTERPRETIVE MODEL:

In this Model The Patient is Given information about Disease by Health care Provider and the patient is also Guided For The best Treatment option.

1. DELIBERATIVE MODEL:

In This Model Health care Provider act as a Teacher Or Friend engaging patient in Dialogue which Treatment option would be best for patient.

Q6: Euthanasia:

Ans: Euthanasia Mean Mercy Killing Or act of Putting a person to Death Suffering from painful and incurable Disease.

Allowing a person to die by Stopping treatment Or withdrawing an Artificial life support

Major Issues in Bioethics:

Religious issues: According to Our Faith life is given BY ALLAH and Only Allah Decide when To end it.

There is Fear Of Abusing the law. The people Would be Killed who Really Do not want to Die.

THE END