

NHS FPX 4000 Assignment 2

Attempt 2 Applying Ethical Principles

In healthcare settings, nurses and other health care professionals often face ethical dilemmas that require them to make [NURS FPX 1150 Assessment 3 Lessons From History Presentation](#) based on a set of ethical principles. These principles include autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence and justice.

In this assessment, you will apply these principles to a case study to develop a solution. This will help you improve your ability to formulate ethical decisions in the workplace.

Autonomy is the ability to make decisions that are based on one's own beliefs and preferences. It is a value that is defended in many different arenas.

However, there are also criticisms of autonomy. For example, communitarians argue that liberal individualism is a distortion of the fact that persons are social beings who are shaped by society and their values and preferences are comprehensible only within that context.

Another way that [NURS FPX 1150 Assessment 3 Lessons From History Presentation](#) is criticized is that it focuses on a person's self-interest rather than on the interests of others. This can lead to the creation of ethical dilemmas, such as Dr. Kerr's in this case study when she is faced with a patient's parents who want to keep her from receiving vaccines because of their religious beliefs.

While it is important to defend the value of autonomy, it is also important to consider that it cannot be isolated from other fundamental values that a person needs in order to flourish. The [NURS FPX 1150 Assessment 4 Living History](#) include rights to a decent minimum of health care, education, a good standard of living, political participation, and freedom of inquiry and expression.

Beneficence is an ethical principle that obligates health care professionals to act in the best interests of patients. This requires medical interventions to be balanced with the benefit to the patient and the [NURS FPX 1150 Assessment 4 Living History](#) as well as the harms that could occur as a result of such an intervention.

Beneficent actions include donating money or goods, showing kindness, and helping people who are struggling. Beneficence carries many responsibilities and is not always easy to fulfill.

Historically, moral theory has embraced the notion of beneficence as a central category. Some writers have placed it at the core of their philosophical systems, such as David Hume and John Stuart Mill. Others, such as Peter Singer, have defended extremely demanding and far-reaching principles of obligatory beneficence.

Whether you are a nurse, public health professional, a hospital administrator or in another role within the healthcare field, it is essential to understand and apply ethical principles. Ethical [NURS FPX 4010 Assessment 1 Attempt 1 Collaboration and Leadership Reflection Video](#) help to ensure that your decisions are fair, equitable, and defensible.

In this assessment, you will practice applying ethical principles to a specific ethical dilemma by describing the issues and a possible solution in a 3-5-page paper. This will help you develop [Collaboration and Leadership Reflection Video](#) for addressing these ethical dilemmas in your work as a healthcare professional.

The primary ethical principle guiding physicians to act in their patients' best interests is nonmaleficence, which means doing no harm. Physicians are also required to assess the benefits and risks of treatments and interventions in order to determine whether a particular action is in the patient's best [NURS FPX 4010 Assessment 1 Attempt 1](#).

Often times, it is acceptable to allow a small amount of harm to occur in order to prevent more harm (called a "double effect") or when a more fundamental principle takes precedence over nonmaleficence. In these situations, [NURS FPX 4010 Assessment 3 Attempt 1](#) is important to seek the patient's consent for any treatment or intervention that is being considered.

Identify the most important ethical principle of any given situation and explain how you would apply it to the situation at [NURS FPX 4010 Assessment 3 Attempt 1 Interdisciplinary Plan Proposal](#). As you do, discuss in greater depth the most compelling solutions to your ethical dilemma. Finally, make an honest attempt at putting the whole package together in a single, seamless and non-destructive step forward. This will give you a clear understanding of your own ethical strengths and weaknesses, as well as those of your colleagues and superiors. It is a great way to make informed decisions that will benefit you, your team and your patients at the same time.