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# Equanimity Under Duress

# Four Basic Principles of Bioethics

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1. Beneficence

2. Nonmaleficence

3. Autonomy

4. Justice

*Beauchamp and Childress*

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# Ethical Issues

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1. Nuremberg Code
  2. Tuskegee Experiments
  3. Human Radiation Experiments
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# **Advisory Committee on HRE – 6 principles**

- 1) People not means to ends of others**
- 2) Do not deceive**
- 3) Inflict no harm**
- 4) Promote welfare**
- 5) Treat fairly**
- 6) Respect self determination**

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Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs

*150th Anniversary Edition*

# Code of Medical Ethics

**Current Opinions  
with Annotations**





*Michael Josephson, Founder,  
Edna & Josephson Institute Of Ethics*

# 10 CONSENSUS ETHICAL VALUES

1. **Honesty**

2. **Integrity**

3. **Respect**

4. **Caring**

5. **Fairness**

6. **Promise – Keeping**

7. **Pursuit of Excellence**

8. **Civic Duty**

9. **Accountability**

10. **Loyalty**

# **ASPEN DECLARATION**

## **Six Pillars of Character**

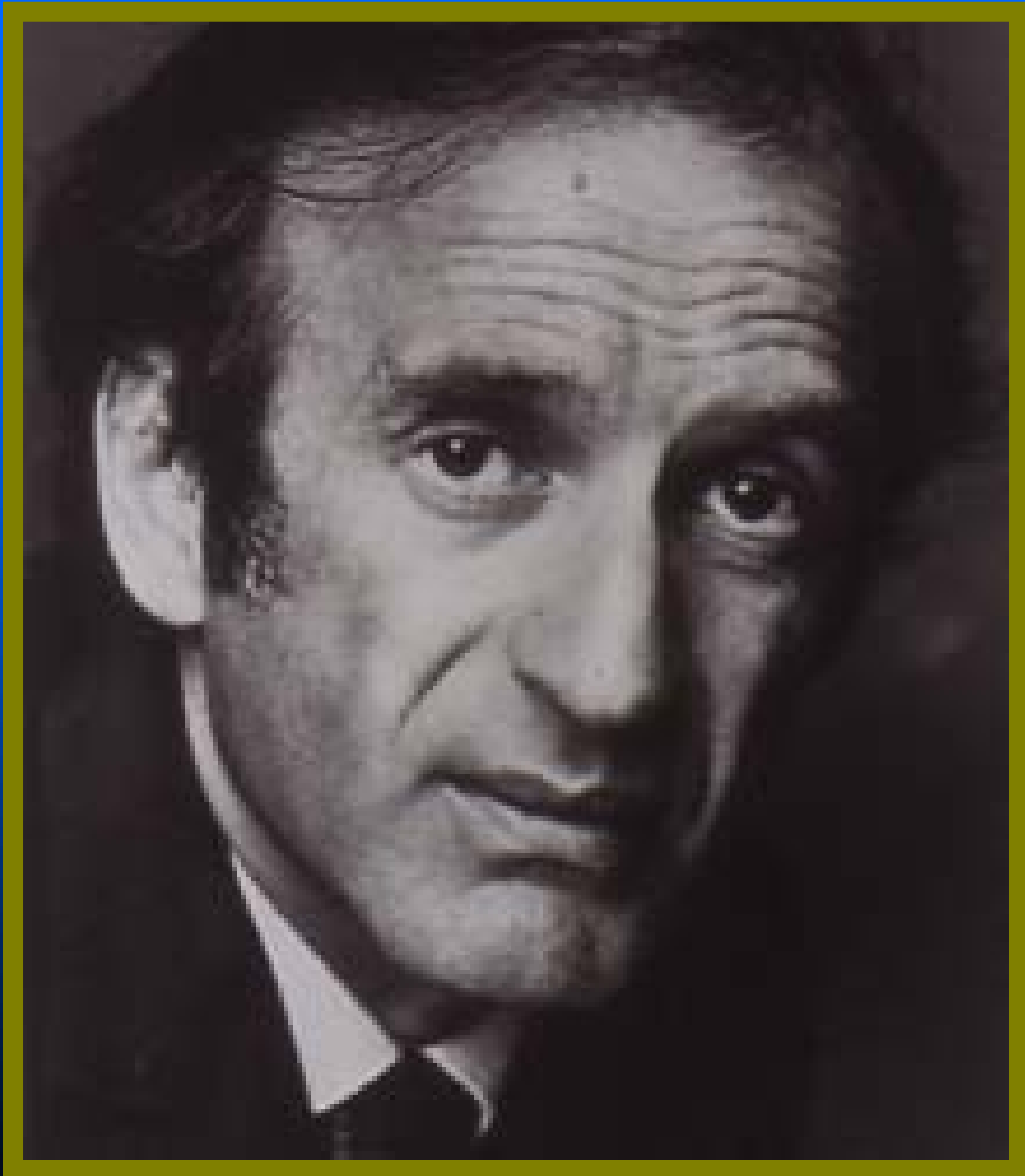
- 1. Trustworthiness**
- 2. Respect**
- 3. Responsibility**
- 4. Justice and Fairness**
- 5. Caring**
- 6. Civic Virtue and Citizenship**

