

Theory of Healthcare Ethics



Course: Laws and ethics of medical lab science (BCLS2100)

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الأخلاقيات والرعاية الصحية

Ethics and health care

منذ أيام الأولى للفلسفة، سعى الناس إلى تطبيق العقل في تحديد المسار الصحيح للعمل لوقف معين وفي شرح

- ▶ From the earliest days of philosophy, people have sought to **apply reason in determining the right course of action** for a particular situation and in explaining why it is right
- ▶ Issues resulting from **technological advances in medicine provide challenges** that necessitate reasoning about the right course of action.
- ▶ A foundation in ethics theory and ethical decision-making tools can assist healthcare leaders in assessing the choices that they must make in these vexing circumstances

توفر القضايا الناتجة عن التقدم التكنولوجي في الطب تحديات تستلزم التفكير في مسأله، العيادة، الصبح.

يمكن أن يساعد الأدوات في نظرية الأخلاقيات وأدوات صنع القرار الأخلاقي قادة الرعاية الصحية في تقييم الخيارات التي يجب عليهم اتخاذها في هذه

Scenrio

- ▶ **Normative ethics (أُخْلَاقُ مُعَيَّرَة)** is the study of what is right and wrong;
- ▶ **Meta-ethics (الاِخْلَاقِيَّاتُ الْمِتَافِيْزِيَّةُ)** is the study of ethical concepts.
- ▶ **Ethics (أُخْلَاقٌ)** – Rules of conduct in a particular culture or group recognised by an external source or social system. For example, a medical code of ethics that medical professionals must follow.
- ▶ **Morals (الأُخْلَاقُ)** – Principles or habits relating to right or wrong conduct, based on an individual's own compass of right and wrong.

- ▶ When normative ethics seeks to determine the moral views or rules that are appropriate or correct and to explain why they are correct, major disagreements in interpretation often result. These disagreements influence the application of views in many areas of moral inquiry, including health care, business, warfare, environmental protection, sports, and engineering.

عندما تسعى الأخلاق المعيارية إلى تحديد وجهات النظر الأخلاقية أو القواعد المناسبة أو الصحيحة ولشرح السبب إنها صحيحة، خلافات كبيرة في التفسير غالباً ما ينتج. تؤثر هذه الخلافات على التطبيق من وجهات النظر في العديد من مجالات البحث الأخلاقي، بما في ذلك الصحة الرعاية، الأعمال التجارية، الحرب، حماية البيئة، الرياضة، والهندسة.

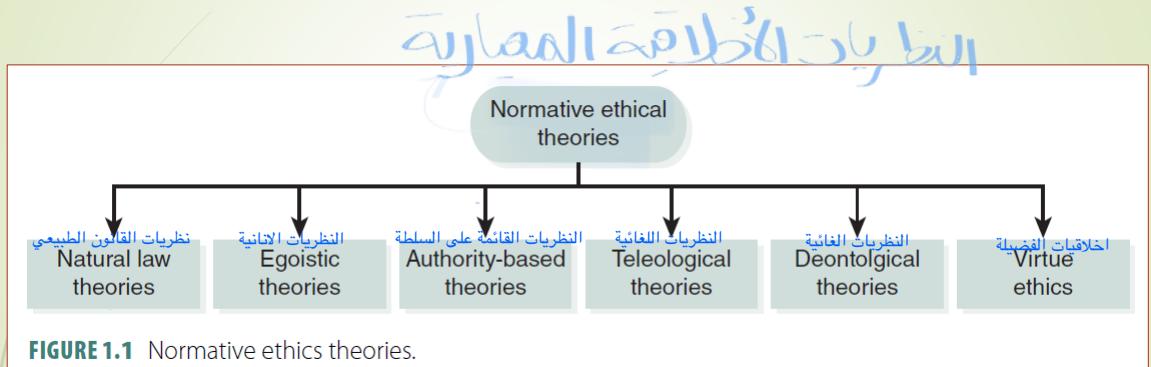


FIGURE 1.1 Normative ethics theories.

Although no single theory has generated consensus in the ethics community, there is no cause for despair.

Egoistic: الأنانية ; Teleological: الغائية ; Deontological: العدائية ; Virtue ethics: الأخلاق الفضيلة .

Normative ethics theories

- The best way to interpret these various ethics theories, some of which overlap, is to use **the analogy of a toolbox**.
- You can choose the **best theory** for a task, according to the requirements of your role and the circumstances.

