

Healthcare Ethics Policy
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Healthcare Ethics Policy

The healthcare ethics policy is to have a foundation and understanding for the corporate culture of ethical documents. Healthcare, ethics policy changes are evident in the healthcare field by doing research into ethical policies of companies and the rationale of corporate ethics in the 21st century. The objective is to write a corporate code of ethics for a healthcare institution that is a research facility in the area of high-tech ethics for healthcare providers. The code of ethics for healthcare provider includes the way that personnel should handle themselves with the best standards and the patient care in the hospital setting. The code includes checking the procedures and policies of each of the piece of equipment that the facility purchases for the patients care. The ethics of the procedures include proper maintenance of the equipment and updated to the equipment software as needed on a routine basis. The health care ethics policy is to develop a form for a corporate organization ethical code. Including the overview of policies of ethics in the, area of healthcare fields. In addition the rationale design of the code will be a written code of ethics, displayed in the paper, along with the personal beliefs for the document. Finally, a discussion including two corporate comparisons of ethical policies.

Overview of Health Care Ethics Policies

A health care policy is a set of values of behavior within a group that guides the executive, and conduct of the firm or nonprofit (Definitions US Legal, 2014). The determination of the cipher is to deliver acquaintances and other involved persons with guidelines for making moral choices in the demeanor of their labor. A cipher of morals distributed by a corporation is a specific rule declaration. Ethics supports communication and empowerment in the organization by giving guidance for the ethical policies. Ethics provides procedures in the day-to day routines of administrating ethical behavioral policies when using healthcare equipment in the

organization. The organization has the proper knowledge of the communication and abilities to conform to the ethical environment in the hospital when working with patients. Nurses are the first in line to work in an ethical manner with the patients. They have the empowerment, and communicate with the patient and used the equipment in an ethical manner. The code is characteristically, divided into three separate elements:

- (1) Introduction or preamble,
- 2) Statement of purpose and values,
- 3) Exact rules of conduct, which may be subdivided in various ways, and
- 4) Execution of the code, which will define managerial processes, recording and prohibitions. A cipher of morals is an official document rather than an “environment” or “understanding.”

Healthcare Design of Ethics

An aspect of “corporate culture” a published document that many companies use as a mission’s statement and general policy relating to processes. The articles purposes and standards of what the company does and why it endures. The cipher will state everyday monetary purposes as well as less detailed communal and expert ambitions. Ciphers of morals typical contain what are, called “rules of conduct.” They are a list of easily adopted rules that apply to the commercial toward its workers, clientele, stockholders and other managers, dealers and people. The “stakeholders” are those that have a stake in the well-being of the commercial. “Implementation, reporting and sanctions” (Definitions US Legal, 2014 , p. 1) in the final code of ethics deals with administrative part of the code, in which, the management chain of command handles the actions necessary when violations take place. An, ombudsmen may be named to oversee the sanctions in the code. Litigation may be required when necessary (Definitions, US

Legal, p. 1). The core principal driving the healthcare organization is social responsibility.

When commercial organizations do not use their efforts to fortify the internal structures in the hospital, which is a for-profit institution in some cases the entity becomes unethical.

Commercial ethics arose as a field in the 1960s during the “social responsibility” drive by large companies that were, brought, on by community interest and the ecological movement. Later, the legislation was, passed that requires that companies whose stock is traded under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 must issue their ciphers of morals to win investor confidence. Private corporations do not have same provisions under the act. Many hedge funds that invest in private companies do not have the same ethical standards and policies that public companies must follow.

Written Code of Ethics

The cipher of morals presented here is for a private for-profit healthcare equipment leasing company in the State of Texas.

Ethics Policy – Code of Values

- The healthcare provider, in all expert contacts, and admiration for the characteristic self-respect, worth, and uniqueness of every individual, should be unobstructed by deliberations of communal or financial rank, individual characteristics, or nature of healthcare problems.
- The healthcare provider contributes in founding, maintaining and refining health care surroundings and circumstances of work favorable to the delivery of excellence in health care and reliability with the standards of the occupation through separable and shared action.

- The healthcare provider contributes in the progress of the occupation through aids in implementation, teaching, management, and information progress.

