

Unit X

Patient's Right, Human's Right & Moral and Ethics



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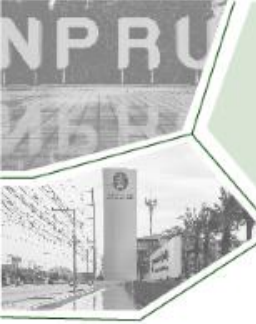


LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THE TOPIC

After studying this topic, the students will be able to

- ☐ Determine the patient's rights and duties.
- ☐ Identify human rights according to Primary Medical Care.
- ☐ Explain the moral and ethics of Primary Medical Care.





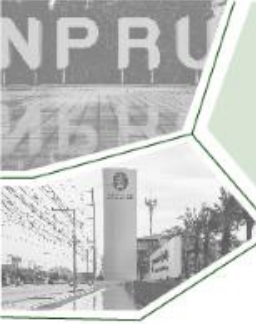
SCOPE OF THE TOPIC¹

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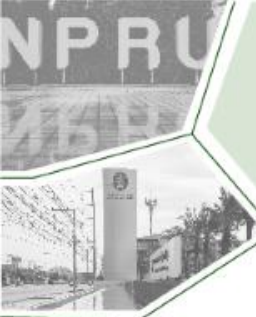
- (1) Patients rights and duties
- (2) Human rights
- (3) Moral and ethics





1. PATIENT'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES





1. PATIENT'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES

(a) Patients rights – means patients has the right to receive treatment and respectful care delivered in response to their needs for services in a manner that provides continuity of care and it varies from one country to another.



1 • PATIENT'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES

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(a) Patients rights

For good understanding between a patient and healthcare personnel, the Medical Council, Nurse Council, Pharmacist Council, Dentist Council, and Medical Licensing Committee of Thailand have announced the patient rights as below:

1. Every patient has the rights under the constitution law to receive basic medical care.

Declaration of Patient's Rights and Duty in Thailand

Available from https://med.mahidol.ac.th/medicalrecord/en/siti_EN

1 • PATIENT'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES

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Patients rights

2. Every patient will receive health services from healthcare personnel, regardless of race, nationality, religion, social status, sex, age, political belief, and her/his disease or sickness.
3. Except in emergency, every patient has the rights to know sufficient information regarding her/his sickness from the healthcare personnel in order to decide to allow any treatment from the healthcare personnel.
4. In life threatening situation, every patient has the rights to receive needed treatments from healthcare personnel regardless the patient's request.

Declaration of Patient's Rights and Duty in Thailand

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1 • PATIENT'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES

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Patients rights

5. Every patient has the rights to know the name, surname, and profession of the healthcare personnel in charge.
6. Every patient has the rights to get second or more opinion from other healthcare personnel, and she/he has the rights to change her/his healthcare provider.
7. Unless the patient's permission or approved legal authorization, healthcare personnel cannot disclose the patient's information.

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PATIENT'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES

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Patients rights

8. In order to be in a medical trial/experiment or not, every patient has the rights to know thorough information.
9. Per her/his request, every patient has the rights to know the information in her/his medical records. However, she/he cannot infringe the rights of others.
10. In the case of a child under 18 years old or a patient with limited mentality, her/his father, mother, or legal guardian can exercise her/his patient rights.

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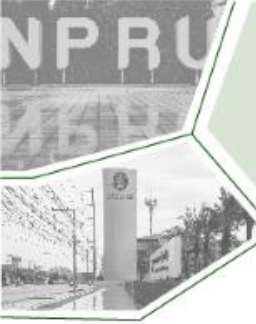


(a) Patient duties –Patient duties –means patients are responsible to provide accurate and complete information matters relating to his or her health.

The 3 duties are the following:

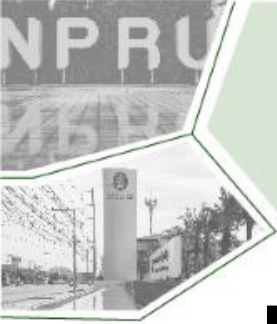
- Honesty and disclosure
- Treatment compliance
- Intent for health promotion

https://www.nabh.co/Images/pdf/Patient_Charter-DMAI_NABH.pdf



2. HUMAN RIGHTS





2. HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behavior and are regularly protected as natural and legal rights in municipal and international law.

The WHO Constitution (1946) envisages "...the highest attainable standard of health as a fundamental right of every human being."





2. HUMAN RIGHTS

- According to WHO Constitution, it has the first international instrument to enshrine the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health as fundamental right of every human being and is also called “the right to health”.

