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Thenursing code of ethics acts as a guide for nurses to help in these decisions, but it can be helpful to see actual examples of ethical dilemmas in nursing and what a nurse should do with each of them. Thats exactly what this article is about. As the leading educational website for nurses by nurses, Nurse.org is committed to editorial integrity and
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updates to ensure they are as relevant and accurate as possible, utilizing the latest data and information when it becomes available. Ethical dilemmas in nursing occur when nurses face complex situations where they must make decisions that involve conflicting moral principles, professional standards, patient needs, and institutional policies. These
dilemmas often challenge a nurses personal values and professional ethics, requiring careful thought, collaboration, and sometimes legal consultation. While there are many different situations in which a nurse may find themselves dealing with an ethical dilemma, here are many different situations in nursing to consider and how a nurse might
deal with them:1. Patient Autonomy vs. BeneficenceBalancing a patient's right to make decisions about their own care with the nurse's duty to promote their overall for controlling their blood sugar levels and preventing serious complications. In
dealing with this situation, a nurse should follow the nursing code of ethics and take the following steps: Respect Autonomy: Respect the patient has accurate and comprehensive information about the treatment, including
its benefits, risks, and alternatives. This allows the patient to make an informed decision. Assess Understanding of the treatment and the potential consequences of refusing it. Collaborative Decision-Making: Engage the patient in collaborative decision-
making. Involve them in discussions and explore alternatives that align with their values and preferences. This approach fosters a sense of working together and mutual respect. Seek Additional Perspectives: If the patient's decision still conflicts with the nurse's professional judgment and poses a significant risk to the patient's health, the nurse should
seek guidance from the healthcare team and the nurse manager or supervisor they report to. Document all discussions, assessments, and the patient's decision-making process, carefully document all discussions. This document all discussions assessments, and the patient's decision-making process.
Related: What is Autonomy in Nursing?2. Confidentiality vs. Duty to WarnStruggling with maintaining patient confidentiality while also considering the potential harm to others if vital information is not shared. Imagine a scenario where a nurse working in a mental health facility becomes aware that a patient with a history of violent behavior has
confided in the nurse about their plan to cause harm to their former partner. The nurse finds themselves in a challenging ethical dilemma: on one hand, they have an obligation to protect other people from harm. To deal with this situation, the
nurse should take the following steps: Evaluate the Severity of the Threat: Carefully assess the level of risk involved in the patient's intentions. Is there an immediate and credible threat to the safety of the potential victim? Consider factors such as the patient's intentions. Is there an immediate and credible threat to the safety of the potential victim? Consider factors such as the patient's intentions. Is there an immediate and credible threat to the safety of the potential victim?
Therapeutic Relationship: Explore the underlying issues and reasons behind the patient's harmful intentions. Attempt to address any underlying issues or triggers that may contribute to their behavior and encourage them to seek alternative ways to cope. Seek Supervision and Consultation: Its important for the nurse to consult with their supervisor or
team members about the appropriate course of action to ensure the safety of the potential victim. Follow Legal and Ethical Guidelines: Be aware of local laws and regulations regarding the duty to warn or protect. If there is a legal obligation to disclose information in order to prevent harm, the nurse should adhere to those requirements while
minimizing the breach of confidentiality to the extent possible. Document the Process: Document all steps taken, including the patient's disclosure, assessments, consultations, and decisions made. This documentation serves as evidence that the nurse acted ethically, responsibly, and in line with professional standards. 3. End-of-Life CareManaging theorem.
