

### What is Ethics

Ethics is standards that govern one's actions in professional practice. Ethical behaviour serves to protect rights of humans. Bioethics is when the choices involve healthcare.

### Ethical Dilemma

Stem from conflict regarding what is right

Can be between:

-two actions that both seem right      -demand for action and need for reflection

-two unsatisfactory alternatives

### Philosophical skills

1. In-depth questioning
2. Ability to understand different points of view
3. Debate point in logical manner:      important to all parties can learn

### Ethical Theories

Deontology	Teleology
-treat others how you want to be treated	-Helps meet specific goals intended to achieve
-act the same in similar situations (universal)	-Greatest amount of happiness or least amount of harm
-Specific duties that we cannot breach	-Community oriented

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-Specific duties that we cannot breach	-Community oriented
	-humanitarians, Utilitarianism
Several different viewpoints; always regard other peoples views.	

### Principles of Ethics

-Autonomy:	Pts make independent decisions
-Beneficence:	Porividing positive benefits to pt
-Nonmaleficence:	Do no harm (not inflict harm on pts)
-Veracity:	Telling the truth, ensure pt understanding
-Confidentiality:	Protect clients privacy
-Fidelity:	Maintaining promises to gain trust
-Justice:	Fair and equitable distribution of HC

### CNA Code of Ethics

Developed by nurses	Self evaluation, feedback, peer review
Basis for advocacy	All areas of practice
Guidance for decision making	Not used alone

### Code of Ethics part 1.

Nursing Values and Ethical Responsibility

1. Provide safe, competent ethical care	2. Promote health and well-being
3. Promote informed DM	4. Honour dignity
5. Privacy and confidentiality	6. Promoting justice
7. Being accountable	

Shows our values to public and employers

### Code of Ethics part 2.

Ethical Endeavours Related to Broad Societal Issues

-Activities to address social inequities	-looking at broad aspect of social justice
-Better equity for all	-UTD on issues and concerns
-Advocate for fair policies	

Focused on improving systems and societal structures to create health care for all



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## Truth and reconciliation ethical engagement

Ways to include into practice:

- Traditional healing
- Practice culturally sensitive care
- Self education
- Participate in research
- Become a mentor

- Advocating to improve systems and societal structures: health for all
- Learning about another culture increases understanding and decreases stigmatization

## ETHICAL framework

- E- Examine data/situation
- T- Think about who should make decision
- H-Humanize with decision tree
- I- incorporate ethical principles
- C- Choose an option
- A- Act
- L- Look back and evaluate

## Decision- making frameworks

- Identify stakeholders involved
- Know your point of view and principles involved
- Most involve self-reflection

## standards

- Professional standards: framework for practice
- Practice standards: builds off prof. additional info
- Scope of practice: standards, limits, conditions; further breakdown of guidelines

## Canada Health Act

- Public administration: not-for-profit
- Accessibility: services offered under uniform conditions, no financial burden
- Comprehensiveness: cover all medically necessary services
- Universality: equal accessibility to services
- Portability: covered under their provincial insurance when in other province

## SDOH

- Income and status: Employment/working conditions
- Education/literacy: Childhood experience
- Physical environment: Support/coping
- Health behaviours: Access to HC
- Biology/genetics: Gender
- Culture: Race/racism

## Areas we see the most disparities in health

## Public v Private HC

- Will further impact the SDOH by creating barriers to accessing health care due to financial burden
- Will also pull more staff to private HC; may have the better staff with incentives;

## Ethical consideration - abortion

- Ethically complex: rights of both mother and fetus
- Argument on when the fetus becomes a living-being
- Advancement in abortion care increases role of the NPs
- provide safe and professional care

## Role of NP in ethical abortion

- pre-post abortion care/counselling
- prescribing medical abortion
- establishing trust
- referrals for complicated procedures
- provide options - informed DM
- follow up
- recognizing violence/trauma

## Abortion through ethical lense

- Autonomy
- #2 Promoting health and wellbeing
- #3 Respecting informed decision making: accurate unbiased information
- #4 Honouring dignity
- Conscientious objection: if withdrawing care- care for pt until alternate care established

## What to do in ethical situation

- Ethical self-reflection t/o care
- Identify personal values and belief
- Utilize ethical frameworks
- Identify conflict early
- Conscientious objection
- CNPS

