

Everyday Medical Ethics And Law

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Everyday Medical Ethics And Law

Jakobovits in the 1950s, Jewish medical ethics centers mainly around an applied ethics drawing upon traditional rabbinic law (halakhah). In addition, scholars... 18 KB (2,019 words) - 02:45, 11 March 2024

Jewish ethics is the ethics of the Jewish religion or the Jewish people. A type of normative ethics, Jewish ethics may involve issues in Jewish law as well... 41 KB (5,127 words) - 02:45, 11 March 2024

Ethics Engineering ethics Journalism ethics and standards Research ethics Internet research ethics Legal ethics Marketing ethics Media ethics Medical... 20 KB (2,130 words) - 17:39, 2 February 2024
issues and outcomes associated with using technology for educational aims. Biotech ethics: Linked to advances in bioethics and medical ethics like considerations... 122 KB (15,630 words) - 08:57, 17 March 2024

Ethics in mathematics is an emerging field of applied ethics, the inquiry into ethical aspects of the practice and applications of mathematics. It deals... 28 KB (3,019 words) - 00:12, 18 March 2024
topics of veterinary ethics, which describe what these ethics cover. Last, how these ethics are incorporated into everyday practice and also how they affect... 14 KB (1,682 words) - 23:52, 17 February 2024

1960s, applied ethics has revived the ideas of casuistry in applying moral reasoning to particular cases in law, bioethics, and business ethics, so casuistry's... 30 KB (3,592 words) - 03:49, 12 February 2024
issues relating to organ transplantation and genetics and worked with Rosalie A. Kane on dilemmas of "everyday ethics" involving treatment of the elderly... 39 KB (3,753 words) - 23:15, 28 December 2023
ethics as applied to computer programming and software development, in particular the ethical guidelines that developers are expected to follow and apply... 11 KB (1,585 words) - 00:33, 16 March 2024

advance directive in selected private and public secondary healthcare facilities in Ibadan". BMC Medical Ethics. 23 (1): 87. doi:10.1186/s12910-022-00825-5... 50 KB (6,159 words) - 18:41, 28 February 2024

Virtue ethics (also aretaic ethics, from Greek *ἀρετή*) is an approach that treats virtue and character as the primary subjects of ethics, in contrast... 51 KB (6,037 words) - 16:05, 7 March 2024

(ABD), Ethics, Philosophy, Nursing (University Fellow) Ethics Fellowships: 1979—1981 - Harvard Medical School, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Fellow in Medical Ethics... 33 KB (3,047 words) - 08:15, 7 December 2023

differences and connections between positive law, which lawyers learn and apply, and other forms of 'law' or social norms that regulate everyday life, generally... 156 KB (17,365 words) - 16:23, 27 February 2024

environment, and animals. There are 3 main sub-disciplines of bioethics: medical ethics, animal ethics, and environmental ethics. Medical ethics can be traced... 49 KB (6,844 words) - 10:46, 11 February 2024

Bao, et al. Japan's Wartime Medical Atrocities: Comparative Inquiries in Science, History, and Ethics (2011) excerpt and text search Tsuneishi, Keiichi... 127 KB (14,156 words) - 18:51, 14 March 2024
School of Law in 1989. She pursued further studies in medical ethics as a fellow at the Pritzker School of Medicine in Chicago in 1993 and 1994. Payne... 14 KB (1,253 words) - 17:04, 27 September 2023

democracies and cozy up to autocracies, and in particular has criticized South Africans who sympathize with Hamas. Benatar, David (2001). Ethics for Everyday. McGraw-Hill... 21 KB (2,301 words) - 16:46, 17 March 2024

Practical Ethics. University of Oxford. Retrieved 10 December 2017. Benbow, David (2019). "An Analysis of Charlie's Law and Alfie's Law". Medical Law Review... 101 KB (12,442 words) - 08:18, 10 February 2024

patient autonomy, medical ethics, and legality. Such concerns conflict with the importance of equal access to healthcare resources, and the goal of serving... 77 KB (8,638 words) - 12:38, 27 February 2024

BlackLetter Law Journal. 25: 181–197. SSRN 1495788. Hoffman, Sharona (2015). "Citizen Science: The Law and Ethics of Public Access to Medical Big Data"... 24 KB (3,093 words) - 00:39, 24 February 2024

How To Tackle ANY Medical Ethics Scenario - How To Tackle ANY Medical Ethics Scenario by FutureDoc 37,618 views 2 years ago 12 minutes, 20 seconds - ... into a top ranking **medical**, school in the UK, visit: <https://future-doc.com> The Worried Student's Guide to **Medical Ethics and Law**,: ... Charlie Gard - Medical Ethics and Law - Charlie Gard - Medical Ethics and Law by Ali Abdaal 100,013 views 6 years ago 28 minutes - Abi and I are 6th year **medical**, students at Cambridge University, and in this video we've tried to introduce you to some of the ...

What happened in Charlie's case - A summary

Opening remarks from Justice Francis' statement

The legal side of things

Dr Hirano's experimental treatment

Moving on to the ethical issues

5 ethical issues raised by Charlie's case

1 - Autonomy

UK vs USA systems

2 - Beneficence vs Non-maleficence

3 - Justice / Allocation of resources

4 - The ethics of experimental treatments on children

5 - Was this euthanasia?