Cloning, Liberal Rights and the Need for a Care Framework

On the morning of February 23, 1997, the news reported something surprising across the globe; newspapers and television reports proclaimed the successful birth of a lamb the previous July. The testimony was that Scientist in Scotland had created Dolly the sheep through a process of cloning called “somatic cell nuclear transfer” (SCNT). The scientist had transferred the genetic material from an adult embryo, and implanted it into the uterus of an adult sheep. They had created the first cloned mammal developed from an adult cell.

Later, in a work by Langdon Winner in an essay “Do Artifacts Have Politics?” is described that the invention, design, or arrangement of a specific technology device or system becomes a way of settling an issue in the affairs of a particular community across the globe. Certain cases occur in which “inherently political technologies.” Manmade systems appear to require, or are compatible with political relationships (Cremaldi, 2010).

Human cloning and genetic manipulation is controversial and practices in the labs. The ethical dilemmas of cloning are not apparent to everyone, as is evidenced in some of the attempts to bring about the appearance of the world’s first clone. In 2001, for example, Clonaid, the biotech company linked to the Realian cult. Claimed the successful birth of the first clone, a baby girl, who supposedly lives in Israel; however, no documentation has been produced. Mark Hunt a Virginia state representative and lawyer gave Clonaid \$500,000 to produce a human clone of his dead son. A fertility lab has been set up overseas by a Harvard professor Dr. Richard Seed in December 1997. These are the examples of the frameworks that have been

setup or small clinics across the globe. No national network or healthcare diagnostic related groups DRG's have been set up through the Medicare system yet (Tweed, 2008).

Healthcare Ethics Policy – Code of Conduct

The doctor is, skilled to ask what medicine I should direct to the patient. It would be perverse for the expert doctor to reply whatever the best medical judgment would prescribe. If the person is trying to become virtuous were to ask, "How should I act in this situation?" It would be entirely unhelpful for the moral expert to answer "whatever reason prescriber" or "whatever a virtuous person (like me) would do" Aristotle owns that, in calming that the choice well-intentioned action is determined by reason he has not said much of telling us how to act (Cremaldi, 2010 p. 2).

- The ethics comes from a promise is to the patient, whether a person, or public.
- The provider endorses supporters for and struggles to defend the fitness, care and privileges of the patient.
- Accountable and answerable for the separable preparation and controls the suitable allocation of tasks reliable with the workers duty to provide optimal equipment care to the patient.
- Ethics owes the same responsibilities to character as others, including the accountability to reserve honesty and security, to uphold capability and to continue person and expert development.
- Individuals cooperates with other wellbeing specialists and the community in endorsing public, nationwide, and global labors to see health wants (Nursing World, 2014, p. 1).

Two Organizations Comparisons

The two organizational comparisons of codes of ethics are, taken from Amazon Corporation code (Amazon, 2014) of corporate code of business conduct ethics, and Accenture Corporation Federal Business Ethics and conduct.

The Amazon Corporation code of business conduct is used for employees to act in a lawfully, ethical and in the best interest. The code indicated compliance with laws, rules and regulations regarding employee's expectations to use judgment to act in the finest concern of Amazon Corporation. The code also deals insider trading policies centralized and national laws prohibiting trading in stock by folks who have physical data that is not known to the community. The policy also has a judgment and pestering policy that provides equivalent opportunity in all aspects of work and will not tolerate any illegal judgment of pestering. The policy also, has a

- price setting,
- corruption,
- expenditures to government,
- accounting,
- reporting,
- monetary integrity,
- questions,
- press violations,
- episodic certification,
- panel of directors,
- and relinquishments polices

The Accenture policy is different, based on government legal requirements, and restrictions and core values doctrine. The outline, of the document starts out with what is a

stewardship doctrine that allows official Accenture personnel to agree with centralized clients. They do not use appropriate coffers to affect legislature regarding centralized contracts. They comply with all politicization registration and writing requirements. They comprehend the sole rules to discoveries made while employed for the centralized administration. They protect exclusive and private data. They collaborate with centralized administration research and inspections. They retain comprehensive and precise archives (Accenture, 2014 p. 2-3).

