**Case study**

The Moral Climate of Health Care

Patient ABC, male, 76 years old, retired cadre. Suddenly comatose due to excessive anger with his family, he was quickly sent to a hospital for emergency treatment. After examination by the doctor, there were only irregular weak heartbeats. The pupils responded to light and corneal reflexes were dull or disappeared. The blood pressure was 200/15mmHg, the incontinence was incontinent, the complexion was red, the mouth angle was skewed, and the diagnosis was cerebral hemorrhage and wind coma. After three days and two nights of rescue, the patient is still unconscious and has difficulty breathing spontaneously. The various reflexes almost disappear. In the face of the patient, do you continue to rescue? The medical staff and family members have different opinions and opinions: Doctor A said: "As long as the patient has Tolerance should be done with due diligence and fulfilling humanitarian obligations," said Doctor B. "The condition is so heavy and old, and the rescue is only a comfort to the family." Doctor C said: "Even if you are rescued, life cannot take care of yourself. Family members and society are a heavy burden." However, the patient’s eldest daughter said: "The old man has suffered for most of his life. It’s hard to have a good life for a few years. If you can save the success, you will have a good life for a few years. It is also a comfort." Said to rescue at all costs, to filial piety. The son said: "It is good to hope that the rescue will come. If there is no hope, there is no need to rescue at all costs."

If the medical staff tells the patient's family about the real condition and shows the attitude, and the family insists on continuing to rescue, the medical staff should still treat it with a serious and responsible attitude, because people's traditional customs and mental state cannot be changed overnight. Long-term efforts. According to the professional model, all healthcare providers need to have a role and they need to obey them. Everyone from doctors to nurses, technicians to managers consider them as a part of this profession and need to follow their ethical roles. (Pecorino, chap3).

References

Philip A. Pecorino. (2002). Medical Ethics; Online Textbook. Web Surfer's Caveat