Wider social issues raised by Charlie's case

Concluding remarks

Consent, Capacity and Jehovah's Witnesses - Medical Ethics & Law for interviews - Consent, Capacity and Jehovah's Witnesses - Medical Ethics & Law for interviews by Ali Abdaal 149,426 views 6 years ago 25 minutes - This video covers the **medical ethics**,/law, side of consent. We talk about the 3 components of valid consent, what constitutes ...

Introduction

30 second summary

Introductory case - Re MB

The 3 components of valid consent

Voluntary consent

Informed consent + Bolam Test + Montgomery

Competent consent

Consent in under 18s + Gillick competence

What to do if a patient lacks capacity

Advance Directives and LPAs

Best interests decisions

Summary

Basic Principles in Medical Ethics - CRASH! Medical Review Series - Basic Principles in Medical Ethics - CRASH! Medical Review Series by Paul Bolin, M.D. 142,327 views 5 years ago 22 minutes - (Disclaimer: The **medical**, information contained herein is intended for physician **medical**, licensing exam review purposes only, ...

Intro

Basic Principles

Why are medical ethics important?

Autonomy

Beneficence

Nonmaleficence

Veracity (truth telling)

Distributive justice

Proportionality

Summary

Euthanasia - Medical Ethics and Law at the end of life - Euthanasia - Medical Ethics and Law at the end of life by Ali Abdaal 157,673 views 6 years ago 17 minutes - In this video, we discuss the **legal**, side of euthanasia/physician assisted suicide. To summarise - euthanasia is illegal in the UK.

EUTHANASIA & END OF LIFE ETHICS

ACTIVE EUTHANASIA PASSIVE EUTHANASIA PHYSICIAN ASSISTED SUICIDE

PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED SUICIDE

DOCTRINE OF DOUBLE EFFECT

Medical Ethics 3 - Confidentiality & Privacy - Medical Ethics 3 - Confidentiality & Privacy by JHP

Medical UK 87,458 views 6 years ago 6 minutes, 10 seconds - Become our PATREON and support this channel so we can support our students with further content and GIVEAWAYS!

Introduction

What is confidentiality

Pillars of confidentiality

Breach of confidentiality

Accidental breaches of confidentiality

Breaches of confidentiality

Summary

Ethics (USMLE/COMLEX Practice Questions) - Ethics (USMLE/COMLEX Practice Questions) by Dirty Medicine 230,347 views 4 years ago 1 hour, 3 minutes - My goal is to reduce educational disparities by making education FREE. These videos help you score extra points on **medical**, ...

Choice C

Case Number Two

Confidentiality

Patient Is Diagnosed with Syphilis

Hiv

Risks Benefits and Alternatives to Euthanasia

Teach-Back Method

The Duty To Warn

So those Criteria Are that Patients Are either a Danger to Themselves or a Danger to Others or Have an Inability To Care for Themselves So Three Criteria a Danger to Self Inability To Care for Self or Danger to Others all because of a Direct Result of Their Mental Illness So in those Situations You Can Involuntarily Hospitalized the Patient on an Inpatient Psychiatric Unit but the Reason that Choice C Is Not Correct Is because Even though this Patient Is Homicidal because of a Psychiatric Problem and Therefore Should Probably Be Involuntarily Hospitalized that Choice C Says the Most Correct Immediate Action Is You Have To Exercise Your Duty To Warn

But the Reason that Choice C Is Not Correct Is because Even though this Patient Is Homicidal because of a Psychiatric Problem and Therefore Should Probably Be Involuntarily Hospitalized that Choice C Says the Most Correct Immediate Action Is You Have To Exercise Your Duty To Warn and Call the Patient's Neighbor Directly so that's Why Choice E Is Correct Now if You Were Going To Try To Warn the Patient's Neighbor and You Couldn't Get Ahold of Them Then You Do Contact the Police but the Most Immediate Correct Answer Is To Is To Exercise the Duty To Warn

Now if You Were Going To Try To Warn the Patient's Neighbor and You Couldn't Get Ahold of Them Then You Do Contact the Police but the Most Immediate Correct Answer Is To Is To Exercise the Duty To Warn and Try To Call the Patient's Neighbor First Then You Would Call the Police if You Couldn't Reach Them and Then You Would Try To Involuntarily Hospitalized this Patient on an Inpatient Psychiatric Unit because They Are a Danger to Other People as a Direct Result of Mental Illness So this Is a Doctor That Is Ordering a Lumbar Puncture He Accidentally Puts the Order In for the Wrong Patient but before that Wrong Patient Has the Lumbar Puncture Done the Physician Catches His Mistake He Corrects the Mistake Orders the Lumbar Puncture for the Actual Patient and Then Goes about His Business so the First of Two Questions in this Case the Scenario Described Is aa Breech B Duty C Near Miss D Malpractice or E Negligence Think about this for a Couple Seconds and Here We Go the Correct Answer Is C Near Miss So Somewhat Obvious Perhaps but a Near Miss Is When a Mistake

