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Virtuous Healthcare Concerns

Name

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PART I**QUESTION ONE****i. Compassionate use**

Compassionate use is referred to as a treatment option that advocates for the application of newly invented and unproven drugs to treat an extremely ill patient when all other options are not helpful. The products are made accessible to a populace under strict conditions.

ii. The key ethical concern with compassionate

Borysowski, Ehni, and Górski (2017) argues that the fair patient selection is the key ethical concern to compassionate use because it solely involves an application of investigational drugs. It's an important ethical challenge as a role to fulfil by REC.

QUESTION 2**i. Definition of distributive justice**

Distributive justice is defined as a crucial ethical principle applicable during the provision of social goods and services (Cohn, Henderson, & Appelbaum, 2017), whereby it is considered as a key ethical concern in overall aspects of therapeutic care, comprising reproductive genetics as well as assisted techniques of reproduction.

ii. Utilitarian philosophy of distributive justice

Based on the view point of distributive justice, utilitarianism is a theory that seeks to judge the actions as well as policies centered on their overall possible consequences, which are combined across the individuals.

QUESTION 3

The key ethical concern noticed on COVID-19 outbreak at NYC

Based on the medical ethics of the outbreak of COVID-19 in NYC, the ethical concern is the ultimate deficiency of respect for the science and the evidences by the current Administration. The management of the epidemic based on the viewpoint of public relations and economic perspective by Dow Jones are pivotal, but they should not fudge the facts at whatever cost. However, the disrespect towards the public and not giving out honest information is somewhat disturbing.

QUESTION 4

i. Defining social justice

Based on healthcare, social justice can be defined as the delivery of services of high quality across all individuals irrespective of their color, race, ethnicity or tribe. Achievement of social justice is an essential move in health care to guarantee that people can maintain wellness and health at their highest level.

ii. An example of social justice concern associated with healthcare

One example is the effective training of nurses to champion for compassionate medical care and provision of efficient care to patients.

QUESTION 5

i. Describing Minority stress

Minority stress seeks to illustrate the frequently high degrees of stress experienced by people under the stigmatized marginal group caused by various factors such as poor social livelihood (Feinstein, & Dyar, 2017).

ii. How the concept of minority stress impacts the elements of health

The concept of Gender expression causes an impact on the involvement of minority stress, which later acts to diminish the application of social-psychological resources. In return,

exposing an individual to be more susceptible to adverse health outcomes is how the concept of minority stress influences the social determinants of health.

QUESTION 6

i. Defining physician aid-in-dying.

The concept of physician aid-in-dying is defined as the practice whereby the practitioner seeks to provide a treatment for a fatal dose of medication to a critically ill patient (Quill, & Battin, 2018) in the event that the patient making an appeal, which the patient uses to terminate their dear life.

ii. Summarizing the foremost argument in favour of physician aid-in-dying.

The main argument in favor of the practice is the relief of suffering from disease whereby the activists of AID say that the practice is being compassionate and humane, if any chance the patient is succumbing to death and where suffering is considered refractory.

QUESTION 7

Describing ¹shared decision-making

Shared decision-making is considered as a fundamental element of patient-centered health care. Therefore it's the process whereby both the patient and the physicians are involved in working together in making decisions. There is a nurse-patient relationship during the selection of tests, modes of treatments, and evaluating the care plans that are scheduled in line with clinical evidence, which seeks to balance the risks as well as the expected outcomes based on preferences and values of the patient.

QUESTION 8

Summarizing pro-life argument on the matter of abortion

Based on the pro-life arguments on concern about abortion, the people supporting pro-life argue that the practice of abortion should be considered to be morally wrong. This is regarding the statement that a fetus is an innocent human being or given a chance; the fetus will potentially develop into a normal human being (Gamble, 2018). The supporters of pro-life commonly believe that the fetus is declared a person upon conception. For this reason, they argue that embracing abortion is a way of killing if there is uncertainty of the fetus's right to live.

QUESTION 9

Explaining the conflict between autonomy and beneficence based on the issue of childhood vaccination.

The mandatory vaccination of smallpox law in Wales and England grew stronger and was made noncompliance. The law established a collective infant vaccination to control and prevent the spread of smallpox, which led to massive deaths during that period (Amin, Parra, Kim-Farley, & Fielding, 2018). However, a certain group refused to abide by the law of being vaccinated, claiming that it violated their autonomy since it's their right to safeguard their children from a procedure that showed a substantial incidence of observed side effects.

QUESTION 10

Explaining reasons as to why the allocation of organs described as a distributive justice issue.

As discussed earlier, what a contemplation of a distributive justice bid to the physicians is an ethical outline that facilitates any discussion based on resource allocation on the road to rationality and away from emotion. According to 'Editorial Report 2015", a firm utilitarian might consider to put the organ donation in advance of raptured AAA on the basis of saving one or more lives. This action is done by not forgetting by what means the maximum principle

emphasizes the individuals contemplate the significance of organ allocation towards ethically reserved to the suffering people.

PART II

Putting Non-Maleficence Principle in Practice in treating a patient with a rare form of cancer.

I would engage the patient in making a decision while working together and trying experimental therapy, even though the risks and benefits are not known. Based on the opinion of Non-maleficence, Shaha, Patra, Chaudhari, Das, and Das (2018), I would avoid causing the harm of terminating patient's life based on the medical context that the aim of the medicine, even though unproven, is anticipated to add to human health and eventually well-being.

About my professionalism as an oncologist treating a patient, I would do the treatment checking not to cause harm to my patient and ensuring to inflict the slightest harm imaginable to arrive at a positive outcome. The aim to save the mother's life greatly plays an important role as her 2 teenagers still need their mother's care and affection. Most importantly, trying the new technology may save the mother's life from rare cancer and hence avoiding anxiety and worry to teens due to alteration of family structure.

However, if there occurs the harm of using the experimental treatment, I will stop the experiment with immediate effect or taking measures to stop the harm or find possible ways to reduce the strength of the harm.

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