

Critical thinking and ethics

[Science](#), [Social Science](#)



Critical thinking and ethics Ethical reasoning is a branch of ethics, which entails systematizing, protecting, and recommending concepts of right and wrong demeanor mostly relating to disputes of moral diversity. In the other hand, critical thinking is the academically disciplined process of vigorously and competently conceptualizing, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating information gathered from surveillance, understanding, reflection, way of thinking, and a statement as a guide to principle and action. Hence, critical thinking and ethical reasoning directly correlate to each other. This is because the outlook is essential to critical reasoning does not occur or may be poor quality. On the other hand, ethical reasoning equips learners and professionals the knowledge and skills to apply appropriate theories and sculpt in a better ethical framework. Moreover, ethical reasoning help individuals in verdict and resolution making skills assess the result and query inconsistency pushing for rectification (Benner, Hughes & Sutphen, 2008). Critical thinking directly relates to the ethical reasoning; this is because in many professional carriers judgment are sampled in relation to the kind of thinking employed. This takes the lead in achieving to provide quality services to avoid harm. In this regard, critical thinking in the field of medicine can be influenced by information and understanding, employing strategies such as part of learning to categorize the issues and occasion, and holistically manufacture the resource in practice (Benner, Hughes & Sutphen, 2008).

For instance, some doctors and police force in the china are deviating from the rules and principles governing critical thinking and ethical reasoning. The police execute the prisoners as their constitution states. However, a few

doctors are employed carry the transplant of organs of the executed prison, which are sold. In addition, the doctors completely ignore the principles of ethical reasoning which emphasis on protecting the concepts of wrong and bad (Benner, Hughes & Sutphen, 2008).

In addition, Dr. Chan in the surgical department of a restricted military hospital in the Southern China explains how they extract the kidneys. They cut a section of the bone from the lower leg, and the extracted organs are placed in a special liquid, which maintain their freshness before they are taken to kidney patient (Benner, Hughes & Sutphen, 2008). Performing this act is deviating from the moral principles of critical thinking and ethical reasoning.

Reference

Benner, P., Hughes, G. R., & Sutphen, M. (2008). *Patient Safety and Quality: An Evidence-Based Handbook for Nurses*. Retrieved from