

Ticket to Enter week 5 ch 4-5-6

Ch 4

Ethics-systematic study of what a person's conduct and actions should be w/regard to self, other human beings, and the environment -it is the justification of what is right or good and the study of what a person's life-relationships should be -not necessarily what they are

---Systematic approaches to ethical problem solving are appropriate ---uses theoretical problem solving and decision making models-ethical frameworks and ethical principles

Moral indifference --individual questions why morality in practice is even necessary

Moral outrage--feeling powerless to stop something

Ethical frameworks -----

Utilitarian--provide the greatest good for the greatest number of people

Rights based--individuals have basic inherent rights that should not be interfered with

Duty based -a duty to do something or to refrain from doing something

Intuitionist-each case weighed on a case by case basis to determine relative goals duties and rights

Ethical principles--autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, paternalism, utility, justice, veracity, fidelity, confidentiality

Professional Code of Ethics--set of principles established by a profession to guide te individual practitioner---ethical practice for nurses---not legally binding

Theory practice ethics gap----Mortell (2012) +noncompliance

Ch 5

A constitution is a system of fundamental law or principles that govern a nation, society, corporation, or aggregate of individuals

Second source--statutes

Administrative agencies--third source of law

Court decisions-fourth source

Stare decisis- means to let the decision stand

Burden of proof--required for conviction as well as punishment given differs in criminal, civil, and administrative cases

Negligence-is omission to do something that a reasonable person guided by the considerations that ordinarily regulate human affairs would do--or something that a reasonable person would not do

Malpractice--the failure of a person with professional training to act in a reasonable and prudent manner--also called professional negligence

elements Table 5.3 page 115

Nurse Practice Acts define and limit the practice of nursing in each state

Employers of nurses can now be held liable for an employees acts under the concept of vicarious liability

Medical record actually belongs to the facility

Consent can be informed implied or expressed--nurses need to understand the differences between these types of consents and use the appropriate one

Each person however is liable for his or her own tortuous conduct

Managers are responsible for seeing that their practice and the practice of their subordinates are in accordance with current legal guidelines -they also have legal obligation to uphold laws, rules, regulations affecting the organization - the patient and the nursing practice

Managers have to be fair and nondiscriminatory in dealing with members of the workforce

CH 6

*Advocacy---helping others to grow and self actualize -important leadership role

Nursing values associated to advocacy--caring, autonomy, respect, empowerment

*Pt advocate must be able to differentiate between controlling pt choice--domination--dependence--& assisting patient choices

Entry Points for user engagement in the healthcare system

---individual

---healthcare team

---organization

---community

GINA--health insurers or employers to discriminate against individuals based on their genetic information (pg 141)

The Deprivation of Liberty safeguards and Mental capacity Act--2005

Whistleblowing--pg 146

Leaders and managers have to be willing to advocate for whistleblowers who speak out about organizational practices that they believe may be harmful or inappropriate

Nurses are great for educating the public

HIPPA --Health Insurance Portability Accountabiliy Act