

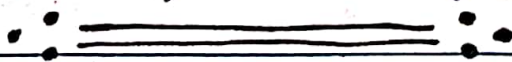
ID: 13329

BS: DT 8th

Paper Bioethics.

Ans= Patients bill of rights:-

- ① The right to know the status of all people providing care
- ② To know the name of their attending doctor
- ③ To receive complete information of their diagnosis and treatment.
- ④ To be given the prognosis for their illness.
- ⑤ To review all information in their medical record.
- ⑥ To know the possible risks, benefits and cost of procedures.
- ⑦ To accept or refuse treatment
- ⑧ To appoint a person to make decisions about their care.
- ⑨ To prepare an advance treatment directive and to expect that these will be honoured.
- ⑩ To have personal privacy.
- ⑪ To receive compassionate care and proper management of pain.



Q2= Model in health care:-

Ans= Free agency:-

patient has the right to make decision about his/her own body without outside control.

⇒ Equality:-

The healthcare system has an obligation to treat all patient fairly.

⇒ kindness:-

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

⇒ Obligation to God for others:-

healthcare worker are obligated to take the actions that will result in the best outcomes for the patient.

⇒ Honesty:-

doctor should be honest.

⇒ Obligation to do no harm:-

Obligation of healthcare worker is to avoid injury to his or her patient.

⇒ Legality:-

health care provider should be legal.

Q5

Ans: Plagerism:

plagerism mean to steal and pass off the ideas or words of another as one owns.

- to use the another production without crediting the source.
- to comitt laterally theft.
- to present new and original an idea or product derived from an existng source.

⇒ Copy right:-

definition of copy right is "a person exclusive right to reproduce, publish or sell his or her original work of authorship."

It is important to understand that copy right is form of material expression not the actual concept, ideas, techniques or fact in particula work.

⇒ Fabrication:-

it is the construction and addition of data, observation characterization that never occured in the gathering of data or

running of experiment.

⇒ Falsification:-

It is the changing or omission of research result to support claims hypothesis other data etc. It can include the manipulation of research instrumentation material or process.



Q3:- Confidential information:-

Confidential information are the following

- picture, photograph, video, audiotape or others images of the patients.
- Anything else that may be used to identify patient directly or indirectly.

⇒ How to apply ethics in laboratory testing:-

- Using only kits approved for use in Country
- Ensuring quality output.
- Following SOPs as written
- wait the full time before recording and reporting test result.
- keeping supplies and kits

and kits in safe keeping

- If you have question ask.
- handle human tissue organ cells etc with consent and human dignity.

Ans 4:

Ethics 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 ARE:

Bring your integrity and professionalism to Healthcare Community.

• HOW DO WE APPLY ETHICS LABORATORY TESTING?

→ Using only kits approved for use in country.

→ Ensuring quality output.

• Following SOPs as written:

→ If a test procedure calls for 20 mins 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, ask
do not falsify results.

• Ethical conduct

→ Ethical conduct is set of rules which must be following by every health professional.

→ follow are some important points of ethical conduct DO NOT gets involved in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory; competence, impartially, judgment or Operational integrity.

→ management 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 declared.