Ethics for Health Care Professional

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

Ethics for Health Care Professional

**Your Name**

**Your Address**

**Your City, State**

**Your Phone Number**

**Your Email Address**

**Date**

**Name**

**Title**

**Company**

**Address**

**City**

Dear Sir,

There are many ethical concerns to consider when implementing an approach based on the wishes of the patient. Ethics in healthcare and nursing does not allow the act of Euthanasia under any circumstances and does not recognize patients will. Ethics comprise of patients autonomy over a given scenario and recognizing their freedom over a choice. But ethics do not consist of having to determine whether to end a patients life based on given circumstances. Even though the patient might have suffered a heavy conscious and have slight chances of recovery, your team of experts requires to demonstrate the best abilities and do what must be done to save the patient. The recommendation provided by the state of health department presents a resource plan consisting of an analysis of the patient's health and condition. Moreover, the patient should be provided with the best physicians who can provide primary healthcare.

The ethical problem identified in this given scenario is the patients will, and the husbands wish to stop providing treatment against her wishes. The patient's privacy and the right to freedom of choice is the first ethical dilemma in healthcare, but it can not be exercised when it comes to the practice of euthanasia. Patients cannot be compromised with any healthcare facility as it is a primary ethical dilemma in healthcare (Veenema et al. 2016). Moreover, another ethical problem in this case scenario is the patient's medical power of attorney which she does not have. Ethics may allow that patient who is not having a medical power of attorney may have continuous care, but the patient's will to shall not be exercised as it is against the ethical dilemma. Regardless of the concerns over her condition, the health practitioners must identify the real moral problem and resolve it.

The relevant facts and information considering the case scenario requires that the patient's power to live is revocable. The life support machines are barely handling the life support but can not prolong it depending on the condition. With all the facts presented in the case scenario, it may seem like that the odds are against the patients but with specific recommendation implied in the case may save patient's life (Kusurkar, & Croiset, 2015). The family members have different opinions as the parents want the physicians to put every necessary resource towards her recovery, but the husband wants her pain to end. These clash in opinions and views would create ethical problems in the patient's will to make a decision. Patients opinions and observations can only be respected, but the family members opinions do not hold any importance in the ethical circle of healthcare and nursing. Moreover, these concerns can raise valid problems.

The decision to be implemented in this case is to claim authority over the ethical decision. The ethical recommendation is to make the patient realize the recovery can be imminent and is achievable. Making sure that the patient changes their consent is very important for the whole procedure to continue as, without their decision, no further change can be implemented. This course of action is required (Norlyk, Haahr, & Hall, 2016). An ethical decision making is required in this case as it would prescribe the four critical stages of an additional resource program which is to be implemented for the patient's recovery. After reviewing a range of ethical theories, the decision-making model is required to evaluate the patients status and make a quick recommendation to be applied — this decision to be implemented in this course of the scenario.

Regards,

Sincerely.

**References**

Kusurkar, R. A., & Croiset, G. (2015). Autonomy support for autonomous motivation in medical education. *Medical education online*, *20*(1), 27951.

Norlyk, A., Haahr, A., & Hall, E. (2016). Interviewing with or without the partner present?–an the underexposed dilemma between ethics and methodology in nursing research. *Journal of advanced nursing*, *72*(4), 936-945.

Veenema, T. G., Griffin, A., Gable, A. R., MacIntyre, L., Simons, R. N., Couig, M. P., ... & Larson, E. (2016). Nurses as leaders in disaster preparedness and response—A call to action. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, *48*(2), 187-200.