# **SPIRITUAL VALUES**

- 1. PAUL TILLICH**
- 2. HOWARD THURMAN**
- 3. ELIE WIESEL**





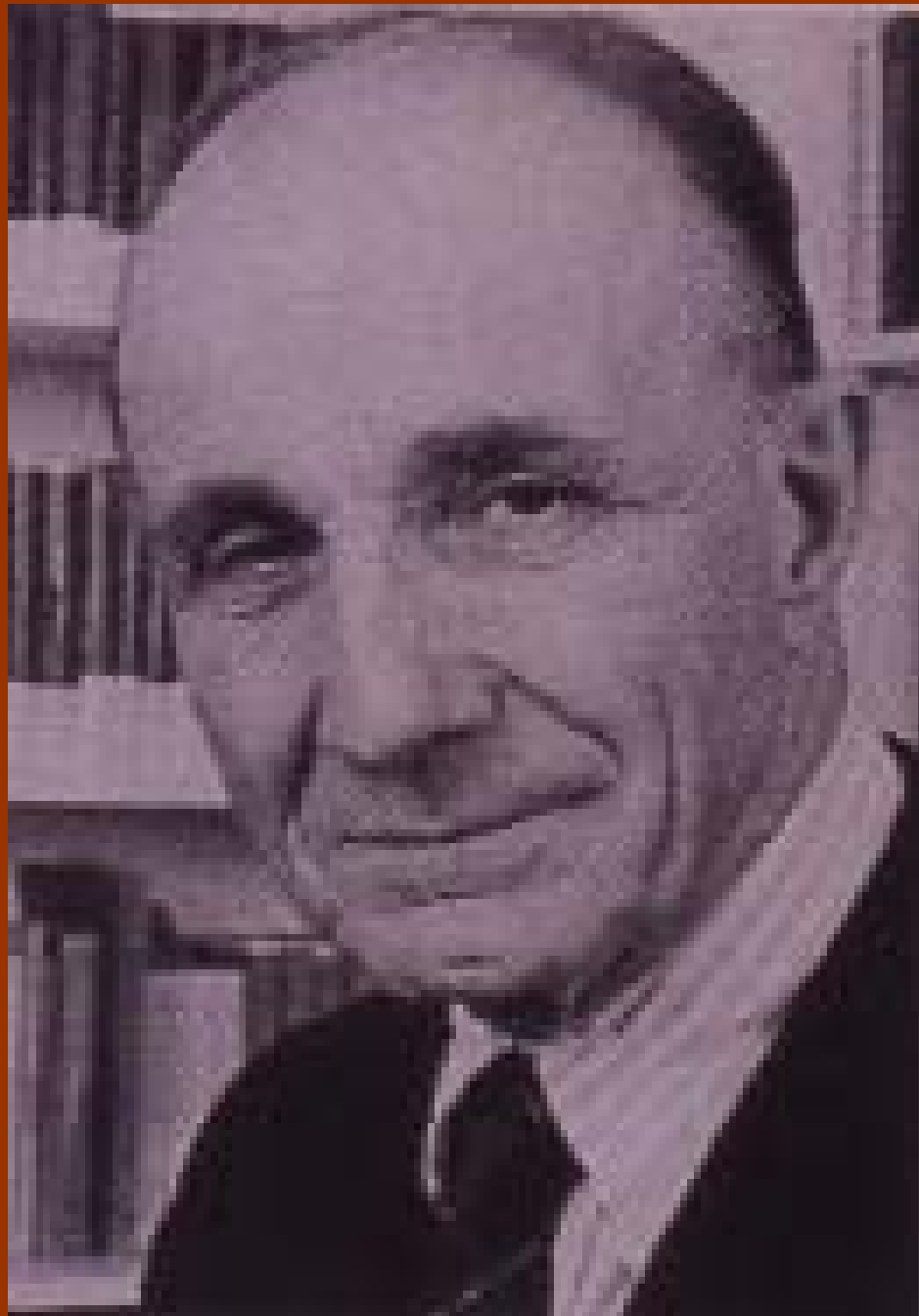




# **SISSELA BOK**

## **LYING**

**Moral Choice in Public and Private Life**



# **What Has Not Changed and Will Not Change**

## **1. The Patient**

- **Vulnerable, Dependent,  
Anxious, Fearful,  
Entrapped, Exploitable**

## **2. The Relationship**

- **Inequality of Power**
- **Unavoidability**
- **Ineradicability of Trust**

### **3. The Physician**

- **Invites Trust**
- **Promises to Help:  
Competence at Service of  
Patient**
- **Unavoidable Moral  
Complicity**

# Challenges to the Ethical Integrity of Medicine

- **Erosion of the Hippocratic Ideal**
- **The Dominance of Economics**
- **The Ethos of the Marketplace**
- **Absolutization of Autonomy**
- **The Turn to Legal Solutions**
- **Multi-Culturalism**
- **Ethics of Term Care**
- **Moral Skepticism, Atomism, and Privatism**

# **Virtues “Internal” to Medicine**

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- **Fidelity to Trust.**
- **Benevolence.**
- **Effacement of Self-Interest.**
- **Compassion and Caring.**
- **Intellectual Honesty.**
- **Prudence: Practical Judgement.**
- **Competence.**

# Quotation

The surgeon who is his own physician, though he often has a fool for a colleague, has the happiness of working in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and admiration.

*Sir Heneage Ogilvie*

Reference *Lancet* 1948:2:1

# Charter on Medical Professionalism

“Medical Professionalism in the New Millennium; A Physician Charter”

American Board of Internal Medicine Foundation, the American College of Physicians – American Society of Internal Medicine, and the European Federation of Internal Medicine



The Charter incorporates based on three fundamental principles:

1. Primacy of patient welfare
  - Patient autonomy
  - Social Justice

1. Truth Telling
2. Consent and Capacity
3. Disclosure
4. Substitute Decision Making
5. Advance Directives

Bioethics Education Project: Surgery

*Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada*

6. Euthanasia/Assisted Suicide

7. Professional conduct

8. Physicians and Industry

9. Resource Allocation

10. Research Ethics

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# The American College of Surgeons


## Statement of Principles Guiding Care at the End of Life

The following “Principles Guiding Care at the End of Life” were developed by the American College of Surgeons Committee on Ethics and were approved by the Board of Regents at its February 1998 meeting.


