Chapter 2/ part 3
Principles of biomedical ethics
مبادئ الأخلاقيات الطبية الحيوية

The two values of medical ethics
قيم (نعيش فيها في) الأخلاقيات الطبية.

- **Truthfulness (honesty)** الصدق
  - Telling the truth
  - Both the patient and the healthcare person
- **Dignity** الكرامة.
  - The patient (and the person treating the patient) have the right to be treated with dignity and respect ← بكرامة واحترام.
  - All the patients have the right to be treated with dignity and respect
  - القيم المهمة.
  - Although these are important qualities, **they are considered as standards of conduct,** and not overarching ethical principles.
  ← معايير للسلوك، وليست مبادئ لعلاقة عامة.

Ethical Dilemma (مأزق) or crisis

تعارض القيم الأخلاقية

- ► When moral values are in conflict, the result may be an ethical dilemma or crisis
  - ─ No good solution to a dilemma in medical ethics exists.
    - ♦ The values of the medical community (i.e., the hospital and its staff) conflict with the values of the individual patient, family, or larger non-medical community.
- ►The principles of autonomy and beneficence clash when patients refuse blood transfusion, considering them life-saving; versus the risk of being infected with HIV virus

Principles may conflict with …

- ► Despite the importance of all the ethical principles, they are not absolute, and they are often in conflict.
- ► Other tools of philosophy applied to some of the difficult ethical situations addressed in the upcoming chapters.

Principles may conflict with …

قد تتعارض مبادئ مع ...

- *Deontology (الأخلاق)* states that some actions are, in and of themselves, good or bad, no matter if the end result is good.
- *Universality (العالمية)* is the concept that what is right or wrong for a person is right or wrong for all people in all places and at all times.
- *Consequentialism (التبعية)* holds that the consequences of any action determine whether that action is just or right.
- Utilitarianism (النفعية) holds that the worth of any action is determined by the amount of good it produces

قد تتعارض المبادئ مع ...
1. الأخلاق المطلقة (Deontology):
- تنص على أن بعض الأفعال جيدة أو سيئة بحد ذاتها، بغض النظر عما إذا كانت النتيجة النهائية جيدة أم لا.
2. العالمية (Universality):
- مفهوم يشير إلى أن ما هو صواب أو خطأ لشخص ما، يعتبر صوابًا أو خطأ لجميع الناس، في كل مكان وزمه
3. التبعية (Consequentialism):
- ترى أن عواقب أي فعل هي التي تحدد ما إذا كان هذا الفعل عادلاً أو صحيحًا.
4. النفعية (Utilitarianism):
- ترى أن قيمة أي فعل تُحدد بناءً على مقدار الخير الذي ينتجه

Differences between ethics and legality

الفروقات بين الأخلاق والقانون

- **Ethics are** .
  - Ethics are not necessarily legal ← قانونية ← ليست أخلاقية .
  - Doctors treat patients with respect, but law does not demand this. ← احترام / القانون لا يفرض ذلك
  - Law demands doctors to provide good medical care. ← يطالب
  - However, law has some effect on ethics in several areas,…which areas?

← للقانون تأثير على الأخلاق في عدة مجالات ...... ماهي المجالات؟

Laws affect ethics in several aspects

(handwritten Arabic notes in left margin)

- **Informed consent (الموافقة المستنيرة)** : a legal document, which states the patient was informed about his condition and treatments, and he agrees
- **Advance directives (التوجيهات المستقبلية)** : Directions for end-of-life care. Although the patient doesn't need a lawyer to create an advance directive, it should be documented or witnessed.
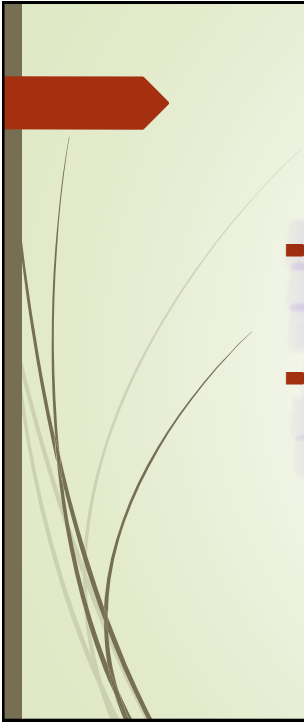- **Abortion and birth control (الجهاض وتنظيم النسل):** laws of abortion and birth control in Palestine. Healthcare professionals must follow acting laws of their countries

Laws affect ethics in several aspects, (cont'd)

(handwritten Arabic notes in left margin)

- **Euthanasia (القتل الرحيم):** physician-assisted suicide.

