

Tuesday, January 29, 2019 9:08 AM

Guest Speaker 1/30 11:00 TALI 306
Transplant Nephrology

- New Page in OneNote-
Student Created Resources

Ongoing Things

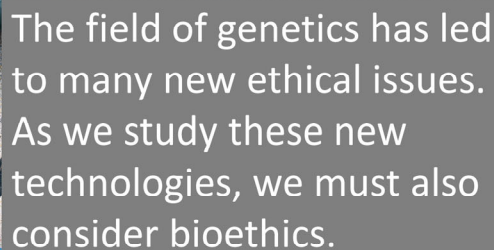
Current Events

- Make sure you know your due date
- check with others on your day to make sure you're doing different articles

Hw: Procedure due Jan 29 / Jan 30

Finish Micropipetting –
outside of class if you don't have a 2/2 in Canvas

MA: Test Unit 4 – Feb 4 / Feb 5



Ethics - a branch of philosophy that provides a systematic way to work through dilemmas and determine the best course of action when faced with conflicting choices. One purpose of studying ethics is to practice making and understanding difficult decisions that require getting past:

1. Ethical Absolutism, "There is only ONE right decision."
2. Ethical Relativism, "All is relative. You see it your way, I see it mine."

Bioethics - the study of ethical issues that emerge from advances in biology and medicine.

A ship is sinking and the seas are rough. All but one lifeboat has been destroyed. The lifeboat holds a maximum of six people. There are ten people on the sinking ship. The four individuals who do not board the boat will certainly die. Who should get on the lifeboat and most importantly WHY?

- Woman who thinks she is six weeks pregnant
- Lifeguard
- Two young adults who recently married
- Senior citizen who has fifteen grandchildren
- Elementary school teacher
- Thirteen year old twins
- Veteran (very experienced) nurse
- Captain of the ship

Ethical Perspectives: Ways of Determining if Actions are Right

Focused on Actions

- Morality-Based Ethics – an act is right if it follows rules like the ten commandments.
- Virtue-Based Ethics – an act is right if it conforms to attributes like honesty or loyalty

Focused on Context

- Outcomes-Based Ethics – good consequences of act should outweigh bad ones.
- Care-Based Ethics – judge acts by the relationships and power structures in the situation.

Balances Actions and Context

- Principle-Based Ethics – an act is right if it balances these guiding principles
 1. Autonomy - Respect for individuals and self-determination
 2. Beneficence - Do good
 3. Non-Maleficence - Do no harm
 4. Justice – Treat people fairly

Go back and think about your decision regarding the lifeboat scenario. What **ethical perspective(s)** or **principles** are involved with your decision?

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- Outcomes-Based Ethics – good consequences of act should outweigh bad ones.
- Care-Based Ethics – judge acts by the relationships and power structures in the situation.
- Principle-Based Ethics – an act is right if it balances these guiding principles
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A Case Study:

A BRCA Genetic Testing Dilemma

Read the Case Study (Winter Readings in OneNote) and discuss the following questions

[Lawlor Family Case Study](#)

1. One important principle of ethics is **Respect**. Part of Respect acknowledges a person's right to make choices, hold views, and to take actions based on personal values and beliefs. Describe one way that the principle of Respect applies to this case study.
2. Another principle of ethics is **Maximize Benefits/Minimize Harms**, which states that there is an obligation not to inflict harm, to provide benefits to persons, and to contribute to their welfare. Describe one way that the principle of Maximize Benefits/Minimize Harms applies to this case study.
3. Would you ever consider having a genetic test done? Why or why not?
4. Under what circumstances would you not want to have a genetic test done?