

# [Nursing research class ethics](https://assignbuster.com/nursing-research-class-ethics/)

Strengths and Limitations that might be incorporated into my style for improved Critical ThinkingIntroduction:   
One of my strengths lies in I anticipating questions others might ask me. I tend to think outside the box and write down questions that may possibly arise. Most of the time I ask someone else such as my husband or co-workers to look for flaws in my thinking. I, at times guess myself and asking other's opinion or ideas makes me more confident. I freeze when I do not know any other solutions or ways to make things better and not feeling so sure of myself is also evident under such situations. I am an easygoing friendly person and with this personality, I develop easy relationship with others with a different communication style. I am also an open-minded person. But sometimes I do not recognize my biases. I am in a hurry to beat deadlines. Sometimes, I do not take enough time to gather enough information or do not follow the plan accordingly which results in a poor quality outcome of my critical thinking. But my strongest aspect is turning errors into learning opportunities. It is always a challenge for me to get better the next time when things go wrong. I often tell myself " Nobody's perfect". Failure to me is being mature enough to keep yourself stronger and wiser to change what is best.   
The Dilemma:   
An investigation of an individual's psychological state after an abortion using the concepts of Beneficence, Justice and Autonomy.   
Beneficence: Beneficence is the concept where human participants are treated in an ethical   
manner by maximizing benefits and minimizing possible harm. Investigating individual's   
psychological states after an abortion under this principle is about dealing someone's state of mind with respect and protecting their confidentiality. It is about preserving life of an individual to the maximum extent possible. Since abortion is such a complex issue in our society, it is also about setting aside our biases or issues, focusing the experiences or feelings of the individual who had an abortion and extend help which will maximize benefits to the individual.   
Justice: Justice is all about the ethical considerations or risks versus benefits leadings to the question of justice. In some states in United States it is illegal to have abortion. Rosalind Hursthouse (Henshaw, 1998) strongly criticizes the philosophical liberal positions on abortion that are in existence today leading to abortions, infanticide, foetal research and surrogacy. She also lays emphasis on the special nature of abortion: its unique relation to the facts of women's pregnancies and hence to our attitudes to childbearing, motherhood, maturity and sexual relations. Pope John Paul II also has taken a very strong line on abortion, describing it as clear murder. In the 'Evangelium Vitae', 1995, he openly declares that direct abortion, that is, abortion willed as an end or as a means, always constitutes a grave moral disorder, since it is the deliberate killing of an innocent human being. His emphasis has been always on the fundamental principle of the Right to life.   
Respect for Autonomy: Respect for Autonomy is all about respecting the individual decisions or actions on abortion. Judith Thomson (Henshaw, 1998) strongly opposes the view what she calls it ' the extreme view' that says that abortion is impermissible even to save the mother's life. She maintains that it is false to claim that the fetus is fully a human person from the moment of conception and only can be accepted argumentatively. She opines that a woman surely can defend her life against the threat to it posed by the unborn child, even if doing so involves its death and she is right under such circumstances.   
Works cited:   
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Henshaw SK (1998). Unintended pregnancy in the United States, Family Planning Perspectives, 30(1): 24-29 & 46.