ethical complexities around decisions about withdrawing or withholding life-sustaining treatment, considering the patient's wishes, quality of life, and family dynamics. For example, consider the situation where a nurse is caring for an elderly patient with a terminal illness. The patient expresses the desire to die a peaceful death without aggressive
interventions. However, the patients family opposes this and wants everything medically possible to be done to save the patients life. The nurse finds themselves in a complex ethical dilemma, torn between honoring the patients life. The nurse finds themselves in a complex ethical dilemma, torn between honoring the patients life. The nurse finds themselves in a complex ethical dilemma, torn between honoring the patients life. The nurse finds themselves in a complex ethical dilemma, torn between honoring the patients life. The nurse finds themselves in a complex ethical dilemma, torn between honoring the patients life. The nurse finds themselves in a complex ethical dilemma, torn between honoring the patients life. The nurse finds themselves in a complex ethical dilemma, torn between honoring the patients life. The nurse finds the nurse
Education: Engage in open and compassionate communication with both the patient and the family about the patient's medical condition. Discuss the patients prognosis, available treatment options, and the patient and downsides of continuing or discontinuing life-sustaining measures. Respect for Autonomy: Advocate for the patient's right
to self-determination and respect their wishes regarding end-of-life care. Collaboration and Mediation: Facilitate a respectful and open dialogue, promoting a collaborative decision-making process. The nurse can involve the healthcare team, including palliative care specialists and social workers, to provide support, guidance, and mediation to resolve
this situation. Consider Ethical Decision-Making Frameworks: The nurse should use ethical principles in the nurse can advocate their actions. By considering the patient's values, goals, and potential impact on their quality of life, the nurse can advocate
for the most ethically appropriate course of action. Supportive Care: Regardless of the final decision made, the nurse should provide holistic and supportive care to the patient and their family. This includes addressing physical, emotional, and spiritual needs, ensuring optimal comfort, and facilitating open communication to foster a sense of trust and
understanding.4. Resource AllocationFacing the difficult task of distributing limited resources fairly and ethically among patients, especially during times of scarcity or emergency department faces the ethical dilemma of resource allocation. The hospital is
overwhelmed with patients, and the available resources, such as beds, ventilators, and medications, are limited. The nurse must make decisions about which patients in the hospital. The nurse should manage this situation with
fairness and transparency, using the following steps: Prioritization and Triage: Follow established guidelines and protocols for triaging patients based on the severity of their condition and their likelihood of benefiting from the available resources. This ensures that decisions are made based on clinical needs rather than personal biases. Open
Communication: Maintain open and transparent communication with patients and their families. Explain the challenges faced due to limited resources and trust, even in difficult circumstances. Collaboration and Consultation: Work collaboratively with the healthcare
team, including physicians and hospital administrators, to make informed decisions about resource allocation. Seeking input from multiple perspectives helps ensure fairness and justice in the nursing code of ethics to guide the nurses actions. By
considering factors like the potential benefits, risks, and overall impact on patients and the community, the nurse can strive to allocate resources equitably and ethically. Advocacy and Support: Advocacy and Support: Advocacy and Support: Advocacy and Support: Advocacy and Support and ethically.
understanding of the risks, benefits, and alternatives of proposed treatments or procedures before they provide consent. Heres an example of how this ethical dilemma could occur: A nurse assists a physician who is rushing to obtain informed consent for a surgical procedure despite the patient's pain and anxiety. However, the nurse quickly
recognizes the patient's limited understanding of the procedures implications, raising ethical dilemmas regarding information: Intervene respectfully but assertively and ask the physician to slow down and provide the patient with complete information
about the procedure, risks, benefits, potential outcomes, and available alternatives. Clarify Patient Understanding: Speak with the patient to ask questions and address any concerns they may have. Advocate for Time and Support: If the patient appears overwhelmed or
is struggling to comprehend the information, the nurse should advocate for additional time or resources, such as involving a family member or providing educational materials or an interpreter (if appropriate) to support the patient in making an informed decision. Document the Process: Document the steps taken to address the concerns related to
informed consent. Be sure to include any discussions, explanations provided, patients' questions, and their ultimate decision. Accurate documentation demonstrates the nurse's commitment to ethical standards and professional accountability.6. Cultural and Religious BeliefsNavigating conflicts between a patient's cultural or religious values and the
standard practices or protocols of healthcare. In a multicultural society, nurses often encounter ethical dilemmas when a patient's cultural or religious believes in traditional healing methods
and is hesitant to accept Western medicine. In this situation, the nurse should have a culturally competent assessment: Conduct a culturally competent assessment to understand the patient's cultural and religious beliefs,
values, and preferences regarding healthcare. This requires active listening, open-mindedness, and avoiding assumptions or stereotypes. Establish Trust and Rapport: Build a trusting relationship with the patient by acknowledging and respecting their cultural and religious beliefs. This can be achieved through effective communication, empathy, and
demonstrating cultural humility. Collaborative Decision-Making: Engage the patient and their family in collaborative decision-making regarding their healthcare. Respectfully discuss the patient's beliefs and preferences, and explore opportunities to integrate traditional healing practices with evidence-based Western medicine. Consultation and
Education: If there are concerns about the patient's well-being or the appropriateness of certain traditional healing methods, the nurse should seek guidance from a cultural consultant, interpreter, or healthcare team. Advocacy and Liaison: Serve as an advocate for the patient, ensuring their cultural and religious rights are respected within the
healthcare system. This may involve facilitating communication between the patient and healthcare providers, ensuring the provision of culturally competent care, and addressing any cultural or religious barriers that may arise. This may involve facilitating communication between the patient and healthcare providers, ensuring the provision of culturally competent care, and addressing any cultural or religious barriers that may arise.
