



تَوِير

# MEDICAL ETHICS

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وَقُلْ هُوَ رَبِّي رَبِّي عَلِيمًا

# Medical Ethics



## Subject 4

1

# Medical ethics theories

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# عناصر Components of Medical Ethics

- The Physician ( **Doctor** ) - Patient Relationship
- The **Physician - Physician** Relationship
- The relationship of the **Physician to the System** of Healthcare
- The Relationship of the **Physician to Society**



# Medical ethics theories

✚ Ethical theories and principles bring <sup>تجلب</sup> significant characteristics to the decision-making process. <sup>الهامة</sup>

عد اتخاذ القرار لآرم اوخذ بعين الاعتار النظريات الأخلاقية والمبادئ معًا

حتى تحصل على الاجراء الأفضل من الناحية الأخلاقية

✚ Although all the ethical theories attempt to follow the ethical principles, these ethical theories can be used in <sup>تتاول</sup> combination to obtain the most ethically correct action. <sup>مجتمعة</sup>

✚ There are three major medical ethics theories

1. Teleological theories
2. Deontology
3. Virtue Theories

Teleo goal  
logice theories

• We are always dealing or thinking about a goals of our action



# 1. Teleological theories :

## Consequentialism

■ It concerns about the consequences of actions as the first step in analyzing moral activity.

اول خطوة للحصول على افضل نتيجة "Analysis"

■ Consequentialism is another name given to this type of theories.

■ Teleology comes from the Greek for goal (*telos*) and theory (*logos*).

• ماهو الهدف من العلاج  
• اختيار الهدف الأكثر فائدة

"best action → best consequences"

■ Individuals must choose the action or those actions that provide the best outcome.

→ Patient or society



another name

■ This is known as act **utilitarianism**.  
على مستوى الدولة « أكبر عدد رح يستفيد »

■ An alternative approach <sup>النهج البديل</sup> is **ruling utilitarianism** in which the **action chosen to provide the best outcome**.

■ Individual makes a **choice for the best and for the least amount of harm.**

الشخص يختار الأفضل والأقل ضرر

■ An act is **good if it results in the greatest benefit for the most people**





Utilitarianism is most often classed as a consequentialist theory **because it proposes that in conflicts**, it is ethical to **choose the act to maximize the good, and minimize the harm:**

أهم شيء في النظرية  
تختار البرنامج الذي يفيد أكبر عدد من الأشخاص.

“The **greatest good for the greatest number,**” is the primary ethical principle of this theory.



## **Strengths**

دعاء القوة

The strengths of utilitarian and consequentialist theory in general are that:

■ It aims to **measure outcomes**.

■ It also most often helps **resolve conflicts** between individual and public duties of professionals.

حل النزاعات الفردية بين الأخصائيين.

■ utilitarianism is almost a **required theory of industrialized and technological societies**, as well as political activity itself.

مطلوبة في النشاطات الاجتماعية والتكنولوجية والسياسية



## **Weakness** *نقاط الضعف*

Teleological theory has been criticized often for the fact that:

✚ one cannot predict the outcome of actions in advance.

في بعض الأحيان تخلى النتائج ليس الناس "ما نتوقع المستقل بشكل صحيح ١٥٥ /

✚ Usefulness to society is not a good criterion for moral honesty, because **what society finds desirable may often turn out to be evil.**

يعتقد المريض في بعض الأحيان انه رأي الدكتور غير صحيح

For example , many programs to sterilize the retarded people, to prevent the transmission of hereditary diseases with mental retardation,

على سبيل المثال، العديد من برامج تعقيم المتخلفين،

لمنع انتقال الأمراض الوراثية بالتخلف العقلي،

## 2. Deontology

الأخلاق

■ Deontological theory underlines the importance of one's duties and obligations.

واجبات الشخص والتزاماته

سبحان الله ومحجده  
سبحان الله العظيم

■ *Deon* is a Greek word for **duty**.

■ One has the duty or obligation to do the right thing, regardless of outcome.

يلتزم الإنسان بالفعل الصحيح مهما كانت النتيجة

■ Some principles are intrinsically right regardless of resulting consequences.

صحيحة في جوهرها

■ An act is moral if it could become a universal rule for society.

يكون الفعل أخلاقياً إذا كان من الممكن أن يصبح قاعدة عالمية للمجتمع

## Strengths

■ help justify one's personal actions and try to convince everyone, including oneself, that they are right.

تبرير تصرفاته الشخصية وإقناع الجميع أنه على حق

■ Professional ethics originates with this conception of duty and obligation arising from the moral center of the profession itself, and not from public expectations

↳ I am here to help you

أعمل اللي عليك

■ the act of the person should always conform to the golden rule: Act always as if what you do would become a universal law.

الأساس هو: Help people

## Weaknesses

- Deontology cannot within itself provide for resolution of conflicts among two or more moral persons who profoundly disagree.
- By contrast the deontologist has a duty to tell the truth; even if it may be delayed for a time, the intent must be truth telling.
- One could never justify lying to the patient for any reason.

لا يمكن تبرير الكذب على المريض

### 3. Virtue Theories

■ The key difference between consequentialism, deontology and virtue ethics is that the virtue emphasizes the moral character, or virtues of the individual.

الفرق الرئيسي بين التبعية وعلم الأخلاق وأخلاق الفضيلة هو أن الفضيلة تؤكد على الشخصية الأخلاقية أو فضائل الفرد.

■ The virtues are habits formed by:

- one's personality ,
- parental and social training, and
- professional or other standards suitable to one's life choices and roles in society.

من أين تكون

التربية المنزلية

تعودت عليها من المهنة

■ Virtue ethics has emerged due to the perceived deficits in ethical theories such as consequentialism and deontology for healthcare.

ظهرت

العجز الملحوظ

• إما فورها ← لأنه من نقص بالكتابة السابقة

The virtues are **embedded character traits** which are held to be societally valuable such as:

• أمثلة على القيم:

1. truth-telling,
2. honesty and
3. kindness.

العطف



Virtue ethics is about **an individual of good character doing the right thing.**

Examples in healthcare are seen in **codes of conduct and guidance** developed by professional regulators rely on their **moral character into their practice** .

قواعد السلوك والتوجيه المنظمين الطابع الأخلاقي في الممارسة

# Honesty



1. Being truthful to others.
2. Being truthful to yourself.
3. Doing what is **right regardless who is around.** في بعض الأشخاص ما يشتغلوا صح ، إلا بوجود الرقابة
4. Being someone other can trust. كن شخصًا يثق فيه الأخرين.



## Strengths

- Virtue theory shares with deontological theory the emphasis on the moral agent.  
التركيز على الوكيل الأخلاقي
- It shares with teleological theory an analysis of the goodness of actions too.
- Virtue theory thus can combine the strengths of both of the other theories.
- formed opinions about **international rights**, the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights.

## Weaknesses

Is simplistic; **does not provide sufficiently clear action guides**; is **too private**, too prone to **individual definitions**.

هو التبسيط. لا يقدم أدلة عمل واضحة بما فيه الكفاية؛ خاصة جدًا، وعرضة جدًا للتعريفات الفردية.



لا تَتَوَقَّفْ عِنَّمَا  
تَتَعَبُ ..

تَوَقَّفْ عِنَّمَا  
تَشْرَهِي

*Peace*