

Chapter 1 Answer Key

GUIDED NOTES

Key Terms

1. Autonomy: Respecting patients' right to make their own healthcare decisions
2. Beneficence: Acting in ways that benefit patients and promote their wellbeing
3. Non-maleficence: The principle of "do no harm" - avoiding actions that could harm patients
4. Justice: Treating all patients fairly and ensuring equal access to care
5. Ethics: Principles that guide healthcare workers in making decisions that protect and benefit patients

Main Concept Overview

Fill-in-the-blank answers:

1. consent
2. wellbeing
3. harm
4. background
5. dignity

Matching Section

1. C (Autonomy - Respecting patients' right to make their own decisions)
2. A (Justice - Treating all patients fairly and ensuring equal access)
3. B (Beneficence - Acting to benefit patients and promote healing)
4. E (Documentation - Recording all decisions and patient consent properly)
5. D (Non-maleficence - Following safety protocols to prevent patient harm)

True/False Questions

1. T (True - The article explicitly states patients have the right to refuse treatment)
2. F (False - The article shows ethics applies to daily care and everyday decisions)
3. T (True - The article states equal care should be provided regardless of insurance status)
4. T (True - Patient confidentiality is listed as a best practice for ethical care)
5. F (False - The article mentions ethical principles can conflict, requiring careful consideration)

Table Completion

Ethical Principle	Practical Application Example
Autonomy	Explaining procedures and obtaining informed consent before treatment
Beneficence	Repositioning patients regularly to prevent complications
Non-maleficence	Following proper infection control procedures
Justice	Providing equal attention to all patients regardless of social background

Critical Thinking Questions - Sample Response Elements

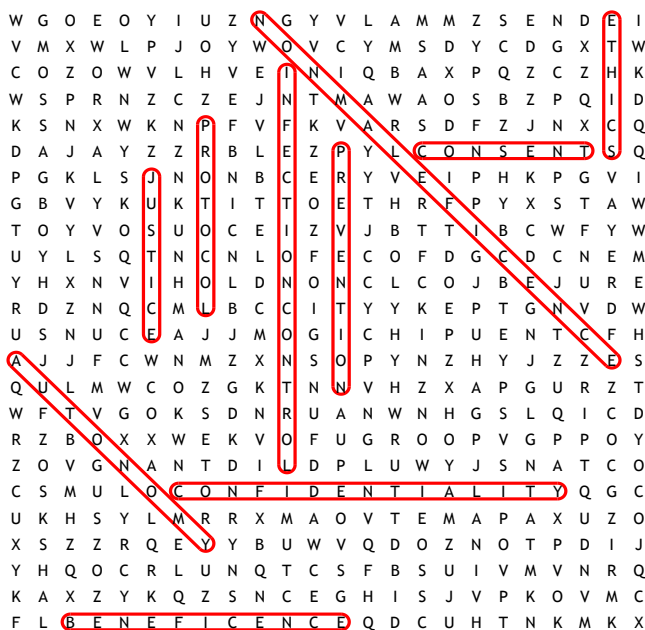
1. Patient Refusal Scenario:

- Respect patient's autonomy to make their own choice
- Ensure patient has clear information about risks and benefits
- Document the patient's informed refusal
- Continue providing other aspects of care
- Maintain professional relationship despite disagreement

2. Technology and Ethics Challenges:

- Privacy concerns with telemedicine and electronic records
- Fair access to new technologies (justice)
- Patient autonomy in AI-assisted decisions
- Balancing benefits and risks of genetic testing
- Ensuring new technologies don't compromise care quality

Medical Ethics



Infection Control	Protocol	Prevention
Non-maleficence	Justice	Ethics
Consent	Confidentiality	Beneficence
Autonomy		

Medical Ethics

Across

3. The right of patients to make their own healthcare decisions and have control over their treatment choices

4. The principle of treating all patients fairly and ensuring equal access to healthcare regardless of background

7. Permission given by a patient for treatment after receiving clear information about procedures, risks, and benefits

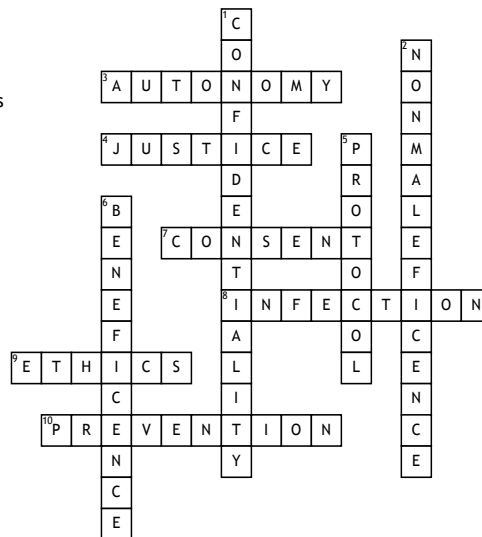
8. Procedures and practices that prevent the spread of harmful organisms and protect patient safety, _____ Control

