



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING

SARAVANAMPATTI, COIMBATORE-35

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

COURSE NAME : BSC (N) I YEAR

SUBJECT : NURSING FOUNDATION

UNIT II: NURSING AS A PROFESSION

TOPIC : CODE OF ETHICS



INTRODUCTION



ETHICS

- The word ethics comes from the GREEK WORD “ethos” meaning custom or guiding beliefs.
- Ethics are characteristics of a profession and are called a “code”.



DEFINITION

- Ethics refers to the moral code of nursing & is based on obligation to service & respect for human life.

Melanie & Evelyn

- A code of ethics is a set of ethical principles that are accepted by all members of a profession.

- Potter & Perry



PURPOSE



- Standards FOR THE BEHAVIOURS OF NURSE& PROVIDE GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR NURSING ACTION.
- Helps TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN RIGHT& WRONG
- Enables A CORRECT DECISION
- Protect THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUAL



FUNCTIONS



- To inform the public about the minimum stds of the profession
- To provide a sign of the profession's commitment to the public it serves To outline the major ethical considerations of the profession
- To provide general guidelines for professional behaviour To guide the profession in self regulations



ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

Autonomy

Respect for an individual's right to make their own decisions

Beneficence

The quality of doing good

Fidelity

Loyalty and promise to an individual

Justice

Fair and equal treatment for all

Non-maleficence

Never doing harm to any individual

Veracity

Honesty when dealing with an individual

@nursevnotes

- Practitioner –Assisted Suicide (PAS)
- Refusal to treat
- Genetic research
- Right to refuse treatment
- Do not resuscitate (DNR) orders





NURSING CODES OF ETHICS



- **Purposes:** Inform the public about the minimum standards of the profession and help them understand professional nursing conduct.
- Provide a **sign of** the profession's **commitment** to the public it serves.
- **Outline the major ethical considerations .**
- **Provide standards.**
- **Remind nurses of special responsibility.**



THE ICN CODE OF ETHICS FOR NURSES



- An international code of ethics for nurses was first adopted by the International Council of Nurses (ICN) in 1953. It has been revised and reaffirmed at various times since, most recently with this review and revision completed in 2005.
- PREAMBLE



ICN CODE OF ETHICS



- Nurses have four fundamental responsibilities: to promote health, to prevent illness, to restore health and to alleviate suffering. The need for nursing is universal.
- Nurses render health services to the individual, the family and the community and co-ordinate their services with those of related groups.



The ICN Code of Ethics for Nurses



NURSES AND PEOPLE

- The nurse's primary professional responsibility is to people requiring nursing care.
- In providing care, the nurse promotes an environment in which the human rights, values, customs and spiritual beliefs of the individual, family and community are respected.



NURSES AND PEOPLE



- The nurse ensures that the individual receives sufficient information on which to base consent for care and related treatment.
- The nurse holds in confidence personal information and uses judgment in sharing this information.
- The nurse shares with society the responsibility for initiating and supporting action to meet the health and social needs of the public.



NURSES AND PEOPLE

- The nurse also shares responsibility to sustain and protect the natural environment from depletion, pollution, degradation and destruction.
- The nurse at all times maintains standards of personal conduct which reflect well on the profession and enhance public confidence.
- The nurse, in providing care, ensures that use of technology and scientific advances.



NURSE AND PRACTICE



- The nurse carries personal responsibility and accountability for nursing practice, and for maintaining competence by continual learning.
- The nurse maintains a standard of personal health such that the ability to provide care is not compromised. The nurse uses judgement regarding individual competence when accepting and delegating responsibility



NURSES AND PROFESSION



- The nurse assumes the major role in determining and implementing acceptable standards of clinical nursing practice, management, research and education.
- The nurse is active in developing a core of research-based professional knowledge.
- The nurse, acting through the professional organisation, participates in creating and maintaining safe, equitable social and economic working conditions in nursing.



NURSES AND CO-WORKERS



- The nurse sustains a co-operative relationship with co-workers in nursing and other fields.
- The nurse takes appropriate action to safeguard individuals, families and communities when their health is endangered by a co-worker or any other person.



NURSES AND SOCIETY



- Participate and share responsibility with other citizens & other health professionals.
- Recognize and perform the duties of citizenship
- Aware of laws and regulations which affect the practice of medicine and nursing.



