

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Basic Concept*

STUDENT NAME _____

CONCEPT _____

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Related Content

(E.G., DELEGATION,
LEVELS OF PREVENTION,
ADVANCE DIRECTIVES)

Consent is defined as “permission for something to happen or agreement to do something”. In relation to health care, it is a general legal and ethical principle that valid consent must be obtained before commencing an examination, starting treatment or physical investigation, or providing care. This principle reflects the rights of a person to determine what happens to their own bodies or what shapes the care and support they receive. It is fundamental to good practice.

Underlying Principles

For consent to be valid, it must be given voluntarily and freely, without pressure or undue influence, by an appropriately informed person who has the capacity to consent to the intervention in question. It is important to balance the need to act in the best interests of all people at all times with the requirement to respect a person’s right to accept or refuse treatment”, and It is important to make sure that the healthcare practitioner get properly informed consent and document it before carrying out any action”.

Nursing Interventions

WHO? WHEN? WHY? HOW?

It is particularly important that registered nurses working with children and young people understand the laws around capacity, and child and parental consent, including giving and refusing consent for the implementation of any treatment or intervention

Registered nurses must act first and foremost to care for and safeguard those in their care.