# Set of Professional Responsibilities

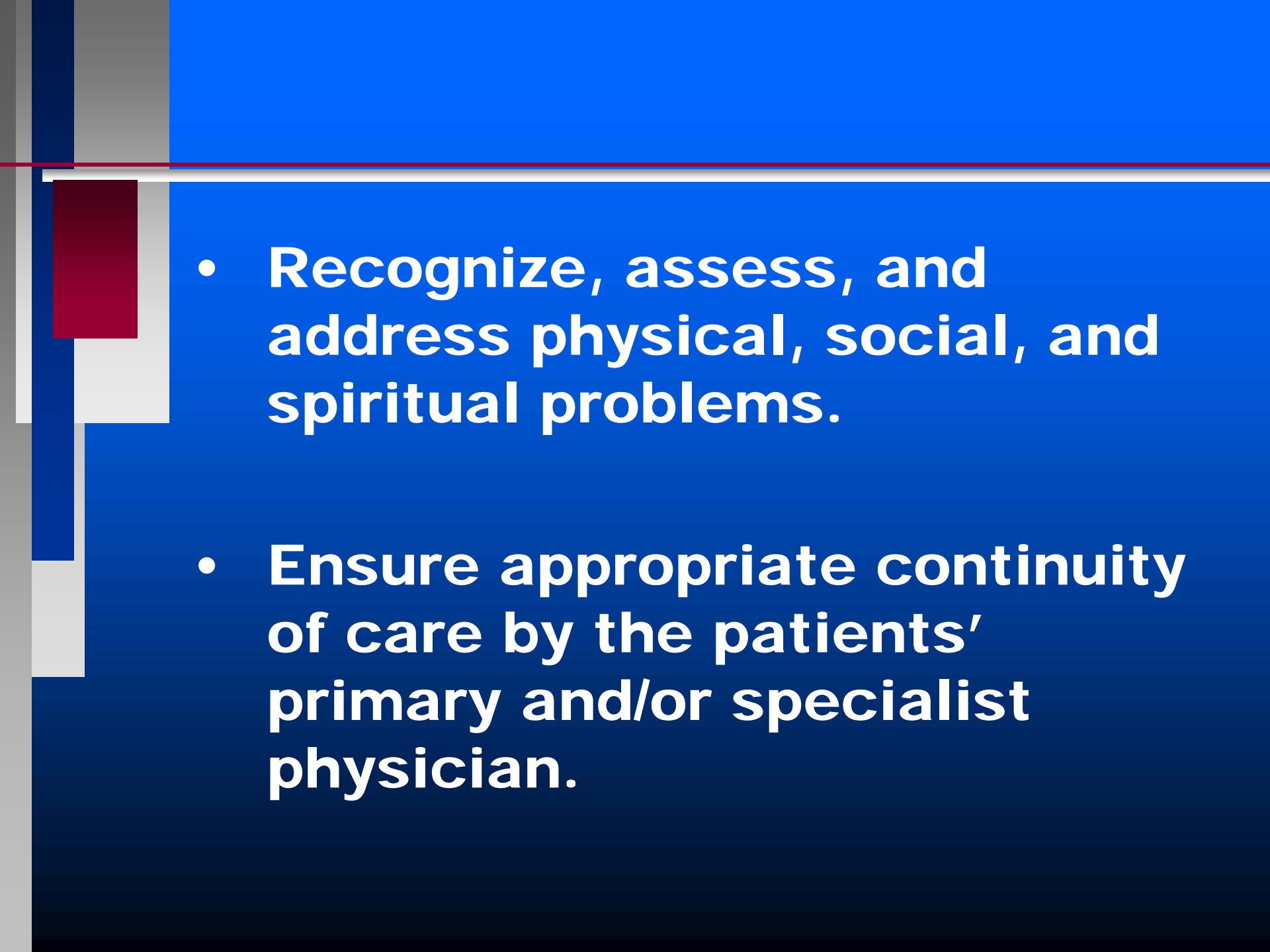
## 10 Commitments


1. Patient Care
2. Honesty with patients
3. Patient confidentiality
4. Maintaining appropriate relations with patients
5. Improving quality of patient care


- 
6. Improving access to care
  7. Just distribution of finite resources
  8. Scientific knowledge
  9. Maintaining trust by managing conflicts of interest
  10. Professional responsibilities

- Use the most appropriate measures that are consistent with the choices of the patient or the patient's legal surrogate.
- Ensure alleviation of pain and management of other physical symptoms.

