Q 1 Patient Autonomy? Explain Why Patient Autonomy is In Medical Bioethics

Answer

Patient Autonomy is refer to the patient right to make a decisions for themselves according to their own system of morals and beliefs.

In Patient Autonomy patient education and informed consent are very important elements of proper autonomy. And confidentiality is loosely fits under the umbrella of autonomy.

Patient autonomy is allow the doctor or other health worker to educate the patient only but does not allow anyone to make the decision for a patient.

Patient Autonomy plays an important role in medical bioethics because

In medical practice, autonomy is usually expressed as the right of competent adults to make informed decisions about their own medical care. The principle underlies the requirement to seek the consent or informed agreement of the patient before any investigation or treatment takes place. The principle is perhaps seen at its most forcible when patients exercise their autonomy by refusing life-sustaining treatment.

Q 2 important of confidentiality and when can confidentiality be breached? Give some example?

Answer

When a patient disclose their information to their doctor, the doctor pledges not to disclose this information to a third party in the future this is called confidentiality.

There are four importance pillars of confidentiality in medical bioethics.

1. Autonomy
	* 1. Patient gets to decide who has access to their personal information.
2. Implied promise
	* 1. Patients assume Doctors will maintain their confidentiality.
3. Virtue Ethics
	* 1. Patient assumes virtuous Doctor would not breach confidentiality.
4. Consequentiality.
	* 1. Breaching confidentiality would result in loss of patient trust.

When can Confidentiality be breached?

1. When Patient consents to breach
* e.g. Insurance medicals

 2) Within healthcare terms

* When patients have consented for treatment, information can be shared amongst clinicians, nursing staff etc.

3) Disclosure in Public interests

* Prevent serious harm to third party (for example informing partner of HIV positive Patient)
* Prevent Serious crime (for example terrorist Attack)
* Informing DVLA to patients unsafe to drive due to medical conditions

 4) Disclosure to Statutory Bodies

* Communicable disease reporting
* Birth, Death, termination of pregnancy
* Court Order

Q 3 What is the difference between beneficence and nonmaleficence?

Answer

Beneficence is a value in which the provider takes action or recommends courses that are in the patients best interest

* It is not coercing or manipulating the patient into making a decision against their values ,even though it may objectively be the best decision for their health.
* It is not euthanasia in some state
* Keep the individual patient in mind .beneficence is not the same in all situations.

When the patient autonomy is compromised beneficence must be guiding ethic.

Example of beneficence is to encouraging a chest patient to quit a smoking.

While

Nonmaleficence is closely related to beneficence.it is abstaining from any action that may bring harm to the patient means do not harm the patient.

Beneficence what you do, maleficence is what you do not do

Example of nonmaleficence is to stopping a medication that shown to be harmful and refusing to provide a treatment that is not effective.

Q 4. Explain veracity? Truth telling is an important principle of medical bioethics give some example? Answer

Veracity is honesty. The most important part of truth telling is revealing all pertinent detail of a patient medical condition to them, as well as the risk and benefit of a procedure, and their prognosis if known. It is also includes informing a patient of any mistakes that have been made in their care.

Revealing all information to a patient especially when requested.

Critical element of ensuring informed consent

* It is not telling a patient if they tell you they don’t want to hear
* It is ok to first ask a patient if they want to hear their prognosis
* It is ok to delay telling a patient their diagnose until they are ready to hear it, although it should never be delayed if it may compromised the ability to provide informed consent
* It is never Ok to lie or deceive a patient, for any reason .

For example when physicians communicate with patients, being honest is an **important** way to foster trust and show respect for the patient. Patients place a great deal of trust in their physician, and may feel that trust is misplaced if they discover or perceive lack of honesty.

Q 5 . Explain some models of Doctor Patient relationship?

Answer

There are four models of doctor patient relationship exit:

1. Deliberative
2. Interpretive
3. Paternalistic
4. Informative

Delineative model

* in this model the discussion of a patient values by a doctor, to clarify and challenge them.
* Doctor tired to challenge patient views and attempts to steer patient toward values doctor believes is in the patients best interest
* It is concept is that of doctor as a friend.

Interpretive model

* In this model Doctor Discusses Patient Management, In order to clarify patient values , and promote patient understanding of the consequence of their decision
* Development of Deliberative Model
* Respect patient autonomy by information patient rather than manipulation of their views
* Doctor is seen as a advisor.

Paternalistic

Similar relationship as father and child, hence Paternalism

* Father overriding decision of child.

Doctor has the patients best interest in mind ,and overrides the patients choice

* May be appropriate where patient cannot voice wishes

 This is in contrast to ethical principal of autonomy

* Much in favor of ethical principal of beneficence
* Allows for uncertain patient to allow the doctor to decide what is best

Doctor seen as a father figure

Informative Model

In this model doctor provides patient with facts regarding treatment.

* Patient makes decision based upon these facts provided and doctor follows through with the patient plan.informed patient decision
* Increased patient autonomy potentially decreased beneficence
* Patient may not make a decision that is in their best interest
* Opposite to paternalistic model
* And concept of this model is that doctor as an expert .

Q 6 What is Euthanasia ? Why is it a major issue in bioethics ?

Answer

Euthanasia refers to the act of purposefully ending a life to eliminate untreatable suffering. Or

Euthanasia is the painless killing or termination of a very sick person’s life in order to relieve them of their suffering.

 It is a major issue in bioethics because some people are in the support of euthanasia and other are opponent of euthanasia .the supporters of euthanasia views that the course of action as a relief to unnecessary suffering if a patient it going to succumb to an incurable disease either way.

However

Opponent’s views life as scared and fear a slippery slope into allowing treatable patient to die of their own well.

Secular humanists think that in a lot of circumstances euthanasia is the morally right course of action to take. But many religious people however think that euthanasia is always morally wrong. Regardless of whether the suffering person really wants to die.