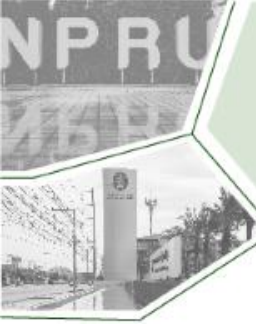
Human rights – human rights in healthcare has given rise to extremely complex and multifaceted ethical dilemmas.





2. HUMAN RIGHTS

- Understanding health as a human right creates a legal obligation on states to ensure access to timely, acceptable, and affordable health care of appropriate quality as well as to providing for the underlying determinants of health, such as safe and potable water, sanitation, food, housing, health-related information and education, and gender equality.



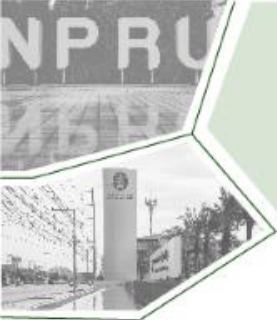
2. HUMAN RIGHTS



Sample of ethical issues to consider:

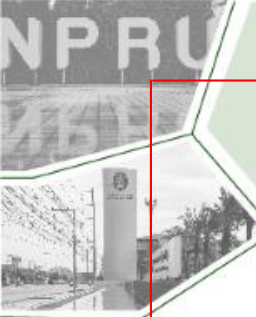
1. **Euthanasia** is a method to deliberately ending patient's life especially those with terminally ill conditions and suffering from chronic pain. Mostly physicians along with nurses perform this method if its requested by the patient. So, nurses are encouraged to strengthened their commitments towards human rights and ethical practice.





3. Moral and ethics in Primary Medical Care (PMC)





3. Moral and ethics in Primary Medical Care (PMC)

Moral and ethics in Primary Medical Care (PMC) - means that when a nurse practitioner at PMC level will be presented with all sorts of issues and situations, they (nurse practitioners) deal the problems towards their patients professionally following the 6 domains and these are:

1) Privilege and respect

2) Benefits

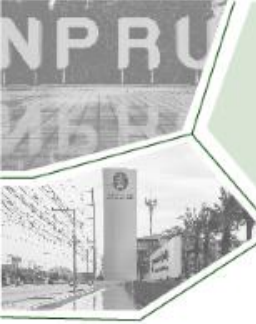
3) No harm

4) Justice

5) Telling the truth

6) Honesty





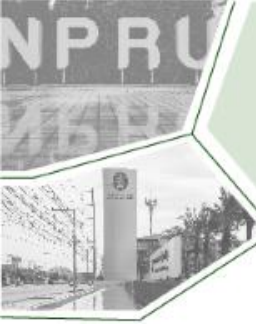
3. Moral and ethics in Primary Medical Care (PMC)²

- 1. Privilege or independence** means having privacy, having the right to self-governing, freedom to act according to one's wishes.
- The principle of respect for privileges covers both decisions and actions.



This means that patients are independent for own privacy, freedom to fulfill their wishes according to their own personal decisions.





Privilege or independence

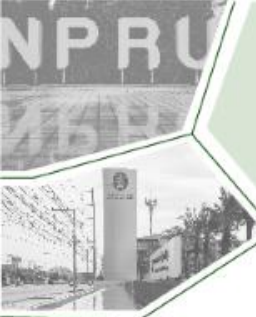
Independent decision making

- 1) Make decisions based on their own values and beliefs
- 2) Making decisions with accurate and sufficient information
- 3) Free decisions from coercion

Independent action

- 1) Act with determination
- 2) Action with understanding
- 3) Actions without any influence





3. Moral and ethics in Primary Medical Care (PMC)³

2. Benefits

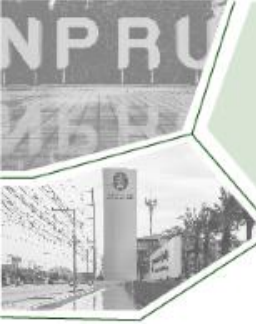
Benefit means good and beneficial actions for others that act of kindness and altruism.

There are 2 important principles

➤ Do good and beneficial to others such as prevention or elimination of danger and promoting good things

➤ The balance between the benefits to the patients and the dangers that nurses will receive due to their obligation to protect themselves from the dangers arising from nursing practice.