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- Respect the dignity of both patient and caregivers.
  - Be sensitive to and respectful of the patient's and family's wishes.

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- Recognize, assess, and address physical, social, and spiritual problems.
  - Ensure appropriate continuity of care by the patients' primary and/or specialist physician.

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- Provide access to therapies that may realistically be expected to improve the patient's quality of life.
  - Provide access to appropriate palliative care and hospice care.

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- Respect the patient's right to refuse treatment.
  - Recognize the physician's responsibility to forego treatments that are futile.



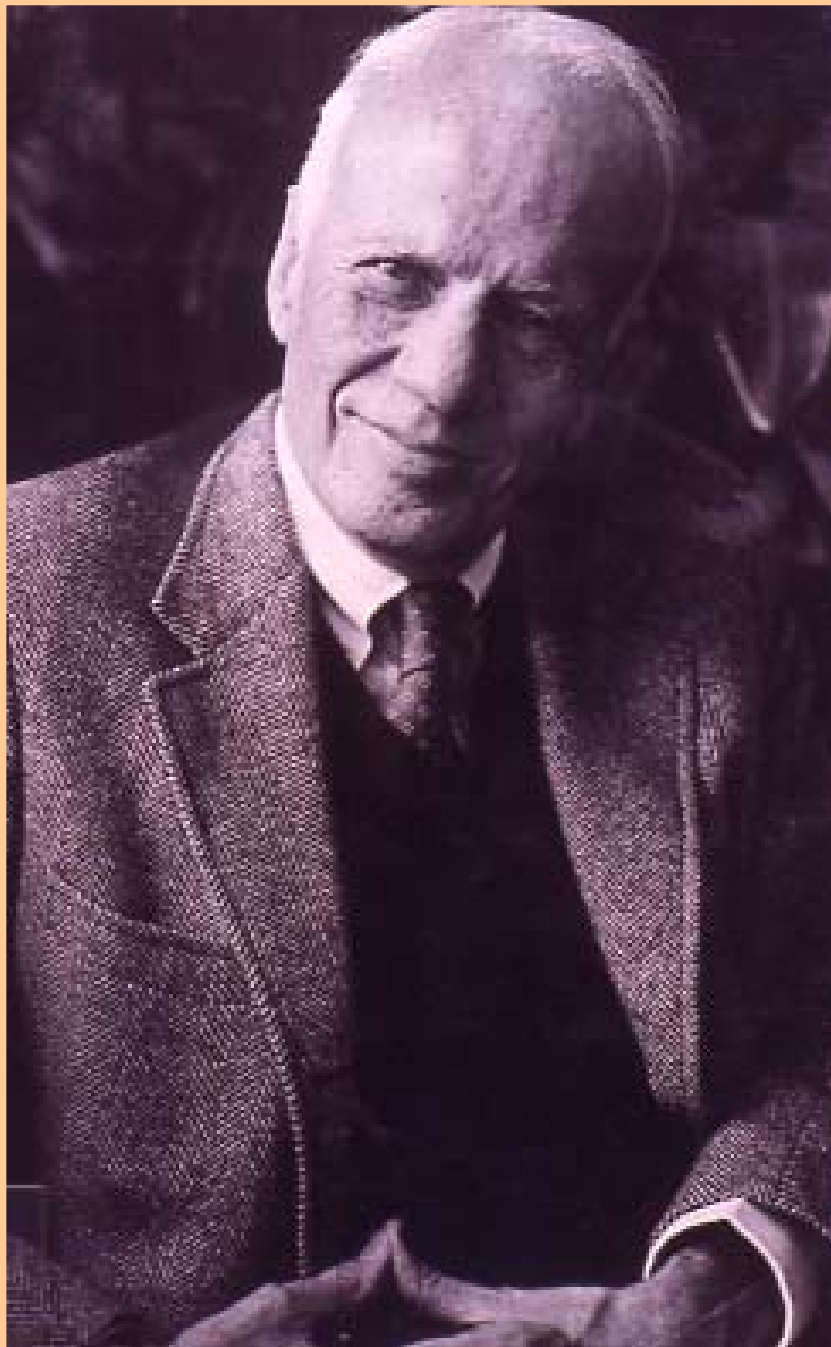


