Case Study

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# **CASE** I

The respiratory therapists not only face challenges in their field but their challenges are also linked with several ethical dilemmas on a regular basis. Most of the potential conflicts arise in the surgical treatment of lung cancer. Surgery is considered risky as well as a painful procedure. Once the decision of operation is taken, it is required to understand the difference between maleficence and beneficence, specifically, in complicated treatments that are most likely to be dangerous.

The prescribed treatment validity may increase the chances of death and should be handled according to law principles. So, the law might be helpful in clarifying the legal duty of the practitioners but still, conflicts arise, such as differences in opinion. So, laws are devised that resolve practical issues regarding ethical conflicts. It is also mentioned in the 1998 Human Rights Act that the patient’s right to life must be protected as well as they should respect patient’s family and private life. In addition, it is also observed that judicial disapproval is done on various attempts. Society won’t accept all legislations regarding the law applications which provide everything that is required. The individual must be given life-saving treatment for determining balance among maleficence and beneficence.

The mechanical ventilation preliminary trial is based on the preservation of physiological equilibrium in patients who are expected to develop brain stem death. As a result of legal advice, these circumstances are considered as unlawful. This similar condition might be helpful for the recipient but harmful for the donor. Society and individuals are obliged to follow all legal implications so all the treatments must be conducted ethically.

## CASE II

In some cases, ethical challenges are encountered by the medical staff. The professional ethical code must be followed which clearly indicates that the primary responsibility of healthcare professionals is towards the patient. The healthcare professionals mostly prefer to work in accustomed settings with the peers they know well. In order to fulfill patient ethical responsibility, these professionals must go beyond their comfort. The code of ethics is also based on confidentiality in case peers are involved in illegal activities and fraud. The confidentiality code is applied for health and safety protection. The 18-year-old female came to the hospital because of shortness of breath. She initially noticed the shortness of breath while playing soccer and immediately went for examination. Her symptoms stabilized but the condition of breath shortness was worsening. In addition, she also complained about Raynaud’s phenomena for that she was referred for chest tomography and also biopsy with video-assisted surgery. Through physical examination, it is found that the body temperature of the patient was 100.5F while the respiratory rate was almost 18 and she was continuously sweating at that time.

In such situations, code of ethics are of extreme importance for accepting the uniqueness of each patient as well as giving respect to each patient. It is the responsibility of the healthcare professionals to maintain non-judgmental attitudes while treating patients with health related issues. Specifically, the professionals of healthcare entitled to their own opinions and beliefs. The identification of the person's own business is considered as the crucial step for maintaining the non-judgmental approach towards all patients.

In the 1996 HIPPA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability) Act, it is stated that if the patient information is released without their permission then the organizations is held responsible and have to pay heavy amount of fines. The organizational P&P also addresses the privacy and confidentiality of patients. The P&P forbids information sharing outside the organization without patient permission.