9. The principles that guide healthcare workers in making decisions that protect and benefit their patients

10. Actions taken to stop health problems before they occur or prevent existing conditions from getting worse
Down
1. The professional obligation to protect and keep private all patient information and

2. The principle of "do no harm," requiring healthcare workers to avoid actions that could harm patients
5. Standard procedures and guidelines that healthcare workers follow to ensure safe and effective patient care

6. The principle of acting in ways that promote patient wellbeing and improve their health outcomes



Chapter 1 Lecture Notes, Schedule & Resources

Lecture Outline

Introduction

- Medical ethics forms the foundation of modern healthcare delivery
- Ethics guides decisions that protect patient rights and dignity
- Framework helps navigate complex healthcare situations

Key Components of Medical Ethics

1. Patient Autonomy

- Define patient's right to make healthcare decisions
- Respecting treatment refusal
- Importance of informed consent
- Documentation requirements

2. Beneficence

- Actions that benefit patients
- Preventive care measures
- Promoting healing and wellbeing
- Quality of life considerations

3. Non-maleficence

- "Do no harm" principle
- Risk assessment
- Safety protocols
- Infection control practices

4. Justice

- Equal access to care
- Non-discrimination
- Fair resource distribution
- Healthcare equity

Real-World Applications

- Daily patient care decisions
- Cultural consideration situations
- Resource allocation scenarios
- Technology implementation choices

Impact and Implications

- Influence on healthcare quality
- Legal and professional standards
- Patient satisfaction outcomes
- Future of healthcare ethics

Conclusion

- Ethics guides professional practice
- Continuous learning and adaptation needed

Discussion Prompts and Further Exploration

Class Discussion Prompts

1. "How do cultural differences impact ethical healthcare delivery?"
2. "What challenges might limited resources create for ethical care?"
3. "How could new technologies affect patient autonomy?"
4. "Why is documentation important in ethical healthcare?"

Further Exploration Topics

1. Telemedicine Ethics
 - Privacy considerations
 - Access equity
 - Provider-patient relationship changes
2. Genetic Testing Ethics
 - Patient privacy
 - Future health implications
 - Family impact considerations

3. Resource Allocation Ethics

- Emergency situations
- Staff distribution
- Limited equipment

Supplementary Content

Interesting Facts About Medical Ethics

1. Ethics committees help resolve complex healthcare decisions
2. Patient rights movements shaped modern medical ethics
3. Technology advances create new ethical considerations
4. Cultural competency enhances ethical care delivery
5. Documentation protects both patients and providers

Common Misconceptions

1. Ethics only matters in major medical decisions
2. Patient autonomy always overrides other principles
3. Ethical guidelines never conflict with each other

Industry Trends

1. Increasing focus on patient-centered decision-making
2. Integration of AI and ethics considerations

Hands-on Activities

1. Role-Play: Ethical Decision-Making

Materials: Scenario cards

Instructions:

- Divide class into small groups
- Groups discuss and present solutions
- Present ethical scenarios

Expected Outcome: Understanding different perspectives

Assessment: Participation and solution quality

2. Documentation Practice

Materials: Sample forms, case studies

Instructions:

- Review proper documentation
- Practice with scenarios

Expected Outcome: Proper documentation skills

Assessment: Accuracy and completeness

3. Resource Allocation Simulation

Materials: Resource cards, patient scenarios

Instructions:

- Distribute limited resources
- Justify decisions using ethics principles

Expected Outcome: Understanding complex decisions

Assessment: Decision-making process

4. Cultural Competency Exercise

Materials: Cultural scenario cards

Instructions:

- Analyze cultural scenarios
- Develop ethical solutions

Expected Outcome: Improved cultural awareness

Assessment: Solution appropriateness

Further Reading

1. "Basics of Healthcare Ethics" handbook