

Ethic challenges

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Nursing Ethic Challenges Nursing Ethic Challenges Q1 The Patient Protection and Affordable Act (PPACA), also known as Obamacare, is a legislation signed into law in March 2010 with a view to enable access to medication for all the United States population. The act had three main mandates including spreading medical coverage to millions more Americans, provision of new entitlements through the Medicaid and subsidies and control over the rapid growth of medical costs in the US (Allen, & DeLegge, 2012). However, the currently aging population with over 70 million elderly requires more medical providers and services. The current elderly population is as a result of the boom in births between the year 1946 and 1964. The medical services at that time were excellent and consequently many children born survived. A requirement for more healthcare providers and services emerges for rationing health care services to serve the sick population (Raingruber, 2014). The legislature must embrace rationing soon to ensure maximum utilization of the available resources. Otherwise, the federal government must spend more in employing more providers and procurement of more equipment that may consequently suppress other sectors in the state.

Q2.

The American healthcare services should be available for all its citizens. The American population comprises mostly Judaism and Christians who value life as a precious gift (Kelly, Magill, & Have, 2013). The medical ethics state that the nurses should offer the best healthcare services to the patients in their hour of need (Eileen, 2013). The nurses and the patients who already have insurance covers, however, may get the universal health care slogan challenging since it will compromise on the quality of the services. The

increased population that requires medical services will stress on the limited available nurses and medical equipment. However, the government can implement the universal medicare by budgeting more on the equipment and providers.

References

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