► Authority-based theories النظريات القائمة على السلطة

- Can be **faith-based**, such as **Christian, Muslim**. They can also be purely **ideological**, such as those based on the writings of **Karl Marx** (1818–1883) or on **capitalism**.
- Essentially, authority-based theories determine the right thing to do on the basis of what an authority has said.
- In some cultures, the authority is simply “that is what the elders taught me” or “that is what we have always done.”
- The job of the ethicist is to determine what that authority would decree for the situation at hand.



► Natural law theory, as considered here, uses the tradition of St. Thomas Aquinas (1224–1274) as the starting point of interpretation.

الشيء الصحيح الذي يجب القيام به هو ما يتوافق مع الطبيعة المنظمة العناية الإلهية للعالم، في مجال الرعاية الصحية، نظريات القانون الطبيعي مهمة بسبب التأثير من

The **right thing to do** is that which is in accord with the **providentially ordered nature of the world**. In health care, natural law theories are important because of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church

- Several important debates, such as those surrounding abortion, euthanasia, and social justice, draw on concepts with roots in natural law theory

العديد من المناقشات المهمة، مثل تلك المحيطة بالإجهاض والقتل الرحيم والعدالة الاجتماعية، بالاعتماد على المفاهيم مع جذور في نظرية القانون: الطبيعة.

► **Teleological theories** consider the ethics of **a decision to be dependent on the consequences of the action**. Thus, these theories are called **consequentialism**. The basic idea is to maximize the good of a situation.

فکر فی أخلاقیات القرار يعتمد على عواقب الإجراء، وبالتالي، تسمى هذه النظريات بـالتبعية. الفكرة الأساسية هي: لتحقق أقصى قد، من خد الموقف.

► **Deontological theories** find their origins in the work of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804). The term deon is from Greek and means “duty.” Thus, deontology could be called **the science of determining our duties**.

العنوان على أصولهم في عمل إيمانويل كانط (1724–1804). مصطلح ديون من اليونانية ويعني “الواجب”. وبالتالي، يمكن تسمية علم الأتباع علم تحديد الواجب.

► **Virtue ethics** has the longest tenure among all of these views, except for authority-based theories.

- Thus, virtue ethics addresses issues any thinking person should consider, such as “**What sort of person should I be?**” and “**How should we live together?**”

► **Egoistic theories** argue that what is right is that which maximizes **a person's self-interest**. Such theories are of considerable interest in contemporary society because of their relationship to capitalism

يجادل بأن ما هو صحيح هو ما يزيد من المصلحة الذاتية للشخص. مثل هذه النظريات هي من اهتمام كبير بالمجتمع المعاصي سبب علاقتها بالأسماة

An Example of Professional Socialization: The Character of a Physician



الهدف من التعليم المهني والتنفسة
الاجتماعية هو إنتاج أخصائيي الرعاية
الصحية ذو الشخصية العالية
تصف العديد من مدونات
الأخلاقيات المهنية سمات
الشخصية التي تحدد الشخصية
العالية، أو ما يمكن تسميته
"..."
تشير مبادئ الأخلاقيات الطبية إلى أن
المبادئ هي معايير السلوك التي تحد
أساسيات سلوك مشرف للطبيب.
يشكل أساسياً تحديد المبادئ سمات

الأطباء الجيدون ليسوا فقط أكفاءً
من الناحية الفنية، إنهم أشخاص
ذه، شخصية حدة
القيم بالاشتراك، الصحيح هو
جزء من هوياتهم

- ▶ The **goal of professional education and socialization** is to produce healthcare professionals of high character.
- ▶ Many professional ethics codes describe the character traits that define high character, or what could be called virtues.
- ▶ The **principles of medical ethics notes** that the principles are "**standards of conduct** which define the essentials of honorable behavior for the physician." Essentially, the principles define the **appropriate character traits or virtues for a physician**.
- ▶ Good physicians are not merely technically competent; they are persons of good character.
- ▶ To do the right thing is part of their identities

Principles of Biomedical Ethics as Virtues

مبادئ أخلاقيات الطب الحيوي كفضائل

1. الاستقلالية هي القدرة على اتخاذ القرار بنفسك
2. الإحسان هو "القيام بالطف، بتوفير فائدة".
3. الالإساءة، تعني عدم ارتكاب خطأ

1. **Autonomy** is the ability to decide for oneself
 2. **Beneficence** is "to do a kindness, provide a benefit."
 3. **Nonmaleficence**, means to not do wrong toward another.
 4. **Justice**, The words *just* and *justice* include elements of righteousness ("استقامة") ("She is a just person."), equity ("مساواة") ("He received his just due."), and lawfulness ("شرعى أو قانوني") ("She was brought to justice."). A just person is fair, lawful, reasonable, correct, and honest.
- ▶ A person having these virtues as part of his or her character structure, self-definition, and actions is considered a person of good character.