substance abuse or mental health issues. This situation might occur when a nurse becomes aware that a nursing colleague is impaired while on duty. The impaired while on duty. The impaired while on duty. The impaired while on duty.
patient safety and their loyalty to their colleague. Nevertheless, the nurse needs to prioritize patient safety and act professionally by following these steps: Immediate Concern for Patient Safety: The nurse steps: Immediate Concern for Patient Safety and well-being of patients. If they observe signs of impairment in their colleague that could
compromise patient safety, they should take immediate action. Reporting: The nurse should report their observations and concerns to the appropriate authority without personal judgments or assumptions and with a focus on patient
safety. Confidentiality and Professionalism: Maintain confidentiality throughout the impaired colleague unless necessary for the impaired colleague.
seek appropriate help and support, such as employee assistance programs or counseling services. Ethical Obligation: Nurses have an ethical obligation to protect the welfare of patients and maintain the standards of the nursing profession. This includes recognizing and addressing impairment issues among colleagues to ensure safe and quality care.
Professional BoundariesStriking a balance between providing compassionate care and maintaining appropriate professional boundaries, particularly concerning personal relationships with a patient and begins sharing too many personal details about their
own life unrelated to the patients healthcare needs. When the nurse realizes whats happening, they need to prioritize maintaining professional boundaries are being crossed or
compromised. Acknowledging this ethical dilemma is the first step toward resolving it. Reflect on the Nurse-Patient Relationship: The nurse should remind themselves of their professional role, the duty of care, and the need to maintain objectivity and professional distance. Reestablish Boundaries: Take appropriate actions to reestablish and reinforce
professional boundaries with the patient. This may involve redirecting conversations back to the patient's healthcare needs, avoiding personal disclosures, and focusing on the patient's well-being. Seek Guidance and Supervision: If the situation becomes challenging to resolve alone, the nurse should seek help from a supervisor, nurse manager, or
experienced nursing team member. Consulting with experienced professionals can provide valuable insights and support in addressing this ethical dilemma. Continuous Professional development and education regarding nursing ethics and setting professional boundaries. Staying current on ethical
guidelines and participating in discussions and training on maintaining professional boundaries can help prevent future boundary issues with patients. 9. Whistleblowing and training on maintaining professional and personal repercussions. An
example of whistleblowing would be when a nurse becomes aware that a colleague is stealing controlled substances from the medication supply. The nurse decides to report this to their supervisor because it compromises patient safety and violates professional and legal standards. However, the nurse worries about their colleague being disciplined
and possibly losing their license. Here are the steps the nurse should follow: Gather Evidence: Collect factual evidence such as documentation discrepancies in medication records, witnessing the colleagues; supervisors, or mentors
within the healthcare organization. Discuss the situation and determine the best course of action. Its important to maintain confidentiality during these discussions to protect both the patient and the nurse making the report. Follow the Proper Chain of Command: Follow the established reporting channels within their healthcare organization. This
typically involves reporting concerns to a supervisor, nurse manager, or a designated ethics or compliance hotline. Ensure that the report is made in writing and contains all relevant details and evidence. Protection and Confidentiality: Be familiar with the whistleblower protection policies and laws in their jurisdiction. The nurse should ensure that
their report is treated confidentially and that appropriate steps are taken to protect them from retaliation. Documentations or consultations, and copies of the report submitted. This documentation helps demonstrate the nurse's commitment to
reporting and acting in accordance with professional and ethical standards. 10. Ethical Use of Technology Considering the ethical implications of using technology in healthcare, such as maintaining patient privacy and security, avoiding biases in algorithms, and ensuring equitable access to care. An example of this ethical dilemma could occur when a
nurse becomes concerned about potential biases in an algorithm and decides to report this to her supervisor. She recognizes that an algorithm where she works may disproportionately allocate resources based on patient factors such as age, race, and gender, resulting in inequitable access to care. The nurse should advocate for equitable care by
taking these steps:Investigate and Evaluate: Become familiar with the AI algorithm being used and investigate its development process. Assess whether the algorithm has been validated and tested for biases and fairness. Raise Concerns: If the nurse identifies biases or inequities in the algorithm, they should communicate their concerns to the
appropriate individuals, such as nurse leaders, healthcare administrators, or the technology implementation team. Collaborate for Improvement: Engage in collaborative discussions with the healthcare administrators, or the technology implementation team. Collaborate for Improvement: Engage in collaborate for Improvement: Engage in collaborative discussions with the healthcare team, including the nursing supervisor, IT specialists, and data scientists. Work with the team to develop strategies to eliminate biases and ensure
equitable use of the technology for all patients. Promote Patient Advocacy: Advocate for the patients who may be affected by the technology. This involves ensuring informed consent and transparency regarding the use of AI algorithms. Patients should have the opportunity to understand and discuss the potential biases and
their impact on their care. Continuous Evaluation: Advocate for ongoing evaluation and monitoring of all AI technology being used in patient care to identify and resolve biases or unintended consequences. Ethical dilemmas are common in nursing and can be difficult to deal with. But you dont have to make the decisions about these issues alone. Seek