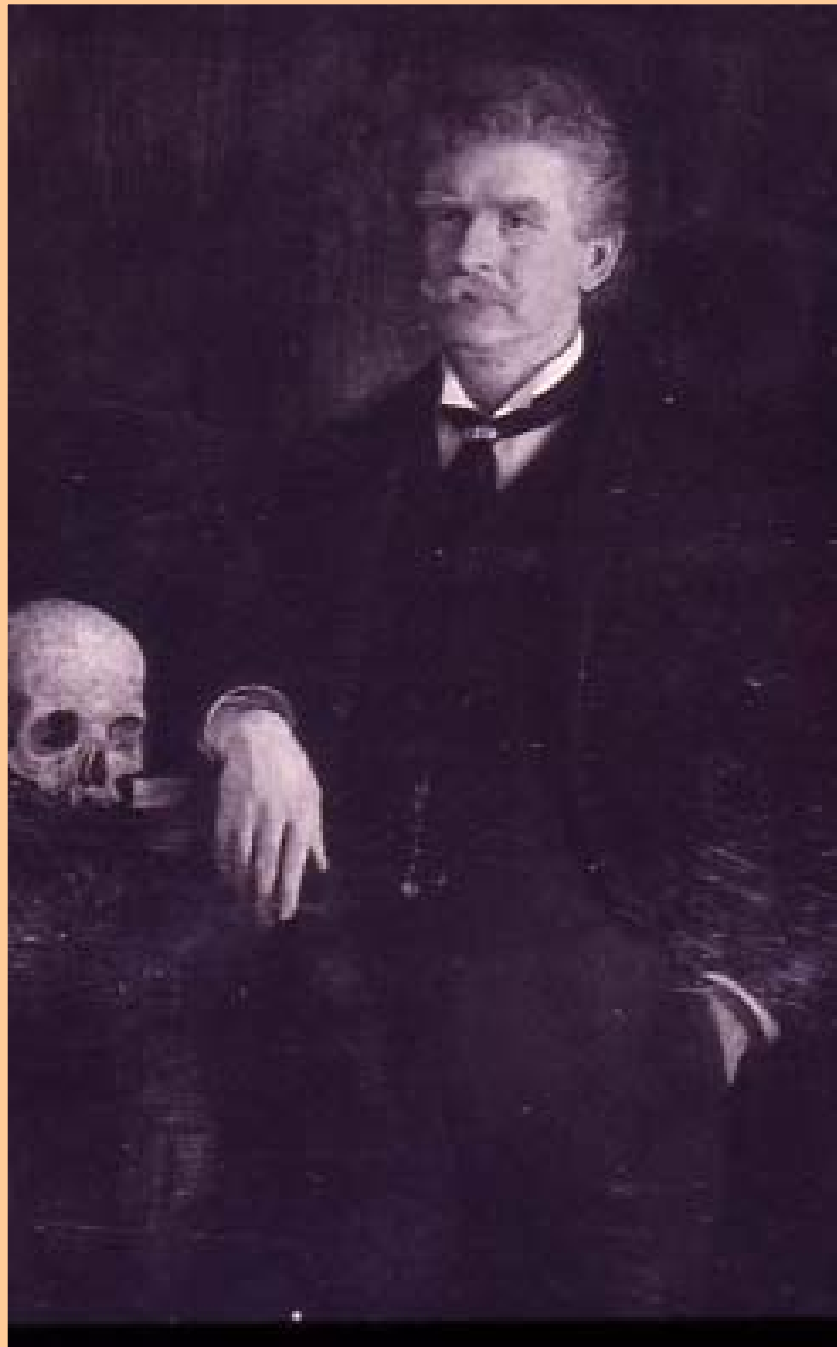
*Physician-writer Anton Chekhov, 1890.*

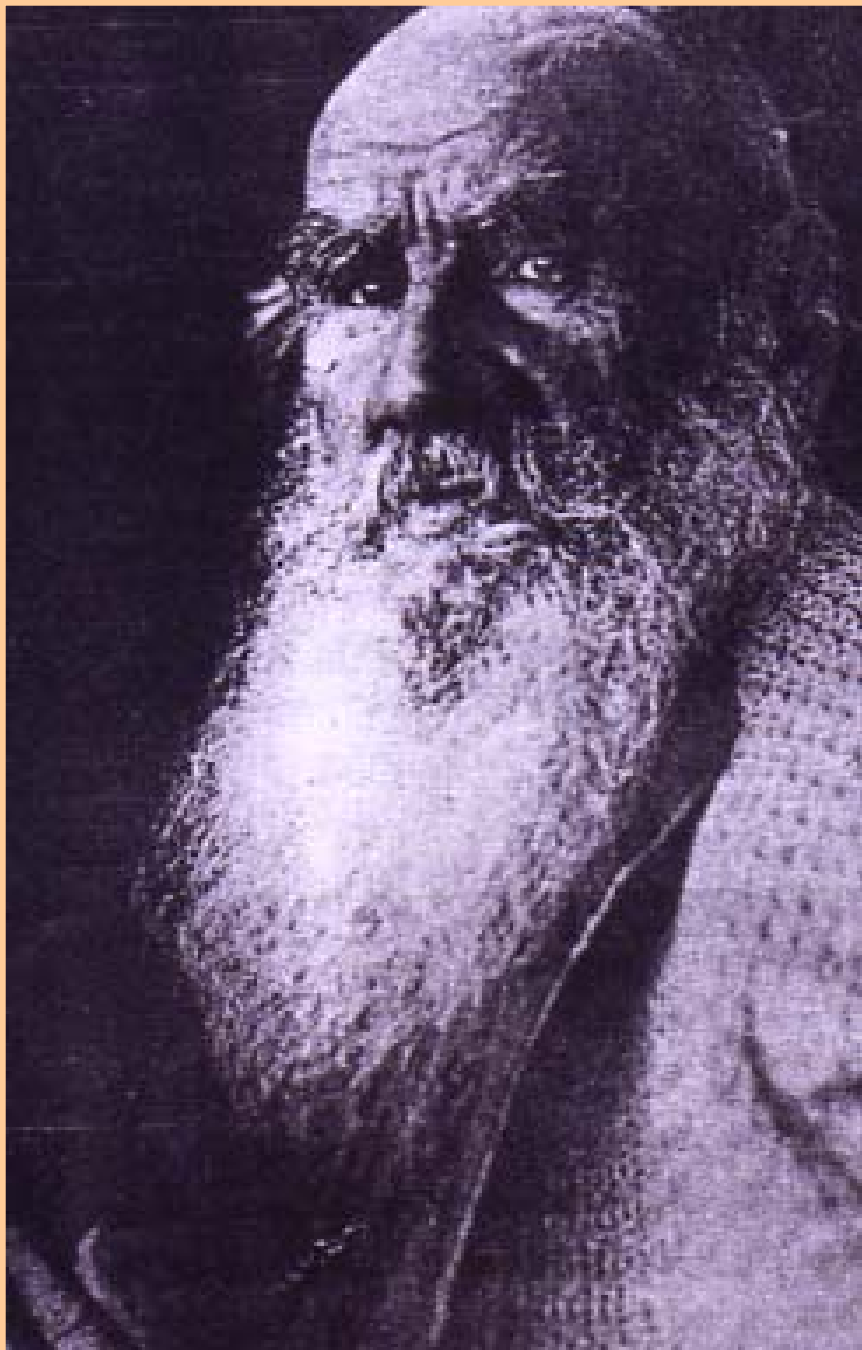
*In Letters of Anton Chekhov, Heim, MH, trans. New York, Harper & Row, Publishers, 1973.*



in Country Club P. Hugh Casson







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OFTEN COMES FROM POOR  
JUDGMENT**



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the United States and Canada**