Informed Consent

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Informed Consent in a hospital setting means that patients understand the possible benefits, alternatives, and risks of any treatment which they are receiving. Informed consent is essential in any health care center because it can bring positive outcomes by ensuring that the patients understand all the risks which they undertake during their treatment. It also creates trust between patient and doctor by developing a good understanding. It also decreases the risk for both doctor and patient. With the excellent communication related to options and risks patients have the choice to select the best one for him and due to the risk of legal action against physician also decreases (Katz, & Webb, 2016).

The most significant right of patients is that they should be allowed in decision-making on the matters which are affecting their health and should have the right to participate in the health policies development. Every patient has the right to a safe and healthy environment in health care centers which will ensure their mental, and physical wellbeing or health. Moreover, every patient has the right to receive emergency health care services on time and also have the right to get effective or incurable treatment in case of terminal or incurable illness.

Informed consent relates to the rights of minors and patients as it allows them to make their own decision for choosing what is right for them. Every patient should have a right to enable them for making their own choice and should also be provided with sufficient time if possible. This can help the patient in reducing their stress and pressure. Patients also have the right to ask about the recommended treatment (Blease, Lilinfeld, & Kelley, 2016).

Lack of informed consent can allow the patient to pursue legal actions against physicians, surgeons or health care organization. It can also create a situation of disbelief between patients and doctors and cannot promote the effective use of medicines. (Grady, 2018).

**References**

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