So the First of Two Questions in this Case the Scenario Described Is aa Breech B Duty C Near Miss D Malpractice or E Negligence Think about this for a Couple Seconds and Here We Go the Correct

Answer Is C Near Miss So Somewhat Obvious Perhaps but a Near Miss Is When a Mistake Almost Happens It's When the Physician Almost Makes a Critical Mistake However He Catches Himself or Somebody Else Catches the Mistake before the Patient Can Be Incorrectly Harmed So this Is Termed Near Miss Question Two of Two What Is the Physicians Responsibility to the Patient Who Has Incorrectly Ordered the Lumbar Puncture

Miss Question Two of Two What Is the Physicians Responsibility to the Patient Who Has Incorrectly Ordered the Lumbar Puncture but Never Ultimately Received It So Stated Otherwise What Is the Physicians Responsibility to that Patient Who Shouldn't Have Had the Lumbar Puncture Ordered and Who Never Got It because He Realized His Mistake a Nothing no Breach Was Committed B Nothing the Near Miss Was Identified C Disclosed the Mistake to the Patient D Disclosed the Mistake to the Internal Review Board Ii Disclosed

The Video if You Need some Time To Think about this and if You're Ready Let's Keep It Rolling so the Correct Answer Here Is that You Do Actually Have To Disclose the Mistake to the Patient That You Incorrectly Ordered the Test on So I Know this Seems Kind Of Funny because Nothing Happened There Fine You Caught Your Mistake but We're Taking UsMLE and COMLEX After All and the Most Correct Ethical Answer Is that You Have To Go and Tell the Patient Hey Look I Ordered a Test That Was Meant for another Patient and I Accidentally Ordered It for You You Didn't Get It Done because I Caught My Mistake but I Just Have the Ethical and Moral Responsibility

Involved in a Case Is at Lunch with a Colleague Whose Happens To Be another Physician in the Hospital Who Works as this on the Same Unit as You or the Physician the Attending Physician Wants To Discuss Details of the Case with His Colleague Who's Not Involved in the Direct Care of the Patient Which of the Following Is True a the Attending Can Discuss General Details of the Case if He D Identifies all Protected Health Information B the Attending Can Discuss all Aspects of the Case with His Colleague since They're both Physicians in the Same Hospital C

Which of the Following Is True a the Attending Can Discuss General Details of the Case if He D Identifies all Protected Health Information B the Attending Can Discuss all Aspects of the Case with His Colleague since They're both Physicians in the Same Hospital C the Attending Can Discuss all Aspects of the Case with His Colleague since They're both Physicians in the Same Unit or D the Attending Can Discuss no Details of the Case Even D Identify General Information since the Other Physician Is Not Directly Involved in the Care of the Patient Pause the Video if You'd Like some Time To Talk about this Question with Your Loved One and if You're Ready Here We Go the Correct Answer Choice Here Is a that the Attending Physician Can Discuss General Details of the Case if He D Identifies all Protected Health Information

The Attending Can Discuss no Details of the Case Even D Identify General Information since the Other Physician Is Not Directly Involved in the Care of the Patient Pause the Video if You'd Like some Time To Talk about this Question with Your Loved One and if You're Ready Here We Go the Correct Answer Choice Here Is a that the Attending Physician Can Discuss General Details of the Case if He D Identifies all Protected Health Information So May See some of You Have Never Been in a Hospital Setting Before and You're Still in the Preclinical Years of Medical School but this Happens All the Time

So We Take Information from Cases and We D Identify all Protected Health Information so Things like Patient Name Date of Birth All the Information That Could Potentially Identify Them We D Identify Aspects of the Case and Then We Present the Case in a Clinical Setting Where We Talk with Colleagues That Is Totally Okay and Completely Ethical though all That You Have To Know Is that You Have To De-Identify the PHI Which Is the Protected Health Information if You Do that You Can Discuss Details of Cases with Other Health Professionals in a Purely Educational Setting Okay so that's the Correct Answer and the Reason That I Wrote this Question

And Then We Present the Case in a Clinical Setting Where We Talk with Colleagues That Is Totally Okay and Completely Ethical though all That You Have To Know Is that You Have To De-Identify the PHI Which Is the Protected Health Information if You Do that You Can Discuss Details of Cases with Other Health Professionals in a Purely Educational Setting Okay so that's the Correct Answer and the Reason That I Wrote this Question Next Case a Patient Is Diagnosed with Lymphoma the Patient's Family Requests That You Don't Tell the Patient of His Diagnosis

Question One of Three Which of the Following Is the Best Initial Course of Action a Explain that You're Legally Required To Inform the Patient Be Explain that You Can Withhold the Information if all Next-of-Kin Agree See Explain that if the Patient Has Capacity You Can Not Withhold the Information D Attempt To Understand Why the Patient's Family Doesn't Want Him To Know His Diagnosis or Ii Explain that You'll Withhold the Information Pause the Question if You Need some Time

And Now the Question Is What Prevents You from Doing that a the Patient Has Decision-Making

Capacity B the Patient Has Legal Competency C the Patient Is Not Brain-Dead D the Patient Has Not Elected a Medical Power of Attorney or E the Patient's Next of Kin Are Not in Agreement Pause the Video if You Need some Time and if You're Ready Let's Hit It the Next Answer Is a the Patient Has Decision-Making Capacity So in Most Circumstances the Reason That You Have To Tell the Patient Is because They Have Capacity and It Is Their Right To Know Their Diagnosis

