Assigment #7

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

**Cure / care**:

A patient is a person who is physically or mentally ill and seeks medical assistance. Medical professionals then seek medical assistance to cure the patient after a clinical protocol. It depends on a number of factors such as resources and severity of the disease. It is not a moral obligation to cure the patient. In some cases such as cancer, there is no treatment available to cure the person of death. Thus, it is morally not obligatory to cure the patient. Care is the moral obligation to attend the patient as now he depends on others due to his illness.

**Nutrition:**

It is one of the fundamental aspects of care. It is the supply of food to organisms so they can stay alive.

**Hydration:**

Kidneys will shut down without water in the absence of water after 3 to 4 days.

**Shelter:**

This medical care is provided to animals.

**Human interaction:**

It is the care provided to the patient. We are morally obliged to this as when a person is sick, he is dependent on others. For example, a patient has an infection and is not able to take his care, will depend on others for medication.

**Swallow test, describe; when is it indicated?**

If a person has a difficulty in swallowing and does not pass the test including the thickened water then this can be bypass medically. This happens in case of an accident or a person is elder.

**When is medically assisted N/H indicated?**

When a person does not clear the swallowing test, then he has to depend on medically assisted nutrition/hydration. There are two types of medically assisted N/H; enteral nutrition (EN) and parenteral nutrition (PN).

**Enteral Nutrition (EN):**

It is the use of the entire system which is the intestinal system. It is provided in case the GI tract is functioning and is feeding through a tube.

**Nasogastric tube:**

This is a tube from the nose to the stomach, in case of the stomach is injured, through the intestines.

**Naso Jejunal tube:**

This is tube through the stomach the jejunum.

**Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy:**

This tube is used when the upper portion cannot be used due to some reasons.

**Parenteral Nutrition (PN):**

If the GI tract is not functioning, then parenteral nutrition is used, which is an intravenous administration of nutrition. Here there is damage to the intestines.

**Total parenteral nutrition:**

It is a method of feeding that bypasses the gastrointestinal tract. It can cause thrombosis of peripheral veins and requires the use of a central venous catheter. It has a disadvantage that it does not preserve the GI tract structure.

**Partial parenteral nutrition:**

It is the intravenous administration of nutrients when the enteral route is not feasible.

**Bioethical analysis of N/H:**

With the use of this procedure, there is damage to the GI tract. It is used to treat the patient for a short term basis but it affects patient's organs and they have to depend for a longer duration.

**Case Study: Terry Schiavo bioethical analysis:**

Terry Schiavo belonged to Florida. Her husband and parents had different views regarding the use of N/H. Her case has been discussed by medical and legal critics. She was collapsed in 1990 and was in “persistent vegetative state”. In Florida, it was permitted to withdraw nutrition and hydration. But there was also an opposition to this withdrawal.