- **Privacy and confidentiality (الخصوصية والسرية):** confidentiality laws are strictly enforced to protect the privacy of the patient at all times. Talking to your friend about the patient status is illegal.
- **Access to medical care (الوصول للرعاية الطبية):** every human has the right to receive medical care. This right is enforced by the law in most countries?

- Medical ethics standards do have an effect upon the law. Many laws are devised and written based on the ethical codes of doctors and nurses.
- It is important that you, as a provider, know the laws in your state as well as understand the ethics guidelines that apply in different situations.

Reconciling medical ethics and patient care (التوفيق بين الأخلاقيات الطبية ورعاية المرضى)

- Medical ethics provide guidelines to becoming a better provider
- Ethics can help you communicate better, be a better partner to your fellow doctors and nurses, reduce risk of errors, and increase job satisfaction
- When you adopt ethics as simply doing the right thing, there will be few conflicts between medical ethics and good patient care

Reconciling medical ethics and patient care (التوفيق بين الأخلاقيات الطبية ورعاية المرضى) /cont'd

- What would you want if you were the patient? Would you want your doctor to be compassionate and caring? Would you want test results delivered to you quickly? Treating patients with a sense of courtesy comes first

  محاملة المرضى بلباقة → حاجتهم تأتي في أخلاقياتهم.

- The **Golden Rule** applies in medical ethics. If you treat your patients as you would want to be treated, or as you would want someone to treat a cherished family member, you will provide good medical care

• القاعدة الذهبية تنطبق في الأخلاقيات الطبية: إذا تعاملت مع مرضاك بالطريقة التي تود أن تُعامل بها، أو بالطريقة التي تود أن يُعامل بها أحد أفراد أسرتك الأعزاء، ستقدم رعاية طبية جيدة.

Looking at the common medical ethics issues

نظرة على القضايا من نفعها → للأخلاقيات الطبية.

- Medical ethics can be divided into five main areas of discussion: that generate the most need for medical ethics guidelines:

  حتى فنه لا فرد داخلصوصية → Individual rights or privacy;

  قضايا بداية الحياة → Beginning-of-life issues;

  قضايا نهاية الحياة → End-of-life issues;

  الوصول إلى الرعاية الصحية → Access to healthcare;

  أخلاقيات في البحث العلمي → Ethics in research

Privacy and confidentiality concerns ← خاصة بالخصوصية والسرية.

Privacy upholds all four medical principles, ← الخصوصية تدعم جميع المبادئ الطبية الأربعة.

The cornerstone in medical practice → لأنه حجر الزاوية في الممارسة الطبية

Train staff about privacy ← تدريب الموظفين على أهمية الخصوصية

What happens if a patient does not trust you? → ماذا يحدث للمريض اذا عمل ثقة بك

Privacy and confidentiality go hand in hand with the principle of autonomy ← الخصوصية والسرية مرتبطة جداً بمبدأ الاستقلالية

Confidentiality is crucial to respecting autonomy → السرية ضرورية لاحترام استقلالية المريض

It's important to remember that in medical ethics, the law really is the lowest common denominator ← من المهم أن نتذكر أن القانون في العلاقات الطبية هو الحد الأدنى المشترك

To be the best healthcare provider, go beyond the law and add ← لكي تكون مقدم رعاية
compassion, respect, and honesty to your practice حية معزز عليك بتجاوز القانون واضافة
التعاطف عنده احترام والصدق إلى ممارستك.