out the support and input of your nursing colleagues, supervisor, or nurse manager. By doing so, you will feel more comfortable and confident about how to handle the ethical dilemma you find yourself in.*This website is provided for educational and informational purposes only and does not constitute providing medical advice or professional services.
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continued improvement. Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the
Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's reserve race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and
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wins the Indianapolis 500. In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff. Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31:
Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of
the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan India, now p
Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others. Albertino Mussato (d.1837) Dina Boluarte (b.1962) Mbaye Diagne (d.1837) Dina Boluarte (b.1862) Dina Boluarte (b.18
melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari
Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section. Photograph credit: Ivar Leidus Recently featured: Ignace Tonen Australian white ibis Hell Gate Bridge Archive More featured pictures Community portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links
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201 or 571King Genseric sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when
the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also
murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus
appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III. May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic
occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland. June 2 Sack of Rome: King Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city.
loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage. July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (modern
Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna. The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia. Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Oisc become king of Kent.
Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle). Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the empire's resources and contributes to its decline. Gaero
becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.[1]Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatn Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date). The city of Vindobona
(Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date). Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date). Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date).
Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi )May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Bae
High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date) ab "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019.Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 301 to
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reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedeia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Rome); it was later renamed
Constantinople in his honor. The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous
century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the east continued to grow in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan
culture began to disappear. [citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire. In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began
rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin
dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of
the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla. Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla. Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla. Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long to show the existence in Korea of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to the Eastern Jin dynasty. A
Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th century Gregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to
ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built. Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established. 301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great
ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome). Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population [4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native
to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of
Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th
century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London. Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taiwan, Republic of China. 365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern
Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395:
Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of
the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently. Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's
Basilica, Rome. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century. The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1] Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8] Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar. [citation needed] Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine and v
originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed] a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". Archived from the original on December 3, 2008. a b Roberts, J: "History of the World". Penguin, 1994. The
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2013.Retrieved from "4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entries following pages link to 4th century External tools(links | edit)Rosetta Stone (links | edit
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edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/4th century" Healthcare professionals, including nurses, face ethical dilemmas fairly regularly. Most of the dilemmas are usually serious and very stressful because when faced with a dilemma, a nurse must make a decision, which is easier
said than done. As a nursing student, you might be assigned to write an essay where you identify, analyze, and resolve an ethical dilemma. We have noticed over the years that many students struggle with writing an ethical dilemma. We have noticed over the years that many students struggle with writing an ethical dilemma.
