BIOETHICS IN DIAGNOSTIC MEDICINE

Ridwan Ahmed, Nina Gerasimchuk

Ethical choices, affect our everyday relations in the healthcare system. In our multicultural and multiethnic societies, we must find moral action against confusion and conflict. Such guidelines must be acceptable religiously and no religiously to our patients. In health care there are many principles which are applicable but are not absolute. Some of the principles of medical ethics have been used for centuries.

Notions of decision making assume agents in making acceptable and informed decisions. Our respect of our patients, also imply that the patient acts responsible and understands the lifelong actions being taken. This is what we call informed consent, which is a doctor/patient transaction for health care

In medicine we have a principle that requires us not to cause harm or injury to our patient. It is negligent if one imposes a careless or unreasonable risk of harm upon another. This standard of care is protected by the law and our own ethical and moral conviction. This proves that medical mistakes may occur, but at the same time informs and supports that the intentions of the caretaker to always be positive and caring to the patient.

These principles help the patient and provide a duty to be a benefit to the patient, as well as remove harm from the patient. These are widely accepted in medicine and are viewed as rational. These principles are the heart of medicine and can form a good relationship with the patient. In the face of our moral obligation, these situations have change and perfected in the years with the help of work from different organizations and medical universities. The principle is specific to all care takers and medical professionals that great consideration should be taken into account during work and during our private lives.

These principles do not form a general moral theory, but rather, are the basic building blocks of our ethical actions and they affirm great usefulness.