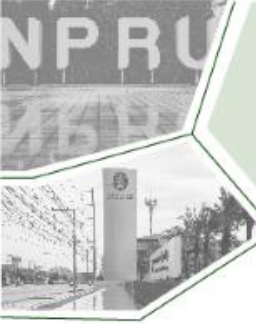


3. Moral and ethics in Primary Medical Care (PMC)⁴

3) No harm

- ✓ No harm means actions that do not bring bad or dangerous things to other people, whether physically, mentally, or spiritually, whether directly or indirectly including not allowing others to be at risk.
- ✓ This means that nurses are ought to posses harmless behavior towards their patients either putting them at risk directly or indirectly.



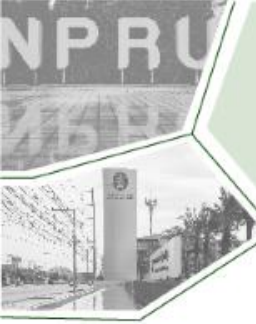


3. Moral and ethics in Primary Medical Care (PMC)⁵

4) Justice

- Justice means to act with equality or equal. All patients have the right to equal health services. The action of nurses based on justice is to provide equal treatment to all patients regardless of gender, race, religion, marital status, diagnosis, disease, or social status.
- This means that nurses should act fairly to render health services towards their patients.



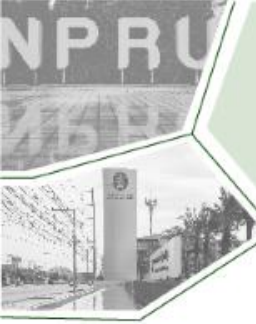


3. Moral and ethics in Primary Medical Care (PMC)⁶

5) Telling the truth

- ❖ Everyone has the right to know the truth. Not being deceived, so people must speak the truth to one another and do not lie to deceive others both words and actions such as not falsifying documents, writing inaccurate records.



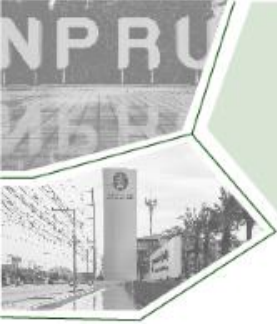


3. Moral and ethics in Primary Medical Care (PMC)⁷

6) Honesty

- The principles of promise consist of promise-keeping and maintaining confidentiality.
- Nurses are obliged to maintain and keep confidential the patients.
- Keeping promises will make patients trust.



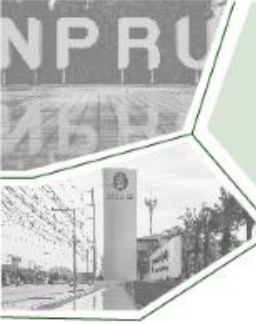


THERE ARE 2 TYPES OF ISSUE

- **Unethical behavior** means the act of an individual in an unethical task or personal which contrary to professional ethics

The ethical dilemma means situations that cause awkwardness and frustration related to good, evil, wrong, or right.





CASE STUDY

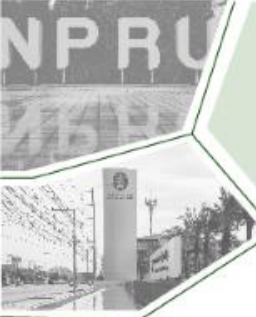
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Sample of ethical issues to consider:

- In the case of prescribing antibiotics in the treatment of sore throat or diarrhea
- Not passing on or not giving a queue for treatment
- Prescription over-injection of drugs such as steroids etc.





CASE STUDY

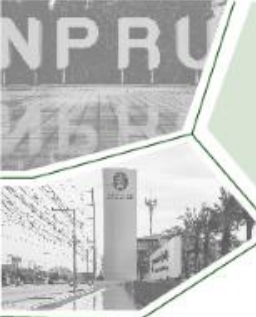
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Sample of ethical issues to consider:

- Conversation between a patient and a physician is being kept confidential.
- Sexual relationships between a patient and a nurse practitioner is strictly forbidden even outside a healthcare facility. Sexual harassment can be harmful between both parties.





TOPIC SUMMARY

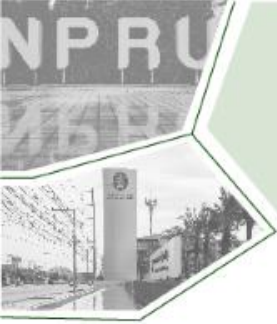
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We conclude that...

- ❖ Clearly understand the responsibilities towards the patient's rights leads to providing care with high quality.
- ❖ Human rights enable nurses to consider a patient's rights to accessibility, independence, justice, dignity, cooperation, equality, and rule of law.
- ❖ Nurses must continue to remain committed to their career regardless of the moral and ethical issues they encounter towards their patients.





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Thank You!

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