

# Applying Ethical Principles

## NHS FPX 4000 Assignment 2

### Attempt 2

In healthcare settings, nurses and other health care professionals frequently face ethical dilemmas that necessitate [NURS FPX 1150 Assessment 3 Lessons From History Presentation](#), autonomy, and nonmaleficence are some of these guiding principles.

In this evaluation, you will apply these standards to a contextual investigation to foster an answer. You'll be able to make more ethical decisions at work with the help of this.

The capacity to make decisions based on one's own beliefs and preferences is called autonomy. It is a value that is upheld in numerous contexts.

However, autonomy is also subject to criticism. For instance, communitarians contend that liberal individualism distorts the idea that individuals are social beings who are shaped by society and that their values and [NURS FPX 1150 Assessment 3 Lessons From History Presentation](#) can only be understood in that context.

A further criticism of autonomy is that it prioritizes a person's own interests over those of others. This can result in ethical quandaries, such as Dr. Kerr's in this case study when she is confronted with the parents of a patient who want [NURS FPX 4010 Assessment 3 Attempt 1 Interdisciplinary Plan Proposal](#).

While it is essential to uphold the value of autonomy, it is also essential to keep in mind that it cannot be distinguished from other fundamental values that an individual requires for their well-being. Rights to education, a decent standard of living, political participation, and freedom of inquiry and expression are among these.

Beneficence The [NURS FPX 1150 Assessment 4 Living History](#) of beneficence requires healthcare providers to act in the patient's best interest. This necessitates balancing the benefits to the patient and the fetus as well as the potential negative effects of medical interventions.

Donating money or goods, being kind, and helping those in need are examples of good deeds. Beneficence entails numerous obligations that are not always simple to fulfill.

In the past, the central category of beneficence has been embraced by moral theory. It has been central to the philosophical systems of David Hume and John Stuart Mill, among others. Peter Singer, for instance, has advocated for [NURS FPX 1150 Assessment 4 Living History](#) and extensive obligatory beneficence principles.

Nonmaleficence It is essential to comprehend and apply ethical principles whether you work in the healthcare industry as a nurse, a public health professional, a hospital administrator, or in another capacity. The [NURS FPX 4010 Assessment 3 Attempt 1](#) decisions will be more fair, equitable, and able to be defended if they are guided by ethical principles.

You will practice applying ethical principles to a specific ethical dilemma by writing a three to five page paper outlining the [NURS FPX 4010 Assessment 1 Attempt 1](#) and a possible solution. This will assist you in developing a strategy for resolving these moral quandaries in your position as a healthcare professional.

Nonmaleficence, which translates to "doing no harm," is the primary ethical principle that directs physicians to act in the best interests of their patients. In order to determine whether a particular course [NURS FPX 4010 Assessment 1 Attempt 1 Collaboration and Leadership Reflection Video](#), physicians must also evaluate the benefits and risks of treatments and interventions.

In many cases, it is satisfactory to permit a limited quantity of damage to happen to forestall more mischief (called a "twofold impact") or when a more essential standard overshadows nonmaleficence. In these instances, it is essential to obtain the patient's consent before beginning any treatment or intervention.

Justice Define the most crucial ethical principle in any given circumstance and explain how you would apply it to the present circumstance. As you do [Collaboration and Leadership Reflection Video](#), talk about in more prominent profundity the most convincing answers for your moral problem. At long last, try to assemble the entire bundle in a solitary, consistent and non-horrendous forward-moving step. Your own ethical strengths and weaknesses, as well as those of your coworkers and superiors, will become clear to you as a result of this. It's a great way to make well-informed decisions that will also benefit your patients, your team, and yourself.