INC CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT FOR NURSES IN INDIA



Professional Responsibility and accountability



1. Appreciates sense of self-worth and nurtures it.
2. Maintains standards of personal conduct reflecting credit upon the profession.
3. Carries out responsibilities within the framework of the professional boundaries



Professional Responsibility and accountability



4. Is accountable for maintaining practice standards set by **Indian Nursing Council**
5. Is accountable for own decisions and actions
6. Is compassionate
7. Is responsible for continuous improvement of current practices



Nursing Practice



1. Provides care in accordance with set standards of practice
2. Treats all individuals and families with human dignity in providing physical, psychological, emotional, social and spiritual aspects of care
3. Respects individual and families in the context of traditional and cultural practices and discouraging harmful practices. Presents realistic picture truthfully in all situations for facilitating autonomous decision making by individuals and families



Nursing Practice



4. Promotes participation of individuals and significant others in the care
5. Ensures safe practice
6. Consults, coordinates, collaborates and follows Up appropriately when individuals' care needs Exceed the nurse's competence



Communication and Interpersonal Relationships

1. Establishes and maintains effective interpersonal relationship with individuals, families and communities
2. Upholds the dignity of team members and maintains effective interpersonal relationship with them. Appreciates and nurtures professional role of team members



Valuing Human Being



1. Takes appropriate action to protect individuals from harmful unethical practice
2. Consider relevant facts while taking conscience decisions in the best interest of individuals
3. Encourage and support individuals in their right to speak for themselves on issues affecting their health and welfare
4. Respects and supports choices made by individuals



Management

1. Ensures appropriate allocation and utilization of available resources. Participates in supervision and education of students and other formal care providers
2. Uses judgment in relation to individual Competence while accepting and delegating responsibility
3. Participates in performance appraisal



Management



4. Facilitates conducive work culture in order to achieve institutional objectives Communicates effectively following appropriate channels of communication
5. Participates in evaluation of nursing services
6. Participates in policy decisions, following the principle of equity and accessibility of services
7. Works with individuals to identify their needs and sensitizes policy makers and funding agencies for resource allocation



Professional Advancement



- 1.Ensures the protection of the human rights while pursuing the advancement of knowledge
- 2.Contributes to the development
- 3.Participates in determining and implementing quality care
- 4.Takes responsibility for updating own knowledge and competencies



LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS



- 1st nursing law : Nursing registration- 1903
- Indian nursing council act: enacted in 1947
- Amended in 1957

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS: (civil disputes)

- **Torts:** Torts are when others interfere in individuals' privacy
- **Assault:** Assault occurs when a person puts another person in fear of a harmful or offensive contact



LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS



- **Battery:** It is an intentional touching of another's body without the other's consent
- **Negligence:** it is described as lack of proper care and attention carelessness.
- **Malpractice:** Failure to meet the standards of acceptable care which results in harm to another person.
- **Fraud:** It results from a deliberate deception intended to produce unlawful gains.



LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- **False imprisonment:** It occurs when a client is not allowed to leave a health care facility when there is no legal justification to detain the client or when restraining devices are used without an appropriate clinical need.
- **Invasion of privacy:** It includes violating confidentiality intruding on private client or family matters, and sharing client information with unauthorized persons.



Legal documents



a) Advance directive: Written document recognized by law that provides directions concerning the provision of care when a person is unable to make his or her own treatment choices.

b) Do not resuscitate orders: Written order by a physician when a client has indicated a desire to be allowed to die if the client stops breathing or the client's heart stops beating.

c) Informed consent: It is clients' approval [or that of the clients' legal representative to have his or her body touched by a specific individual



NURSING LIABILITIES AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES

- I. All nursing observations should be noted carefully, describing accurately.
- II. Patients complaints should be recorded as accurately and specifically
- III. Nurse must report through proper channels
- IV. Authorities must be informed regarding any kind of equipment, materials or supplies, which for any reasons less than safe for use in the patient's care
- V. Insurance protection



CODE OF ETHICS

American Nurses Association

1. The nurse provides services with respect for human dignity and the uniqueness of the client unrestricted by considerations of social or economic status, personal attributes, or the nature of health problems.
2. The nurse safeguards the client's right to privacy by judiciously protecting information of a confidential nature.



CODE OF ETHICS



3. The nurse acts to safeguard the client and the public when health care and safety are affected by the incompetent, unethical, or illegal practice of any person
4. The nurse assumes responsibility and accountability for individual nursing judgments and actions.
5. The nurse maintains competence in nursing.



CODE OF ETHICS



6. The nurse exercises informed judgment and uses individual competence and qualifications as criteria in seeking consultation, accepting responsibilities, and delegating nursing activities to others.

7. The nurse participates in activities that contribute to the ongoing development of the profession's body of knowledge.



CODE OF ETHICS



8. The nurse participates in the profession's efforts to implement and improve standards of nursing
9. The nurse participates in the profession's efforts to establish and maintain conditions of employment conducive to high-quality nursing care.



CODE OF ETHICS

9. The nurse participates in the profession's effort to protect the public from misinformation and misrepresentation and to maintain the integrity of nursing.

10. The nurse collaborates with members of the health professions and other citizens in promoting community and national efforts to meet the health needs of the public.



TRENDS IN NURSING

- Basic nursing education in community colleges and universities.
- A growing variety of employment settings.
- Growing emphasis on the aspects of nursing that characterize it as a profession.
- Increasing political influence of nursing.
- Nursing influences on health care policy and practice



CONCLUSION



A code of ethics sets out an organization's ethical guidelines and best practices to follow for honesty, integrity, and professionalism.



ASSESSMENT



1. Define ethics
2. What are purposes of ethics?
3. Enlist the functions of code of code of ethics.



REFERENCES



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Thank You