You Can Not Withhold Information unless One Exception Is Met and Let's Talk about that Exception Right Now Question 3 of 3 if the Patient Might Hurt Himself or Others by Way of Learning His Diagnosis Which of the Following Is the Best Immediate Course of Action a Request a Psychiatric Evaluation B Withhold the Diagnosis by Invoking Therapeutic Privilege C Withhold the Diagnosis by Invoking Dangerousness Criteria D Do Not Withhold the Diagnosis but Request a Psychiatric Evaluation or E Do Not Withhold the Diagnosis but Attempt To Understand Why the Patient Might Hurt Himself or Others Pause

Which of the Following Is the Best Immediate Course of Action a Request a Psychiatric Evaluation B Withhold the Diagnosis by Invoking Therapeutic Privilege C Withhold the Diagnosis by Invoking Dangerousness Criteria D Do Not Withhold the Diagnosis but Request a Psychiatric Evaluation or E Do Not Withhold the Diagnosis but Attempt To Understand Why the Patient Might Hurt Himself or Others Pause the Video if You Need a Couple Minutes and if You're Ready Let's Do It Correct Answer Here Is B Withhold the Diagnosis by Invoking Therapeutic Privilege so as I Alluded to on the Previous Slide

The Parents of the Patient Her Legal Guardians Want the Patient To Give Up the Newborn for Adoption However the Patient Does Not Want To Give Up the Newborn for Adoption and Instead Plans To Keep the Child the Patient's Mother Pulls You Aside and Says Quote She Is Not Ready To Care for a Child Look at Her She's Only 15 this Child Will Not Be Cared for and both My Husband and I Will Take no Part in Raising this Baby Which of the Following Is Correct a the Patient Is Allowed To Keep the Newborn B the Patient Is Allowed To Keep the Newborn Only if She Can Demonstrate a Reasonable Plan for How To Care for the Child C

... State **Law**, or li Consult the **Ethics**, Committee So in this ...

And I Have a Video on Emancipated Minors That You Should Go and Watch for More Information Regarding this Topic but As Soon as a Patient Gives Birth They Are Allowed To Make Their Own Decisions Regarding Themselves and Their Newborn and Their Legal Guardian So in this Case the Fifteen Year Olds Legal Guardian Has no Say on whether or Not She Keeps the Child and It Doesn't Matter She Can Demonstrate a Reasonable Plan so Choice B Is Wrong the Patient Is Allowed To Keep the Newborn because It's Her Decision It's Her Child and by Giving Birth She's Emancipated so that's Why I Wrote this Question

You Don't Want To Tell Them that They're Fine and You Also Don't Want To Use Medical Jargon To Rationalize that It Might Be Okay in the Future so Choice B Is Definitely Wrong Now Choice C Says Why Do You Feel Hideous and that Is Good because You're Attempting To Understand Why the Patient Feels Hideous but before You Do that You Have To First Acknowledge Their Feelings and that's Why Choice D Is the Better Initial Response because You're Giving Them that Moment To Say Hey Look I'M Sorry if some Up this Must Be Really Hard for You and after You Acknowledge Their Feelings Then You Transition to Something like Choice C and Say Tell Me Why You Feel Hideous Because You're Giving Them that Moment To Say Hey Look I'M Sorry if some Up this Must Be Really Hard for You and after You Acknowledge Their Feelings Then You Transition to Something like Choice C and Say Tell Me Why You Feel Hideous I Mean You You Know Why They Feel Hideous They Have All these Scars and Stuff but You Still that's How You Do It Choice E Is Wrong because You Absolutely Don't Tell Them that the Scars and Bruises Look Fine Choice B Is Wrong because You Don't Use Medical Rationalization To Tell Them that this Is Temporary and Choice a It Sounds Really Nice but You're the Physician so There's You Have To First Take that Stance of Neutrality

So Let's Keep this Momentum Going Next Case Says a Patient You Care for Is Being Seen around the Holiday Times She Brings a Tray of Cookies Expensive Football Tickets and a Card That Thank You Card to Your Office Which of the Following Gifts if any Should You Accept a the Card Only Be the Card and Cookies Only See the Card Cookies and Football Tickets D None It Is Never Okay To Accept Gifts from Patients or E None Only Gifts That Directly Benefit Patients Can Be Accepted Pause the Video if You Want To Think about What Gifts You Can Accept and if You're Ready I Will Tell You What Gifts You Can Accept so the Answer Here Is B the Card and the Cookies

And if You're Ready I Will Tell You What Gifts You Can Accept so the Answer Here Is B the Card and the Cookies so the Basically the Rule of Thumb Is that You Can Only Accept Gifts of Minimal Value and Different Sources Will Put Different Dollar Amounts on these Things and Honestly You Shouldn't Memorize a Dollar Amount You Should Just Know the Principle that Minimal Value Only Is

Acceptable so Cookies a Card these Are Minimal Value Items so You Can Accept those but Football Tickets Presumably an Expensive Item You Absolutely CanNot Take that Choice E Says that Only Gifts That Directly Benefit Patients Can Be Accepted