including their examples and solutions. In most cases, essays about ethical dilemmas in nursing take the reflective essay approach, where you reflect on real, researched, or imagined clinical scenario or encounter. It could be during your placement, clinical rotations, or shadowing experiences. As you do so, you will borrow from various ethical theories
and decision-making models. If you could use some help, our experienced online nursing essay writers can help you get a bespoke ethical dilemma is a scenario where it is not easy to decide one way or
another. Nurses are faced with ethical dilemmas almost every day. They have to make serious and difficult decisions fairly regularly. The decisions fairly regularly. The decisions can sometimes mean life or death. Therefore, as a student nurse, it is vital to learn about ethical dilemmas nurses face, how to identify them, and how to solve them correctly. When facing an ethical
dilemma, you should always follow the nursing code of ethics. This is because most dilemmas can be solved by following the nursing code of ethics. The nursing code of ethics abunch of rules nurses has to follow to provide quality, safe, and unquestionable care to those who need it. While most dilemmas can be solved by following the code of ethics.
in nursing, some dilemmas cannot be solved in this manner. The reason is that the nursing code does not guide every ethical dilemma or situation. If faced with a situation that makes it difficult for you to follow the nursing code does not guide every ethical dilemma or situation. If faced with a situation that makes it difficult for you to follow the nursing code does not guide every ethical dilemma or situation. If faced with a situation that makes it difficult for you to follow the nursing code does not guide every ethical dilemma or situation.
ethical dilemmas nurses face regularly include: how to deal with a non-compliant patient, how to deal with a patient that is refusing treatment, and whether to disclose confidential information to help a patient. Ethical Dilemma Versus Moral Dilemma Versus Mora
always mean the same thing. For example, there is a slight difference between ethical and moral dilemma involves two morally correct choices, but one is slightly more ethically problematic than the other. In contrast, a moral dilemma involves two morally correct choices, but one is slightly more ethically problematic than the other. In contrast, a moral dilemma involves two morally correct choices, but one is slightly more ethically problematic than the other.
dilemmas, the nurses know the right action yet might be limited to acting by forces outside their control. As a nurse, you are more likely to face ethical dilemmas than moral dilemmas. Because ethical dilemmas are anticipated, a code of conduct has been created to help you always make the right decision. Reasons Nurses Face Ethical Dilemmas in
Healthcare There are many reasons why nurses face ethical dilemmas frequently when providing care to patients. The following are the eight main ones: Inadequate staffing. When a healthcare facility has fewer staff than it needs to function optimally, nurses sometimes must make a tough decision. They have to decide whether to work longer to care
for patients or to prioritize their mental and physical health and work only as much as possible. Incompetence because they are a friend and they probably will not
do it again, or report your colleague to a supervisor to ensure high standards are maintained. This is an ethical dilemma since the former is more ethically problematic than the latter. Religious/cultural beliefs. Your religious or cultural beliefs may present an ethical dilemma as a practicing nurse. For instance, you might be given a nursing assignment
that contradicts your religious beliefs, e.g., you are asked to clean up the private parts of a male patient after a procedure as a Muslim female nurse (this is forbidden according to Islam). It is easy to see how this situation would present an ethical dilemma. Patient refusing treatment. There are occasionally situations when patients refuse treatment.
