***Final paper***

***Subject bioethics***

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**Q..1.?**

**Ans**

**Ethics in health care**

* *Sometime health profession gets so wrapped up in the scientific principles of healthcare that they forget they are dealing with human beings.*
* *Human beings that may be in pain frightened or upset.*

***The inequality power***

* Healthcare professionals exercise a great deal of power over patients. It is important to make sure that this power is never abused.
* In the attempt to protect patients, many hospitals have implemented a patient’s bill of right.

***Patients Bills of right of patients***

* The right to know the profession status of all the 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 the 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 prepare in advance treatment directives and to except that these will be honored.

To appoint a person to make decisions about their care, if they become mentally disabled

* To have personal privacy.
* To receive compassion care and proper management of pain.
* To seek a second opinion.
* To ask that the hospital ethics committee review their case.

**q..2?**

**ans**

**Model in healthcare base on sevwn principel**

The model in healthcare is based on the following principles:

* Free agency
* Equality
* Kindness
* Obligation to do good for other
* Obligation to do no harm
* Honesty
* Legality

**Free agency**

A patient has the right to make decisions 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.

**Q3?**

**Ans**

**Types of information confidential**

1. All information supplied by our patients and other information that is use in our daily work must remain confidential.
2. **All identifiable patients information,**

Whether written, computerized, visual or audio recorded or simply help in the memory of health professionals, is subject to the duty of confidentiality.

**It cover**

1. Any clinical information about an individual’s diagnosis or treatment
2. A picture, photograph, video, audiotape, or other images of the patients
3. Who the patients doctor is and what clinics patients attend and when.
4. Any things else that may be used to identify patients directly or indirectly.

**Confidentiality of results**

* Confidentiality of laboratory results must be maintained at all times.
* Should a person call requesting results and there is a question about the person’s identity, the requestor is asked for his/her name and phone number where they can be called backed.

**How to maintain confidentiality**

**At work**

* Handel medical records as confidential documents.
* Do not leave patients information and laboratory results unattended on printers, desks etc.
* Protect information on computer screens by screen saver time out functionalities
* Check that fax numbers are correct before sending confidential information and laboratory results.
* Do not disclose your co-workers private information with staff or patients unless permission has been sought.
* Patient information should never be discussed with friends or relatives in a social setting.

**At home;**

* Do not discuss with family or friends patients details details and if asked inform them that you are not permitted to disclose any information, this includes patient names.
* Do not discuss patient information with the media.

**Q4?**

**Important of ethics for laboratory staff**

“Decisions about diagnosis, prognosis and treatment are frequently based on results and interpretation of laboratory tests. Irreversible harm may be caused by erroneous tests”

**Laboratory staff**

The most critical parts of the quality system the laboratory‘s greatest asset an important partner in patient care

Bring your integrity and professionalism to the healthcare community

**Ethical conduct**

* Do not get involved in activities that would diminish confidence in laboratory, competence, impartiality, and judgment or operation 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 interest may exist, shall be openly and appropriately declared

**Ethics is also applied in our behavior**

* Always conduct yourself in a professional manner
* Examples of professionalism include:
* Dressing appropriately. If lab coat of apron is soiled, change to a clean one
* Turning cell phones off. It is disruptive and not considerate of clients to talk on the phone during the course of testing.
* Not discussing results of interaction with clients with others.
* Maintaining patient’s confidentiality is a must.

**Q5?**

**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 an 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 authorishp (as aliterary, musical, dramatic, artistic, or architectural work)

It’s important to understand that copyright law covers the “form of material expression, “not the actual concpts, 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 painting on canvas.

**Data falsification**

1. **Non-Publication of Data**

Data was suppressed. It is not ethical to ignore exceptions and just try to explain to oneself the reason for the exception.

1. **Faulty Data-Gathering**

If machines are not calibrated correctly, if subjects do not follow procedures correctly, if untrained research assistants are used (may give different instructions) if testing occurs at different times of the day.

1. **Poor Data Storage and retention**

Verification of others. Should be available for

1. **Misleading authorship**

People take credit that really makes very little contribution to the study. If fellow graduate students assist you they should not expect to be named. The same is true with faculty advisors unless they have made a significant contribution to the study.

**FABRICATION**

Fabrication is making up results and recording or reporting them.

This is sometimes referred to as ‘’drylabbing’’.

Fabrication is the construction and addition of data observations or characterizations that never occurred in the gathering of data or characterizations that never occurred in the gathering of data or running of experiments. Fabrication can occur when ‘’filling out’’ the rest of experiment runs, for example. (As is normally assumed) where claims made based on incomplete or assumed results is a form of fabrication.