Value and Different Sources Will Put Different Dollar Amounts on these Things and Honestly You Shouldn't Memorize a Dollar Amount You Should Just Know the Principle that Minimal Value Only Is Acceptable so Cookies a Card these Are Minimal Value Items so You Can Accept those but Football Tickets Presumably an Expensive Item You Absolutely CanNot Take that Choice E Says that Only Gifts That Directly Benefit Patients Can Be Accepted and that Is True Gifts That Directly Benefit Patients Can in Fact Be Accepted but because We'Re Talking about Football Tickets Cookies and a Thank You Card It's Sort of a Moot Point and Therefore Is Irrelevant for the Purpose of this High-Yield So in this Situation We'Re Talking about Pronouncing a Patient as Formally Dead and in Order To Do that You Have To Show Certain Criteria Now the First Is that There Has To Be the Complete Absence of all Brainstem Reflexes so Ab and D Are all Brainstem Reflexes so You Have To Show that They'Re all absent the Other Thing That You Have To Do Is Roll Out all Toxic Metabolic Causes because After All if Somebody Has an Overdosed on Something or They Have some Type of Encephalopathy or Anything That's Reversible whether It's Toxic Metabolic What-Have-You

The Other Thing That You Have To Do Is Roll Out all Toxic Metabolic Causes because After All if Somebody Has an Overdosed on Something or They Have some Type of Encephalopathy or Anything That's Reversible whether It's Toxic Metabolic What-Have-You those Are all Things That Are Reversible and the Patient Might Not Die So if You Can Figure that Out and Reverse It Then They'LI Live so You Have To Exclude Toxic Metabolic Causes the Reason that Choice C Is Correct Is because Reversibility of Coma Is Not One of the Things That You Do To Pronounce a Patient as Dead

So if You Can Figure that Out and Reverse It Then They'LI Live so You Have To Exclude Toxic Metabolic Causes the Reason that Choice C Is Correct Is because Reversibility of Coma Is Not One of the Things That You Do To Pronounce a Patient as Dead so that's the Reason I Wrote the First Part of the Question Now Let's Move on to Part Two this Condition of Formal Death Is Termed Blank and Usually Requires Blank Physicians so a It's Termed Brain Death and Usually Requires One Physician B

So that's the Reason I Wrote the First Part of the Question Now Let's Move on to Part Two this Condition of Formal Death Is Termed Blank and Usually Requires Blank Physicians so a It's Termed Brain Death and Usually Requires One Physician B It's Termed Brain Death and Usually Requires At Least Two Physicians C It's Turned Brain Death and Usually Requires At Least Three or D this Is Termed Irreversible Coma and Usually Requires One Physician and E this Is Termed Irreversible Coma and Usually Requires At Least Two Physicians so I'LI Give You Three Seconds I Pause the Video if You Need More

And that Certain Vital Signs Are Not Relevant so that's What Brain Death Is and to Physicians Usually Have To Agree and Say that this Patient Is Brain-Dead at Which Point They Are Formally Dead Question Three of Three the Patient's Family Insists on Keeping the Patient Hooked Up to Life Support Even though the Patient Has Been Declared Brain-Dead by At Least Two Physicians Which of the Following Is the Best Immediate Response Hey I'M So Sorry for Your Loss We Will Maintain Life Support Be I'M So Sorry for Your Loss but We'LI Need To Disconnect Life Support See I'M So Sorry for Your Loss

And this Is a Three-Part Question so the First of Three Questions Says that Assuming the Patient Is a 34 Year Old Competent Male with Full Decision-Making Capacity Who Refuses the Transfusion Which of the Following Is the Best Initial Course of Action a Allow the Patient To Refuse the Transfusion B Allow the Patient To Refuse the Transfusion Only after Discussing Risks Benefits and Alternatives C Allow the Patient To Refuse the Transfusion Only after Signing and against Medical Advice Document D Do Not Allow the Patient To Refuse the Transfusion as It Is Considered Emergency Treatment E Do Not Allow the Patient To Refuse the Transfusion

So if You Have an Adult Who Has Full Making Capacity Then if They Want To Refuse Something That Is Really Good for Them and Could Save Their Life than Whatever and Screw It They'Re Allowed To Refuse It but You Have To Talk about Risks Benefits and Alternatives to Treatment before You Can Actually Say All Right Fine You Can Refuse It and Then You'LI Document that Look I Talked with Them about Risks I Talked with Them about Benefits Alternatives and I Deemed Them To Have Full Capacity so that's Why I Wrote Part One Now Part Two Says that Let's Instead Assume that the Patient Is a Four Year Old Unconscious Male but They'Re Accompanied by Their Legal Guardian Who's Obviously Conscious

So that's Why I Wrote Part One Now Part Two Says that Let's Instead Assume that the Patient Is a Four

Year Old Unconscious Male but They'Re Accompanied by Their Legal Guardian Who's Obviously Conscious and the Legal Guardian Says Don't Transfuse the Patient Which of the Following Is Correct a Do Not Transfuse the Patient or B Transfuse the Patient So plus the Video if You Want To Think about this One and if You'Re Ready the Answer Is B So in this Case We'Re Talking about a Minor and in in this Case It Doesn't Matter What the Legal Guardian Says this Is an Unconscious Minor

