

jah

by Jah Jah

Submission date: 16-Aug-2021 01:17PM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1632136404

File name: Ethical_Principles.docx (18.15K)

Word count: 457

Character count: 2115

Ethical Principles

Student's Name

Institutional Affiliation

Course

Date

Violation of autonomy in “Power” by Frank Huyler

In the short story “Power” by Frank Huyler, the ethical principle of autonomy is violated. Autonomy implies that an individual has the ability to make a decision based on his or her life independently without being interfered with by others. Three circumstances in which autonomy is violated include Mary’s act of not giving Mr. Hyde time to plan, the techs’ act of grabbing Mr. Hyde’s legs despite his refusal, and Mary’s act of deciding to put in the ruptured spleen despite Mr. Hyde’s state of refusal.

Firstly, Mary does not give Mr. Hyde time to plan. Mary is hard on him, and does not allow him to escape from the gurney when he wants to. Mary says, “You need it, Mr. Hyde. We’re going to put it in whether you like it or not” (Huyler, 2002, p.113). Mr. Hyde wants to get free and escape, but Mary does not allow him to do so.

Secondly, autonomy is violated when the techs go ahead to grab and spread Mr. Hyde’s legs apart despite his refusal. Mr. Hyde says, “Don’t put it in, don’t put it in, don’t do it. Mary! Mary!” (Huyler, 2002, p.113). However, Mary ignores him and nods to the techs as they spread Mr. Hyde’s legs apart. He tells Mary to not allow the techs to spread his legs, but they continue doing it, and very fast, the spleen is returned inside.

Thirdly, autonomy is violated when Mary makes a decision to put in the ruptured spleen despite Mr. Hyde’s refusal. Mr. Hyde is shy of being nursed on the ruptured spleen because he was abused when he was a child. Mary pauses for a moment, but says to herself that it still doesn’t matter. Despite Mr. Hyde’s shyness of being abused when he was a child, Mary stares at the ruptured spleen and says to herself that if she doesn’t put it in, he is likely to die. Mary goes inside him and returns it before he can think (Huyler, 2002, p.114).

In conclusion, violation of autonomy in this story shows that the ethical principles in healthcare today can be disregarded in some cases. Mary's decision to violate autonomy yields positive results, since she is able to nurse Mr. Hyde's ruptured spleen and save him. Mary makes the decision to violate the ethical principle of autonomy because she believes that if she goes by Mr. Hyde's orders and leave him alone, he is likely to die. Therefore, it is clear that in some circumstances, it is right to violate the ethical principles.

References

Huyler, F. (2002). *The Blood of Strangers: Power*. University of California Press. Los Angeles, C.A.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

3%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

3%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Submitted to Jacksonville State University
Student Paper

3%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off