The two organizations codes and ethical policies, they tend to be on the area of business that they are involved. For example, Amazon deals with information technology and the issues involved with tend to deal with issues of security and protection of personal information. In the healthcare, field the protection of data and personal information is also a very important issue. For example, the study of an x-ray exam that is, communicated over a virtual private network must have the same protections and ethic protections for both companies. The rules for the healthcare industry are, known as HIPPA regulations and they are the ethical equivalent of the ethical rules for information flows between employees and patients.

Mission and Vision Statement

The mission and vision is legal human stem cell reproductive technologies in the United States for the purpose of health care illness, by lifting of the prohibition on human cloning technologies for the benefit in producing health care products, and services. Human cloning can lead to breakthroughs in treatments for a wide-range of medical ailments such as Parkinson's disease, diabetes, nerve injuries, multiple sclerosis, heart disease and cancer (Baek, 2007). Other services include human cloning for homicide victims in the case family members wishing to see their loved ones again (Pinzon, 2008).

Implementation to Stakeholders

The most important part of acquiring a strategy for a new company in this field is to deal with the legal aspect of lifting the ban that was set implemented by a bill drafted by President Bill Clinton back in June 1997 at the request of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC). If there is any hope of overturning the ruling of this decision it would have to come from this ruling committee and signed by the President for federal funding to be resumed at the federal level. Only can private individuals begin the process of funding public funds to private ventures into corporations for healthcare projects such as treating Type 2 diabetes and other debilitating diseases like heart disease (NBAC, 1997).

Strategy for Enforcement

The enforcement and regulation would already fall under the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Diagnostic related groups (DRG) and medical societies of primary care physicians that treat patients daily. DRG's are the forms of payments set up for physicians to receive payment for services from insurance companies and Medicare and Medicaid payments. DRG's would be set up with new codes for the reimbursements for the primary care physicians performing the Obstetrics and Gynecology (OBGYN) services related to cloning services as an outpatient services to new mothers. From existing Hospital, network facilities. Open up 250 new OBGYN cloning outpatient clinics across the United States because of the new technological improvements in healthcare.

Strategy for Effectiveness

The strategy for effectiveness must come from a form of payment from the private sector of the economy to pay for the new services that expected to cost \$1.5 million per clone, to pay for the services. The President will have to implement a new national sales tax increase to cover

the expenses. A 1% sales tax or a national value added sales tax, which is over and above the regular State sales tax (Pinzon, 2008).

Current Research Explanation

Recent experiments have used nuclear transfer into enucleated unfertilized eggs using early stage eggs prolongs the period of possible reprogramming before the donor nucleus has to undergo the first division. A new advance has occurred, called electro-fusion for fusion of cells and activation of the egg transferred. The mitochondria, which contain the genes, are transferred with the nucleus. The result is both the donor and the recipient is mixed. Successful transfers have occurred in mammals (NBAC, 1997).

Why Plan Will Succeed

The plan will succeed because of the current population demographics shows the United States has an aging population with a need for healthcare services. The number of Baby boomers about to retire will exceed other generation gaps in the next 20 years. The number of people over the age of 65 needing services for Type 2 diabetes and heart disease will increase to about 78 million people at a cost of more than \$200 billion per year (Press, 2015).

Conclusion

The best way to achieve the goals of a code of ethics in a healthcare organization is by writing the code down and communicating the code to the employees and nurses in the Hospital. Reviews of the information of how to use equipment properly in the hospital in an ethical manner with the patient is the most important factor. Individuals should go over the ethical procedures, when dealing with rules and regulations with patients and, ethics. The organization achieves an ethical healthcare behavior policy.

Appendix A: Personal Code

My personal beliefs, is that morals is an essential part of the basis of the equipment provider. The equipment provider has an illustrious past of anxiety for the well-being of the ill, incapacitated, and susceptible and for societal fairness. This anxiety is, embodied in the provision of the healthcare provider to care for the individual and the public. The healthcare provider includes the prevention of illness, the mitigation of suffering, and the defense, elevation, and refurbishment of health in the maintenance of persons, groups and populations. The provider enters into an ethical obligation to the responsibilities of every single person who arrives on the premises of the health care establishment. The following is the ethical provisions for a healthcare equipment leasing company called Pindome Corporation and its ethical policy.