As a nurse, you know what is best for the patient. However, you also know that they have the right to make their own decision. So when a patient refuses treatment or grant them their wish? Artificial nutrition and hydration. Some
patients and older adults do not want to be fed or hydrated using a tube. This presents a huge ethical dilemma for nurses are trained to care for people who need it. Therefore, they feel bad about it when they see the need to provide artificial nutrition and hydration and get stopped because of a patient's wishes. They feel so
bad because they know there is something they can do, yet they are asked not to do it. Providing futile care. Being asked by a patient's family to continue providing care despite a patient's family to continue providing futile care. Being asked by a patient's family to continue providing futile care. Being asked by a patient's family to continue providing futile care. Being trained medical staff, they can see when
it is not in a patient's best interest to continue receiving aggressive interventions. However, most of the time, patient families don't want to give up on their loved ones. Therefore, they insist that interventions continue presenting nurses with a big ethical dilemma. Opioid crisis. The opioid crisis across the United States presents nurses with several
ethical dilemmas. For example, many nurses do not want to give patients opioid pain medications, especially when they believe they risk getting addicted. Now imagine knowing that a patient can benefit from a medication yet at the same time feeling like it could lead to them getting addicted to it Anti-vaccine stance. Nurses who do not mind vaccines
face a dilemma whenever they interact with those against vaccines. This is because, on the one hand, they know that people against vaccines pose a serious public health hazard. Identifying Ethical Dilemmas in NursingAs evident in the section above,
ethical dilemmas can arise virtually anywhere in the nursing world. It is up to you as a nurse to identify dilemmas when they arise and deal with them as expected by the ANA code of conduct. In this section, we are going to focus on how to identify ethical dilemmas in nursing. Harm
 potential. When you face a healthcare situation that has the potential to impact a patient negatively, you are most likely facing an ethical dilemma because this is the option you would take. Conflict of interests. When you face a healthcare situation
with a conflict of interests between you and the patient or you and the case management team, it is likely an ethical dilemmas. When you face a healthcare situation in which you are unsure what to decide, you are most likely facing an ethical dilemma. Nurses
are trained to judge situations and make decisions quickly. When you cannot do these things as a nurse, something is holding you back, and the situation in which you are cautious about the outcome of the options you can take, you are most likely facing an ethical dilemma.
People are cautious when making ethical dilemma decisions because they do not want to see negative consequences (if any) caused by their decisions because they
fear the consequences. Principles of Nursing Ethics Principles of nursing ethics, but the main ones are non-maleficence, beneficence, autonomy, and justice. These are the ones that are always integrated
into nursing training programs to help nurses make the right decisions whenever they are faced with difficult situations. 1. Nonmaleficence is probably the most well-known ethical principle in the healthcare world. It applies to nurses, doctors, and other medical professionals. This principle teaches nurses that it is their responsibility to
provide care, treatment options, and/or case management in a manner that does not harm the patients. When you internalize this principle as a nurse, you will always choose to providing patients with safe and quality care. Exercising this principle means doing everything
possible as a nurse to provide care while ensuring the highest degree of patient safety. An excellent example of non-maleficence in nursing practice is discontinuing
medication when you notice signs of adverse reactions. When a nurse lacks this principle, it can result in dire consequences for patients. More specifically, a lack of nonmaleficence can lead to reduced patient injury or even death. Patient injury or even death resulting from lack of nonmaleficence can cause
mental trauma, job loss, and even legal consequences. Therefore, it is imperative to internalize and adhere to this nursing principle. 2. Beneficence Beneficence is another important nursing principle is characterized by charity and kindness. It is basically all about ensuring your actions are guided by compassion and maximum
consideration of the welfare of those you serve. While some people choose to pursue nursing are in it out of their love for serving others. The best way to apply this nursing ethical principle is to
always act in the patient's best interest regardless of the circumstances. Practicing this principle regularly will ensure the patient outcomes. An excellent example of beneficence in nursing practice is offering to sit with a patient to console them after
giving them bad news about their situation. Another superb example of beneficence is drawing curtains to protect a patient relationships and reduced patient relationships are reduced patient reduced patient red
they will not be very interested in showing you kindness or respect. This can result in poor nurse-patient relationships and adverse patient outcomes. As mentioned above, a lack of beneficence can also lead to reduced patient to record vital info, failure to
use protective measures when providing care, and medication errors. It is easy to see how following this principle can make it easier for nurses to provide quality care and make more ethical decisions. Nurses must never
forget this right to avoid imposing their will or self-interest on the patient. Of course, there is a right way involves offering the patients' independence and ability to make their own decisions. This information includes available treatment options and the pros
and cons of each option. Once a nurse has offered a patient all the correct information, they have to respect whatever decisions to patient makes, even if they disagree. Autonomy is essential in nursing practice because it helps nurses adhere to the patient makes, even if they disagree. Autonomy is essential in nursing practice because it helps nurses adhere to the patient makes.
