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SUBJECT BIOETHICS
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Qno.1.

Expalin the patient bill of rights in health care ethics?

ANS. * Health care professionals exercise a great deal of power over patient. It is important to make sure that this power is never abused.

* In an attempt to protect patient many hospitals have implemented a patient bill of right.

"PATIENT BILLS OF RIGHT 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 and their medical record .

* To have every procedure, treatment or drugs therapy explain to them in language they understand.

Qno 2.

Explain the model in health care based on seven principle in detail?

ANS. The model in health care based on following principle.

"FREE AGENCY"

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

" EQUILITY"

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

"KINDNESS"

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 the healthcare practitioner is to avoid injury to his or her patient.

"HONESTY"

A health care worker should be honest.

"LEGALITY"

To treat the all patients.

Qno.3

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

ANS. 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.
- * Result 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.

Qno 4.

Why is laboratory ethics important for laboratory staff? also explain ethical conduct in detail?

ANS. Decision about diagnosis prognosis and treatment are frequently based on result and interruption of laboratory tests .irreversible harm may be caused by erroneous tests.

"FOR LABORATORY STAFF"

- *The most critical part of the quality system.
- *The laboratories greatest assets .an important partner in patient care.
- *You are bringing your integrity and professionalism to health care community.

" ETHICAL CONDUCT"

- * Do not get involve in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory competence impartiality judgement operational integrity.

"ETHICS BEHAVIOUR"

* Always conduct yourself in professional manners

Example of professionalism include;

Dressing properly

Turning of cellphone

Not discuss result with others

Confident the patient.

"CODE OF ETHICS"

*Maintain strict confidently of patient information and test.

*Safeguard the dignity and privacy of patient.

*Be accountable for the quality and integrity of clinical laboratory service.

"HOW DO WE APPLY ETHICS IN LABORATORY TESTING"

* Using only kits approved for use in country.

* Ensure quality out put.

* Following SOP's as written.

* Wait full time before recording and reporting tests.

*keep kits safe in place.

*Do not falsify result.

Qno.5.

Explain the following in detail?

ANS.

"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 not an act of fraud .it involve both stealing some one else's work and lying about it afterward.

" COPY RIGHTS"

The dictionary defines copyright as a person 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 cover the form of materials expression not to 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.

"DATA FALSIFICATION"

Falsification is the changing or omission of research result data to support claims hypothesis other data etc.. falsification can include the manipulation of research instrumentation materials and process.

Manipulation of images or representation in a manner that distorts the data or leads too much between the lines can also be considered falsification.

"FABRICATION".

* Fabrication is making up results and recording or reporting them. This is sometimes referred to as dry labbing.

* Fabrication is the construction and adding of data observation or characterization that never occurred in gathering of data or running of experiment 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 are a form of fabrication.

END.