Let's Talk about Question Three of Three So Now Let's Pretend that the Patient Is a 30 Year Old Unconscious Female Presumably Requiring an Emergency Blood Transfusion but Their Adult Partner Who's Conscious Says Hey Don't Transfuse Them Now What's Correct A Do Not Transfuse the Patient or B Transfuse the Patient Pause the Video if You Want some Time and the Correct Answer to this One Is that You Don't Transfuse Them So because They'Re an Adult and Their Significant Other or Partner Next of Kin if You Will Knows Their Wishes because the Patient Is Not a Minor in this Case You Respect the Wishes of Their Next of Kin

You May Treat the Patient on the Basis that She Requires What May Be Life-Saving Intervention C Do Not Treat the Patient until Consent Forms Are Signed You Are Illegally Unable To Provide Treatment D Do Not Treat the Patient an Urgent Care Clinic Is Not Considered an Emergency Setting E Do Not Treat the Patient She May Have Religious or Spiritual Wishes That Preclude Her from Receiving Certain Treatments Pause the Video if You Need some Time and if You'Re Ready Here's the Answer so the Answer Is that You Can Treat the Patient because They Came to an Urgent Care Clinic So in this Case the Act of Going to an Office or a Clinic Is Implied Consent and the the Concept of Implied Consent Is Really Important

Next Case a 40 Year-Old Obese Hispanic Female Has Right Upper Quadrant Pain for Three Days a Surgeon Performs a Cholecystectomy Sex Wow that's a Mouthful a Cholecystectomy Successfully but 72 Hours Later the Patient Develops Fever Worsening Right Upper Quadrant Pain and Returns for Re-Evaluation an X-Ray Is Performed Which Is Shown below and What You See There Is a Pair of Scissors in the Abdomen I Just Moved that Picture out of the Way and Now the Question Says Which of the Following Terms Best Applies to this Situation a Sentinel Event B Respondeat Superior and I'M Probably Butchering that C Res Ipsa Loquitur and Again I'M Probably Butchering that Sorry D Intentional Breach or Near-Miss Pause the Video if You Want To Think about How the Hell We'Re GonNa Get these Scissors out of this Person's Chest

So this Is a Completely Different Scenario but Let Me Just Take a Second To Explain What this One Means so that You'LI Also Get this One Right on Test Day So Let's Say that You Have a Doctor's Office It's Your Practice and You Hire a Nurse and the Nurse Is Drawing Somebody's Blood and like Punctures and Artery and the Person Has a Massive Bleed and They Have To Be Rushed to the Emergency Room and Then that Patient Sue's You because of What Your Employee Did the Question on Tests Will Be Are You Liable for that and the Answer Is a Resounding Yes

And Then that Patient Sue's You because of What Your Employee Did the Question on Tests Will Be Are You Liable for that and the Answer Is a Resounding Yes So and the Reason that You Are Liable Is Choice B in that Case the Answer Would Be Respondeat Superior Which Means Let the Master Answer so anytime Somebody Who Works Directly beneath You or for You Messes Up and Does Something Wrong and Creates Liability You Are Liable because They Answer to You So Respondeat Superior Is the Latin Phrase That Means Let the Master Answer and that Is for Cases Where People Who Work beneath You Mess Up and You'Re Liable

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Intro

The Danger of Over-processed Source Material

BetterHelp and the value of therapy

The Learning and Memorising Side of the Notebook

The Daily Side of the Notebook

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»Values, ...

Defining Values, Morals, and Ethic

ANA Code of Ethics: Nursing Attributes

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Ethical Dilemma: Quality of Life

Ethical Dilemma: Genetic Screening

Ethical Dilemma: Care at the End of Life

Ethical Dilemma: Access to Care

What is Moral Distress and how can we avoid it?

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Intro

Autonomy

beneficence

clash

nonmaleficence

You can only save one— who do you choose? - Doug MacKay - You can only save one— who do you choose? - Doug MacKay by TED-Ed 2,092,403 views 2 years ago 4 minutes, 26 seconds - Puzzle through the **ethical**, dilemma where two ships are in distress but you can only save one, and decide: which do you choose?

Healthcare Ethics and Law - Consequentialism and Utilitarian Ethics in Healthcare - Healthcare Ethics and Law - Consequentialism and Utilitarian Ethics in Healthcare by Healthcare Ethics and Law 6,178 views 3 years ago 7 minutes, 39 seconds - In this video we look at consequentialist **ethics**, and in particular the most famous form of it, utilitarianism. We also take a look at ...

ETHICAL THEORY

CONSEQUENTIALIST ETHICS

CONSEQUENTIALIST MORAL THEORY - UTILITARIANISM

THE EXPERIENCE MACHINE

SUMMARY

Study Healthcare Ethics and Law > Study Healthcare Ethics and Law by The University of Manchester- Faculty of Humanities 439 views 1 year ago 2 minutes, 18 seconds - Learn more about our postgraduate courses in **Healthcare Ethics and Law**, at The University of Manchester. We offer over 10 types ...

