

**Ethical Dilemma Project: Potential Solutions and Impacts**

Student's Name

Institutional Affiliation

Course Number: Course Name

Instructor's Name

Due date

### **Ethical Dilemma Project: Potential Solutions and Impacts**

Ethical crises are prevalent in healthcare environments, where medical practitioners arrive at impasses as they strive to avoid causing harm. Ideally, healthcare providers such as nurses and physicians face dilemmas when incapable of executing appropriate interventions. Healthcare leaders have addressed moral distress by creating awareness and providing resources that enable successful solutions (Grönlund et al., 2016). Strategies that efficiently solve the ethical issues are essential to distressed patients, healthcare providers, and institutions aiming to enhance outcomes.

The ethical conflicts faced by nurses and physicians are addressed through the implementation of various principles that provide guidance when making crucial decisions. Medical leaders have asserted the importance of respecting patient autonomy. Stressing this ethical code in healthcare settings ensures that patients' right to know their actual medical status and choose their preferred treatment is upheld. Moreover, superiors in the health sector have altered the standards by availing medical services to anyone who needs it. Pursuing this strategy enables healthcare providers to serve every patient equally regardless of their financial situation, ensuring no one is deprived of quality care. Further, personnel in medical organizations have championed the sharing of opinions and expressions in their working environments. This policy allows subordinates such as nurses to provide their viewpoints regarding various issues (Aitamaa et al., 2019). Diligently upholding each strategy regulates the prevalent dilemmas and enables problem-solving.

Each solution is designed to alleviate the ethical paradox experienced by healthcare practitioners. Paternalism is abolished when a health system upholds patient autonomy. Despite having the best intentions, paternalistic physicians must allow their patients to make their

treatment choices. Additionally, health problems in society are efficiently controlled when medical care is accessible to everyone. Doctors can administer treatment to both rich and poor patients following the availability of financial and medical resources. Furthermore, a clinical setting that supports freedom of communication allows nurses to raise ethical concerns, and the shared experiences enable problem-solving (Grönlund et al., 2016). The consequences are indicators of the solutions' competencies.

The principles adopted must instigate change among various factions in a healthcare environment to ensure ethical issues are settled. Endorsing patient autonomy will affect the physicians' perception towards "the principle of beneficence" as they will be forced to let their patients choose the treatment process. Alternatively, the hospital management and insurance companies will need to adjust their financial demands to accommodate underprivileged clients. Nevertheless, an all-inclusive policy will influence the nurses' role in a medical setting as their contributions to solving ethical dilemmas are vital. Implementing the solutions will require the conformability of every stakeholder in the healthcare system.

The changes made to solve the predicaments in medical programs affect people differently. Stifling Hippocratic paternalism will enable patients to exercise their right to receiving honest assessments and freedom of choosing their preferred course of action. Simultaneously, nondiscriminatory health systems will relieve the strain on financially unstable clients as all services will be available. Valuing nurses' input will benefit patients as their interests will be accurately presented to the physicians. Nurses are likely to have better relationships with clients and convey treatment preferences to the relevant medical staff (Aitamäa et al., 2019). Conversely, it is unacceptable for physicians to embrace patients' right to confidentiality and autonomy by concealing severe violence, indications of child abuse, gunshot

injuries, and infectious diseases. Examining the effect of each solution on people is essential in determining its validity.

Stakeholders in healthcare settings should strive to manage ethical conflicts to ensure they provide quality services. The medical leaders and staff have important roles to play by upholding patient autonomy, changing the medical standards, and supporting sharing opinions and expressions to resolve paradoxes in their working environments. They should ensure that their clients do not receive substandard services due to the predominance of ethical dilemmas.

### References

Aitamaa, E., Suhonen, R., Puukka, P., & Leino-Kilpi, H. (2019). Ethical problems in nursing management—a cross-sectional survey about solving problems. *BMC health services research*, 19(1), 417. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-019-4245-4>

Grönlund, C. F., Dahlqvist, V., Zingmark, K., Sandlund, M., & Söderberg, A. (2016). Managing ethical difficulties in healthcare: Communicating in inter-professional clinical ethics support sessions. *HEC Forum*, 28(4), 321–338. [https://doi.org/10.1007/s10730-016-9303-](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10730-016-9303-2)