



Ethical Governance in Condition Management Programmes

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A few groundrules

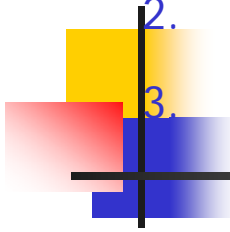
- Confidentiality to the group
- Equality in the group

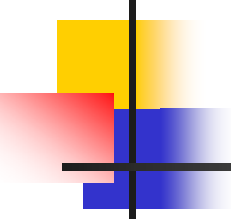
There once was a good Democrat
Who was able to talk through his hat.
Such smart things he said
Off the top of his head
Or else out the place where he sat.

Garrison Keillor

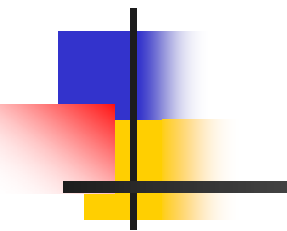


(A personal reminder for BD that not everyone agrees with everything he says.)

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1. I'd rather read the Daily Telegraph than the Daily Record
 2. I believe that God exists
 3. I think that the Miss World competition is harmless fun
 4. You die, and that's the end of it
 5. I believe that an embryo is human from the moment of conception
 6. In certain circumstances, execution is a justifiable punishment for crime
 7. Princess Diana's death was a mere accident
 8. I think prostitution should be made legal
 9. Smacking children is always wrong
 10. George Bush is alright really – just a bit misunderstood

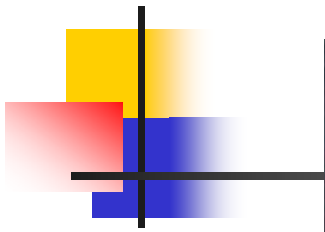
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- Culture
 - Politics
 - Love
 - Religion
 - Parents
 - Schooling
 - Wealth
 -It can lead to all sorts





“Morals are taken to be essentially personal - sometimes intuitive rather than logical and seldom, if ever, the legitimate target of argument or debate. The freedom to believe what one chooses, whether as a result of religious, political or other credo is not open for dispute.....

Ethics is taken to be the intellectual framework within which decision making takes place. It is therefore technically possible that an individual's moral commitment to something can be maintained even when their ethical perspective leads to a different outcome.” McLean, Williamson, Devlin and Blair, 2004





1916



'we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State,
and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom,
of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.'

1974



Peace Line Tours







Ethical Decision Making

Is different from personal morals
and.....

It happens at a clinical level all of the
time.

Right???



Four Classical Principles of Ethics

Beauchamp TL & Childress JF. Principles of biomedical ethics. 5th ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.

- **Personal Autonomy:** Individual liberty, capacity for intentional action, leading to concepts of competence, consent
- **Justice:** importance of distributive and social justice in medical care, leading to the concepts of fair opportunity, access to care, resource allocation and rationing
- **Beneficence:** obligation to act for the benefit of others, leading to concepts of paternalism, quality of life and balancing “burdens and benefits”.
- **Nonmaleficence:** obligation not to commit harm to others, leading to concepts of negligence, standards of care and nontreatment
- Underpinning classical principles is “**professional-patient relationship**”: leading to more concrete rules of veracity, privacy, confidentiality and fidelity to guide all involved in healthcare



- **Three Step Framework**

1. **Is it an ethical problem?**
2. **How does it “answer” the four ethical principles’ questions?**
3. **Consensus**



What is this telling us?

- In making ethical decisions about health care you have to take the ethics of the case into explicit account
- Ethics is not about belief in God or religiosity
- Ethical principles can and do compete with one another
- Ethics is more like jazz than mathematics; more like art than science



What about CMP?

What are the dilemmas?

What are the governing ethical principles in CMP?

Any Questions?