- Respect for human dignity
- Relationships to patients
- The nature of health problems
- The right to self-determination
- Relationships with colleagues and others
- Primacy of the patient's interests.
- Conflict of interest for providers
- Collaboration of individuals
- Professional Boundaries at work
- The Right to Privacy
- Confidentiality
- Protection of participants in research
- Standards and review systems
- Acting on questionable practices

- Addressing impaired practice
- Acceptance of accounting
- Acceptance of responsibility
- Accountability of worker judgment and action
- Responsibility of worker judgment and action
- Delegation of worker activities
- Moral self-respect
- Professional growth
- Maintenance and competence
- Wholeness of Character
- Preservation of integrity
- Influence of the virtues and values
- Influence of ethical obligations
- Responsibility for healthcare environment
- Advancing the profession
- Needs and concerns
- Responsibilities to the public
- Assertion of values
- Profession associations
- Intra-professional integrity
- Social reform

Appendix B: Glossary

Blastocyst: the developing preimplantation embryo, beginning about 4 days after fertilization.

Blastomere: each of the cells produced when the fertilized egg cleaves into 2 then 4,8, and 16 cells.

Blastomere separation: a technique by which a jelly-like substance is removed from around a two-to-eight-cell embryo, or morula, and the embryo is incubated in a special solution.

Cellular cloning: the process by which cells derived from the soma, or body, and are grown in tissue culture in the laboratory.

Chromosomes: nucleic acid-protein structures in the nucleus of a cell.

Clone: a precise copy of a molecule, cell, or individual plant or animal.

Cytoplasm: the contents of a cell other than the nucleus.

Differentiation: the process whereby an unspecialized early embryonic cell acquires the features of a specialized cell such as a heart, liver, or muscle cell.

Diploid: a cell such as a somatic cell having two chromosomes sets, as opposed to the haploid situation of eggs and sperm which only has one chromosome set.

DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid, found primary in the nucleus of cells.

Egg: the mature female germ cell also called ovum or oocyte.

Embryo transfer: the introduction of a preimplantation embryo into the uterus for growth and development.

Embryonic Stem Cells: primitive undifferentiated cells from the embryo that have the potential to give rise to a wide variety of specialized cell types.

Enucleated egg: an egg from which the nucleus has been removed.

Fertilization: the process whereby male and female gametes unite.

Gamete: a mature sperm or egg cell.

Gene: a working subunit of DNA.

Gene targeting: generating a precise replacement of one gene for a different altered gene.

Genome: the complete genetic makeup of a cell

Genetic imprinting: a process that determines, for specific genes, which one of the pair of genes, the mother's or the father's, will be active in an given individual.

Germ cell: a sperm or egg, all other cells are somatic cells.

Inner cell mass: the cluster of cells inside the body the blastocyst, which gives rise to the embryo and the fetus.

In vitro fertilization: an assisted reproduction technique in which fertilization is outside the body.

Mitochondrion: a cellular organelle that provide energy to the cell. The mitochondrion contains some of its own genes.

Molecular Cloning: the process whereby identical fragments of DNA are produced by insertions of a DNA fragment into a host vector followed by amplification to produce many thousands of copies in a host cell, usually a bacterium.

Mutation: a change in DNA that alters a gene and thus the gene's product, leading to deformity or disease. Mutations can occur spontaneously during cell divisions or can be triggered by environmental stresses such as sunlight, radiation, and chemicals.

Nuclear transplantation cloning: a type of cloning in which the nucleus from a diploid cell is fused with an egg from which the nucleus has been removed. The DNA of the transplanted nucleus thus directs the development for the resulting embryo.

Nucleus: the cell structure that houses the chromosomes, and thus the genes.

Oocyte: the mature female germ cell, egg.

Somatic cells: any cell other than a germ cell.

Sperm: mature male reproductive cells.

Totipotent: having unlimited development capacity. Totipotent cells of the very early embryo have the capacity to differentiate into extraembryonic membranes and tissues, the embryo, and all postembryonic tissues and organs.

Zygote: single-celled, fertilized egg.

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