

MORALS & BIOETHICS

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MORALS



Is ethics the same as morality?

Morals are foundational concepts defined on both an individual and societal level.



It is a social consensus on good and bad human behavior.

ETHICS

Ethics is field of "theory of value" which is one of the sub-branches of philosophy.

Ethics looks for answers to questions about Moral values.

- What is justice?**
- What is honesty?**
- What is good and bad? How is it possible?**
- What is right and wrong? How is it possible?**
- Can the human mind know good and bad? How could he know?**

Ethics and Morality

- **Ethics – the study of HOW the choices are made, “ethics is the study of morality”**
 - **Often use “ethics” and “morality” interchangeably, but it is NOT true**
- **Morality (Latin mores) usually refers to any aspect of human action**
- **Ethics (Greek ethos) commonly refers only to professional behavior**

**Ethics is the theory of right and wrong,
good and bad;
morality is his practice.**

Ethics and Law



...not to embark in an exercise in ethical analysis when there is a clear legal rule in the situation that trumps the entire process of ethical analysis.

...not to assume that there is a legal rule for every situation. Often the gaps between legal rules require one to switch to an ethical analysis.

Norms ... Principles

Norms in the legal system; are rules, principles and standards.

Norms can change and develop when conditions change. The principles are always relevant, but not in every case. Otherwise, it may lead to expenditure of value.

For example: "Man should keep his word"...

Professional conduct principles are frequently focused on "honesty, non-discrimination, and responsibility".

It is important that these principles also find a response in professional practice.

"The principles of action are always valid after revealing once, but do not require a request that may apply to every single case" (Turkish philosopher Ioanna Kuçuradi)

As stated in this so-called, the common view of the participants is that only the existence of the principles cannot provide an adequate occupational preparation.

Evaluation of Action

- **"Attribution of action"** is the evaluation of the action in terms of the benefit it provides to the assessor or the damage it causes.
- **"Valuation action"** is the evaluator's evaluation of special value judgments based on group membership, taking into account behavior only.
The evaluation made with "merely value judgments" is an evaluation without knowing.

It wouldn't be an appropriate solution to evaluate an individual's action in terms of the consequences it creates for the evaluator.

Make a sound judgement

1-understand the action

Understanding the action means trying to understand the conditions and reasons that drive the person into that action. Trying to evaluate a situation by acting only from theory without using knowledge means memorization.

2-know what elements that action consists of

RESULTS OF THE ETHICS EQUATION

Ethical behavior

Quality products

Conservation of resources

Pride in work

Public safety

Timeliness

Good business

Unethical behavior

Shoody products

Waste, fraud, greed

Abuse of expertise

Guilt, fear

Lack of safety

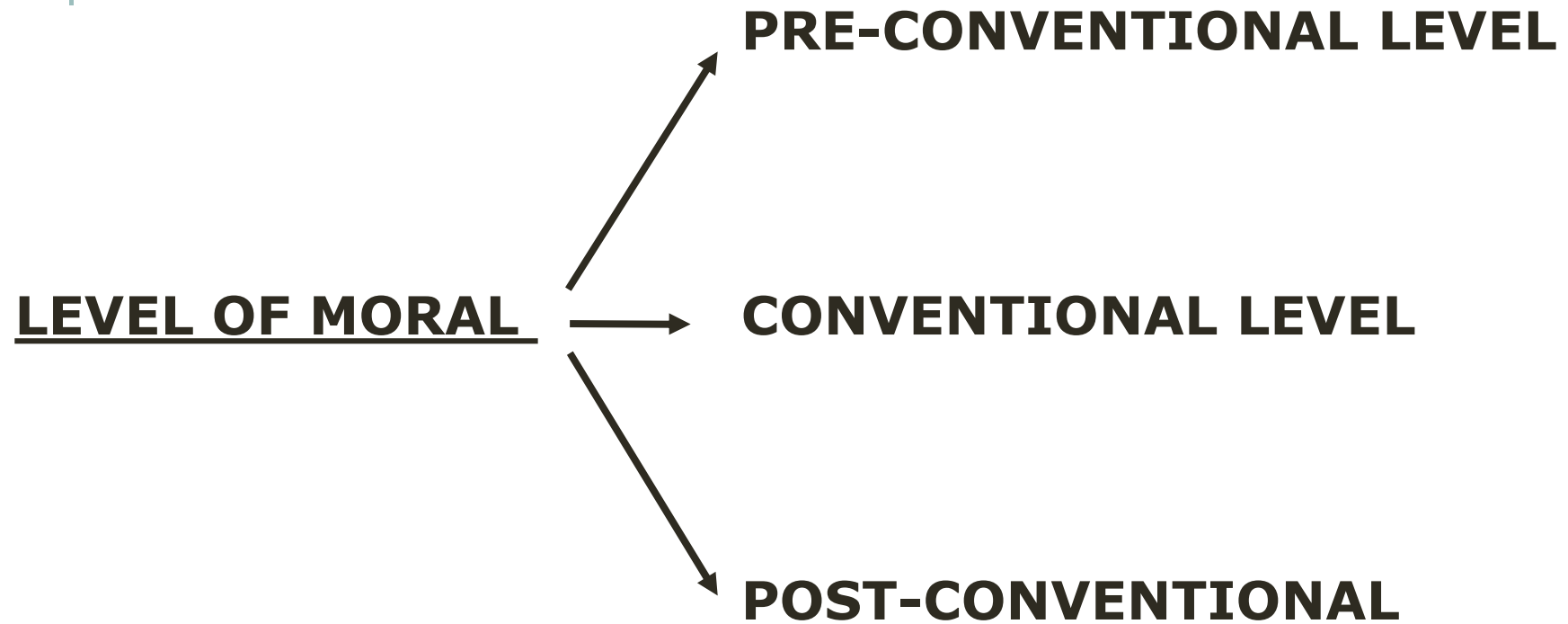
Cutting corners

-poor design

-rushed testing

Disasters

Stages of Moral Development



Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development

This theory follows Freud.