Ethics matters in health - Ethics matters in health by World Health Organization (WHO) 105,242 views 5 years ago 1 minute, 1 second - Policy makers and public **health**, professionals may be forced to weigh and prioritize potentially competing **ethical**, values in the ...

Intro to Healthcare Law and Ethics - Intro to Healthcare Law and Ethics by BYU-Idaho Academic Support 8,204 views 6 years ago 1 minute, 22 seconds - This Hospital and **Health**, Administration video is and into to **healthcare law**, and **ethics**,.

Legalising Assisted Suicide? - Medical Ethics and Law - Legalising Assisted Suicide? - Medical Ethics and Law by Ali Abdaal 63,765 views 6 years ago 26 minutes - Content Note - Candid discussions about suicide and euthanasia. In this video, we take a look at the **ethics and law**, behind family- ...

CONTENT NOTE

FAMILY ASSISTED SUICIDE

DIANE PRETTY

DEBBIE PURDY

DANIEL JAMES

PHYSICIAN ASSISTED SUICIDE

THE ETHICS OF ASSISTED SUICIDE

Medical Law and Ethics Introduction - Medical Law and Ethics Introduction by University of London Postgraduate Laws 15,442 views 5 years ago 9 minutes, 37 seconds - Dr Tracey Elliot introduces the **Medical Law**, and **Ethics**, course. More information on the course can be found here: ...

Introduction

Overview

Section A

Section B

Section D

4 Pillars of Medical Ethics - 4 Pillars of Medical Ethics by GeriCare 6,877 views 8 months ago 2 minutes, 14 seconds - You've heard about **ethics**, before but do you know what is **medical ethics**,? Learn from this video what are the 4 pillars of **medical**, ...

The 4 Pillars Of Medical Ethics - The 4 Pillars Of Medical Ethics by FutureDoc 381 views 1 month ago 8 minutes, 10 seconds - ... into a top ranking **medical**, school in the UK, visit: <https://future-doc.com>

The Worried Student's Guide to **Medical Ethics and Law**,: ...

Intro

Common Medical Ethics Questions

The 4 Pillars Framework

Relevant Law

Summarize

Share Your Opinion

Medical Law and Ethics - Medical Law and Ethics by Advanced eClinical Training (ACT) 2,697 views 1 year ago 32 minutes - Advanced eClinical Training (ACT) provides fully online, instructor-led, simulation-based allied **health**, certification courses ...

Ethics & Legal for USMLE Step 1 - Ethics & Legal for USMLE Step 1 by Stomp On Step 1 121,063 views 9 years ago 18 minutes - Ethical, Principles • Autonomy = respect patient's decisions about their own **health**, • Non-maleficence = do no harm. Can still take ...

Intro

Ethical Principles

Capacity

Confidentiality & Informed Consent Exceptions in Minors

Abortion

Refusing Care

Physician Assisted Suicide

Emergency Situation

Family members

Reportable Diseases

Signs of Abuse

Signs of Neglect

Medical Ethics 2 - The Four Principles - Prima Facie Autonomy, Beneficence, NonMaleficence & Justice - Medical Ethics 2 - The Four Principles - Prima Facie Autonomy, Beneficence, NonMaleficence & Justice by JHP Medical UK 122,693 views 6 years ago 3 minutes, 48 seconds - Become our PATREON and support this channel so we can support our students with further content and GIVEAWAYS!

The Four Principles

Autonomy

Beneficence

Non-maleficence

Justice

Summary

Questions???

Medical School Interview [UK] - Medical Ethics - Autonomy - Medical School Interview [UK] - Medical Ethics - Autonomy by theMSAG 11,496 views 3 years ago 14 minutes, 34 seconds - Medical, School Interview UK - **Medical Ethics**, - Autonomy TIMESTAMPS: 0:20 - Introduction 0:57 - Objectives 1:39 - Definition ...

Legal and Ethical Issues in Healthcare - Legal and Ethical Issues in Healthcare by Emily Paige Essick 23,152 views 3 years ago 25 minutes - compare and contrast criminal and civil **law**, in order to understand **legal**, and **ethical**, issues related to **healthcare**,.

Ethical dilemma: Whose life is more valuable? - Rebecca L. Walker - Ethical dilemma: Whose life is more valuable? - Rebecca L. Walker by TED-Ed 632,218 views 1 year ago 6 minutes, 6 seconds - Puzzle through a classic **ethical**, dilemma and decide: how do we determine the value of a life, whether human or non-human?

Ethical Principles in Healthcare - Autonomy, Beneficence, Nonmaleficence, and justice - Ethical Principles in Healthcare - Autonomy, Beneficence, Nonmaleficence, and justice by MEDI LAB ZONE 14,817 views 1 year ago 3 minutes, 9 seconds - Ethical, Principles in **Healthcare**, - Autonomy, Beneficence, Nonmaleficence, and justice Certain **ethical**, principles guide **medical**, ...

Public Health Law and Ethics - Public Health Law and Ethics by ASPPH 15,767 views 4 years ago 1 hour, 8 minutes - Yes so we'll cover the public **health law**, and **ethics**, as she mentioned I wrote chapter for **health law**, and **ethics**, in the CPH exam ...

