

ANA Code of Ethics for Nurses

By: Cassidy Hall

The current code of ethics reflects of compassion, respect, commitment, advocacy, rights, authority, accountability, responsibilities, duties, environment, collaboration values and much more. There are a total of nine code of ethics each one has its own purpose in promoting nursing ethically.

The code of ethics that popped out to me the most was the nurse promotes, advocates for, and protects the rights, health, and safety of the patient. This includes privacy, confidentiality, protection of participation in research, standards, and review mechanisms, acting on a questionable practice and addressing impaired practice.

The right of privacy and confidentiality is protecting the patient from those not involved directly in their care. This allows the patient to receive care and to make decisions without wondering who is going to find out. It involves providing a private area for physical and auditory information about one's health (Faubion, 2023).

The right of protection in human precipitants in research includes having the decision to be involved in a research study or not. Signed consent is required for the patient to be involved in research. The patient must have all the information about the research along with understanding the information prior to signing consent. As a nurse it is our duty to ensure that morally the research is right, and the patient is not being involved due to being in a vulnerable population.

The right to performance standards and review mechanisms includes the nurse caring for patients to be involved in fixing errors implementing new policies or changes. New policy can be good for an organization to create a safe environment for patients as well as healthcare workers. New technologies or ways of doing things come out it is important to stay up to date on them. It is also important to report any errors so they can be corrected effectively.

The right of protection of patient health and safety by acting on questionable practice includes questioning orders, medications, judgments, and safety risks. It is the nurse's responsibility to recognize and express concern when something can cause harm to a patient or affect their well-being. Along with this it is important to know who to report things to if the

patient is not in immediate danger. Do not second guess yourself, always go with your gut feeling.

The right to patient protection and impaired practice includes under the influence healthcare workers. It is important to follow the proper policy to report these people, so patients do not get hurt. Healthcare workers under impairment can lead to serious harm to a patient or themselves. It is not safe to be impaired at work.

Reference:

Faubion, D. (2023). *The 9 nursing code of ethics (provisions + interpretive statements) - every nurse must adhere to*. The 9 Nursing Code Of Ethics Every Nurse Must Adhere To. Retrieved February 23, 2023, from <https://www.nursingprocess.org/nursing-code-of-ethics-and-interpretive-statements.html>