

Medical ethics assignment

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BUSTER**

“ First, do no harm” is the basis of medical ethics. In every situation, healthcare providers should avoid causing harm to their patients. ; Justice: The fourth principle demands that you should try to be as fair as possible when offering treatments to patients and giving unusual medical resources. Helping Medical Patients Reach Informed Consent Providers need to be sure patients understand their conditions and the options for treatment before any procedure begins. You can do this by initiating a conversation, asking questions, and communicating clearly. Carefully describe the diagnosis and possible treatments. ; Allow time for questions. ; Be aware of religious or cultural differences that may affect understanding. ; Request an Interpreter, If necessary. Reviewing Ethics and Common Controversies In Medicine right does a woman has over her body, and how does that right balance with the rights of the fetus? ; Physician-assisted suicide: If doctor respect autonomy, can they deny a patient’s request to die? Should doctors, traditionally committed to prolonging life, be involved in assisted suicide? ; Medical mistakes: Mistakes happen in all walks of life.

But medical mistakes have the potential for hurting people, violating the principle of malefaction. ; Stem cell and genetic research: The frontiers of medicine exist in research. How can we balance beneficence and Justice if embryos must be destroyed to perhaps find cures for devastating diseases? And can research be harmful to some in order to benefit many? These and many other questions are making people more aware of the existence of ethics committees in healthcare settings, so would care providers manage to satisfy this reasonable and productive expectation for all their patients?