Lawrence Kohlberg was developmental psychologist. He believed that there were stages which could be more generally classified into three levels.

1- Pre-conventional Level

A person in this stage cares for oneself to ensure survival. This is a child-like obedience,

Though the person's attitude is selfish, this is the transition phase, where the person finds the connection between oneself and others.

In order to avoid punishments/pain.

Levels of Moral Development

2- Conventional Level

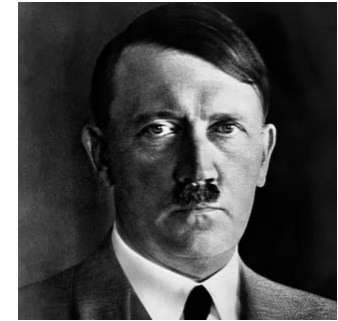
The person feels responsible and shows care towards other people,

This moral thinking can be identified in the role of a mother and a wife. This sometimes leads to the ignorance of the self,

Uncritical acceptance of society's rules,

**If we didn't get up to this stage,
we would stay in the cave**

Levels of Moral Development



3- Post-conventional Level

The stage, where the principle of care for self as well as others, is accepted.

The thinker,

- might have an opinion that the rules have to be changed according to humanitarian values.

- rejects the rigidity of the existing laws and rules at this stage.

Generally, behaviors at this level in society are regarded as "new tricks to old dogs".

Moral Dilemmas

Dilemma is a situation where the individual is torn between two or more conflicting options.

Situations in which two or more moral obligations, duties, rights or ideals come into conflict.

To resolve we must

- *Identify the factors, gather facts,
- *Rank moral considerations,
- *Consider alternative courses of actions and
- *Arrive at a judgement.



Moral Dilemmas

At times, the situations occur where one can not make immediate decisions as the moral reasons come into conflict.

The moral reasons can be rights, duties, goods or obligations, which make the decision making complex.

A situation when you are confronted with a conflict among two or more moral considerations.

- Is euthanasia supporting suicide?
- Ethical dilemmas for the beginning of life; Abortion...

Conflict of Value



Do it - Don't do it

or

Do it - Do that

Medical Ethics

- * Medical ethics is in the group of professional ethics.
 - * About what health professionals should do, avoid in order to behave well within the framework of medical relations.
 - * Try to elucidate the dilemmas arising from the differences between the expectations and values of healthcare providers and areas and their relatives.
- * Within the framework of medical relations, covers both abstract thinking, reasoning activities, compliance with established rules.

World Medical Association

To establish high international standards in medical practices and healthcare services to everyone in the world.

To create a ground that enables open discussions on related issues and to publish the approaches determined at the end of the discussions in declarations.

For example; Lisbon Declaration (Patient Rights), Geneva Declaration, Helsinki Declaration (Guideline for physicians for biomedical research on humans), Announcement on the Use of Computers in Medicine...

The World Medical Association has many reports they prepared, such as the Report on Organ Donation and Transplantation, their official decisions on a wide range of subjects.

4 basic principles in medical ethics

The principle of

Usefulness

No harm

Respect for Autonomy

Justice

Secondary Principles

Veracity

Privacy

Confidentiality

Fidelity

PROPORTIONALITY
(Risk / benefit)

Medical Ethics

Ethical problems should be examined not only with an Emphasis on Individual Virtues within the Patient-Physician Relationship, but also with regard to the Relationship between Health Policies and the situations that lead to Value Loss or Conflict of Values.

Being unaware of how health services are organized, financed and provided, ignoring the relationship of health policies to problems causes the represented area to be incomplete.

Because Informed Consent, Euthanasia and Organ Transplantation cannot be discussed in a manner compatible with life without considering macro level issues such as Health Policies.

BIOethics

Bioethics is a combination of “Bios” life and “Ethos” moral concepts.

The subject;
Not only Human Life, which is the main subject of medical ethics,
but the life of All Organisms that exist in nature.

Associated with other disciplines,
areas related to bioethical health occupations.

Turkish Bioethics Association, invaluable work, 1994

In education and academic fields provide
great contributions to the development of bioethics.

BIOethics

We witness that these questions have started to occupy a considerable place in international publications and meetings.

We intervene in the human body, from circumcision to tattoos, from aesthetic operations to mod-modifiers, for many cultural, medical, personal reasons.

New technologies also offer new intervention opportunities. Now it seems important to discuss the question "Should we use these opportunities?"

When safe methods are developed that will allow everyone to benefit and do not make a difference in social status, modifications that will develop resistance to certain diseases can be put on the table with egalitarian concerns.