Medical Ethics - Medical Ethics by Psychiatry Lectures 49,388 views 6 years ago 47 minutes - A presentation on '**Medical Ethics**,' that systematically goes through the following: • Definition (1:01) • Historical Background (2:39) ...

Definition

Historical Background

The 4 Basic Principles ('Pillars') of Medical Ethics

Contemporary issues in Medical Ethics

Landmark Judgements

Examples of Medical Ethical dilemmas

The Attributes of an Ethical Doctor

The presentation finishes with a set of 5 self-assessment MCQs.

Medical Ethics 5 - Consent - Medical Ethics 5 - Consent by JHP Medical UK 76,858 views 6 years ago 12 minutes, 56 seconds - Become our PATREON and support this channel so we can support our students with further content and GIVEAWAYS!

Intro

What is Consent?

Consent Continued...

Why is Consent Important?

Refusal of Consent

Valid Consent

Informed Consent

Competent Consent Cont...

Voluntary Consent

Special Circumstances of Consent

Emergencies in incompetent patient

Patients whom are mentally ill

Consent in Children

FURTHER READING

Questions ???

Everyday Medical Ethics—A Doctor's Perspective - Everyday Medical Ethics—A Doctor's Perspective by Audio Classics 54 views 1 year ago 8 hours, 6 minutes - Dr. Puxiao Cen (' /) 1992t-q«Ñ'xm16noñhñíbm Hill ...

The Four Principles of Biomedical Ethics - Webinar - The Four Principles of Biomedical Ethics - Webinar by Healthcare Ethics and Law 9,995 views 2 years ago 17 minutes - In this podcast, we look at the Four Principles of Biomedical **Ethics**,, as put forward by Beauchamp and Childress. We go through ...

Introduction

Advantages Disadvantages

Principle 1 Autonomy

What is paternalism

beneficence and nonmaleficence

healthcare justice

conclusion

Medical Law And Ethics Exam Free Practice Questions Part 1 - Medical Law And Ethics Exam Free Practice Questions Part 1 by Certdemy 780 views 1 year ago 15 minutes - Register a free account and start now for free!

Ethical dilemma: Would you lie? - Sarah Stroud - Ethical dilemma: Would you lie? - Sarah Stroud by TED-Ed 1,076,539 views 1 year ago 4 minutes, 20 seconds - Puzzle through the **ethical**, dilemma of lying to a friend, and decide: is lying always wrong or can it be justifiable? -- Your plan to set ...

What is Ethics? - What is Ethics? by The Ethics Centre 811,177 views 3 years ago 4 minutes, 55 seconds - Ethics, asks how we should live, what choices we should make and what makes our lives worth living. It helps us define the ...

Chioma, Medical Law and Ethics - Chioma, Medical Law and Ethics by Edinburgh Law School 319 views 1 year ago 2 minutes, 34 seconds - Chioma from Nigeria studied the LLM in **Medical Law**, and **Ethics**, at Edinburgh **Law**, School and graduated in 2022. In this video ...

Intro to healthcare law and ethics - Intro to healthcare law and ethics by The Art of Healing 205 views 9 years ago 44 seconds – play Short - Hello everyone and welcome to week one this week we will be discussing the us **legal**, system and the basics of **ethics**, upon ...

Ethical Principles in Nursing | NCLEX Study Tips | NurseInTheMaking - Ethical Principles in Nursing | NCLEX Study Tips | NurseInTheMaking by NurseInTheMaking 93,266 views 1 year ago 6 minutes, 52 seconds - A message from Kristine, founder of NurseInTheMaking My name is Kristine and I survived nursing school...and you can too!

Intro

Autonomy

Beneficence

Fidelity

Accountability

Justice

Non-Maleficence

Veracity

Practice Question

Review

Introduction to Clinical & Medical Ethics | Lecturio - Introduction to Clinical & Medical Ethics | Lecturio by Lecturio Medical 5,363 views 1 year ago 10 minutes, 47 seconds - » THIS VIDEO gives you an introduction to Clinical & **Medical Ethics**,. You'll learn the three levels of **ethical**, inquiry, how to ...

Was does Ethics mean to you?

What is Ethics?

Three Levels of Inquiry

Evaluation of actions

Medical Ethics

Three Elements of Medicine's Internal Morality

Medicine: Tekne Iatrike

Different approaches to Ethics

Outro

Virtue Ethics | Ethics Defined - Virtue Ethics | Ethics Defined by McCombs School of Business 539,920 views 5 years ago 1 minute, 43 seconds - Ethics, Unwrapped is a free online educational program produced by the Center for Leadership and **Ethics**, at The University of ...

Healthcare Ethics and Law - Duty Based (also known as deontological or non-consequentialist) Ethics - Healthcare Ethics and Law - Duty Based (also known as deontological or non-consequentialist) Ethics by Healthcare Ethics and Law 3,964 views 3 years ago 3 minutes, 53 seconds - In this video we look at duty based **ethics**, as proposed by philosopher Immanuel Kant. We also take a look at examples of it in ...

DUTY BASED ETHICS

MURDERER SCENARIO

WHAT IF DUTIES CONFLICT!

SUMMARY

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