



**SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
SNS KALVI NAGAR, COIMBATORE-35
AFFILIATED TO Dr MGR UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI**

**DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION THEATRE AND ANAESTHESIA
TECHNOLOGY**

2nd YEAR

PAPER 2: MEDICINE AND MEDICAL ETHICS

TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL ETHICS



Ethics offers conceptual to evaluate and guide moral decision making.

The word ethics is derived from the greek word ethos, which means character.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS:

professional ethics are the civil code of behaviours considered correct by member of the profession for the good of both the stakeholders and the profession.

MEDICAL ETHICS:

Medical ethics refers to the system of values common to medical profession and application of these values to practice of medicine

It is the standard of behaviour by which physician evaluate their relationship with their patients, colleagues and society.



GOALS OF MEDICAL INTERVENTION:

- Restoration of complete health
- Relief of symptoms
- Restoration of function
- Maintenance of compromised function, without further deterioration
- Saving life or prolong life
- Patient education and health education.



THESE GOALS DEPEND ON:

- Nature of disease
- Option available
- Preference of the patient
- Social, culture and economic factors

GOALS OF MEDICAL ETHICS:

Improve the quality of patient care by identifying ,analyzing and attempting to resolve the ethical problems arise in practice.



MEDICAL ETHICS IS DERIVED/EXPRESSED THROUGH:

- LAW
- Institutional policies/practices
- policy of professional organization
- professional standards of care, fiduciary obligations.



SCOPE OF MEDICAL ETHICS:

1. A development of ethical codes and guidelines
2. A promotion of ethical practices
3. A prevention of ethical breaches
4. a recognition of ethical dilemmas
5. a resolution of ethical conflicts



COMPONENTS OF MEDICAL ETHICS:

1. A physician - patient relationship
2. A physician - physician relationship
3. The relationship of the physician to the system of health care
4. The relationship of the physician to society

DOCTOR PATIENT RELATIONSHIP:

- Medical ethics has 3 centers: doctor, patient and society
- Its center is the doctor-patient relationship.



MORAL DUTIES OF DOCTOR:

- The duty to help cure
- The duty to promote and protect the patients health
- The duty to inform
- The duty to confidentiality
- The duty to protect patients life
- The duty to respect the patients autonomy
- The duty to protect privacy
- The duty to respect the patients dignity



MORAL RIGHTS OF THE PATIENT:

- The right to high quality medical services
- The right to decide
- The right to be informed
- The right to privacy
- The right to health education
- The right to dignity



BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL ETHICS:

- Autonomy
- Beneficence
- Confidentiality
- Do not harm/non maleficence
- Equity/justice



AUTONOMY:

- Right to self determination
- Requires decision making capacity
- Competence-legal determination
- Liberty-freedom to influence course of life/treatment
- Free and informed consent
- respect and dignity maintained



BENEFICENCE:

- Obligations to preserve life ,restore ,health,relieve suffering and maintain function
- To do good
- Conflict of interest-must not engage in activities that are not in patients best interest
- Do only that which benefits the patient
- Patients welfare as the first considertion



NON MALEFICIENCE:

- Do no harm.prevent harm and remove harm
- Sancity of life
- Calculated risk or risk benefit

JUSTICE:

- Actions are consistent,accountable and transparent
- Not to discriminate on age,sex,religion&position
- Greater good of society
- Equity and distributionof burden & benefits



CONFIDENTIALITY:

- Obligations of physician to maintain information in strict confidence
- Based on loyalty and trust
- Maintain the confidentiality of all personal, medical and treatment information
- Information to be revealed with consent and for the benefits of the patient
- Except when ethically and legally required.



CODES OF CONDUCT:

A set of conventional principles and expectations that are considered binding on any person who is a member of a particular group

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE:

- ATREYA ANUSHASANA
First recorded code of conducts
- CHARAKA SAMHITA
Recorded in 600 BC
- SUSRUTA SAMHITA
Guidelines for surgeon and surgical procedures



HIPPOCRATIC OATH

Written in 400 bc by hippocrates, father of medicine
based on greek tradition



INTERNATIONAL CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS:

Adopted by 3rd General Assembly World Medical Association, London & England [October 1949]

Amended by 2nd World Medical Assembly Sydney, Australia [August 1968]

35th World Medical Assembly Venice, Italy October 1983

American Health Information Management Association [2004]



THANK YOU