the patient they will affect the most. A good example of autonomy is when a nurse agrees to respect a patient's choice not to get treatment, even if they believe the treatment benefits the patient wish to be seen or attended to by a nurse of the same sex for religious reasons. When
a nurse doesn't practice this ethical principle, they can make decisions that make patients feel disrespected. They can also make decisions that can lead to a breakdown of the nurse-patient relationship. Thus, it is always essential to have this ethical principle in mind.4. Justice Justice is a fundamental ethical principle. It is all about nurses showing
fairness in the way they provide care. Nurses must provide quality care to patients regardless of their appearance, age, financial history, religious preference, race, and gender. Even when faced with a situation that involves healthcare for a convicted murderer or any other criminal, a nurse must still offer the best care they can provide. This nursing
ethical principle is crucial because it ensures fairness and equity in nursing. In other words, it provides patients care regardless of who they are. This usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This, in turn, usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This, in turn, usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This, in turn, usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued. This is usually has the effect of making patients feel valued has the effect of mak
vaccine campaigner when they get COVID or any other vaccine-preventable illness. This is justice and fairness because it allows the person to become well again without considering the negative influence of vaccine use. A nurse lacking this ethical principle can act in ways that make a patient feel rejected, leading to adverse patient outcomes. It can
also lead to unfair prioritization in care provision, resulting in dire consequences for the patient. By following the nursing ethical dilemmas correctly and without serious negative consequences. Examples of Ethical Dilemmas in Healthcare
Understanding some ethical dilemma scenarios you can write an essay about as a nursing student is essential. Remember, there is no small or big ethical issue. As long as it impacts healthcare, it falls within nursing practice or medical ethics. The following are some of the most common ethical
dilemmas in nursing. 1. Pro-choice versus pro-life. The pro-choice versus pro-life dilemma is common in nursing. For example, when a patient wishes to have an abortion because they do not want a baby, yet a nurse is pro-life because of religious beliefs versus
science. This dilemma is common in nursing practice. For example, it can occur when a patient refuses a specific procedure or treatment because of religious beliefs, yet a nurse knows what science says is best in the situation. SOLUTION: Respect patient autonomy and do as they wish.3. Beneficence versus autonomy. As a nurse, you must practice
beneficence (kindness and charity). You are also required to respect the patient so autonomy. Now imagine you have been ordered to give a patient medication to ease pain and suffering, yet they insist on not taking it to stay awake and spend their last minutes with their loved ones. This presents a great beneficence vs. autonomy dilemma. SOLUTION:
Obey the patient's wishes as long as they are conscious and can make their own decisions4. Anti-vaccine stance. As a nurse, you must follow exactly what the guardian wants for a child unless it is required by law to do otherwise. Now imagine a situation where a parent refuses to let their child get vaccinated, yet you know at the back of your mind
that vaccines benefit children. You know what you must do, yet a quardian insists you must not do it. This is a significant ethical dilemma. SOLUTION: Obey the quardian's wishes for their child. 5. Withholding information versus being honest. Nurses are ethically expected to be open and transparent with patients. However, there are cases when you
may feel as a nurse that explaining the gravity of a situation to a patient will worsen their stress and anxiety. You may, therefore, think it is more appropriate to withhold some information from them. This presents a big dilemma. SOLUTION: Always be honest, especially when the situation is complex. Patients deserve to know the truth. 6. Limited
resources versus healthcare needs. Nurses occasionally face situations where their resources are not optimal for the people they serve. Remember the COVID-ventilator issue? Doctors and nurses had to decide whom to give ventilators initially at the start of the pandemic when there were not enough ventilators. SOLUTION: When the resources are
limited, choosing patients based on severity is recommended. 7. Questionable orders. Doctors and other medical professionals are not perfect. They make mistakes from time to time. Therefore, you will have a big dilemma when a doctor prescribes treatment, and you feel it is not the best treatment in the back of your mind. Do you fulfill the doctor's
order or intercede and question it?SOLUTION: When you feel something wrong is about to happen, you should speak up to protect the patient's interest. How to Address ethical Dilemmas in Nursing The best way to address ethical dilemmas is to internalize and follow the nursing ethical principles and the ANA code of conduct. However, not everyone
constantly has the time and energy to review nursing ethical principles and the ANA code of conduct. For this reason, we have shared to league or a
supervisor. Communicating the problem and increases the likelihood of arriving at a better decision. 2. Internalize Patient AutonomyRemembering and recognizing patient autonomy or the right to make their own decisions is always important. It doesn't matter what you think is best for a
patient what they want is what you should do as long as it is legal and within your nursing responsibilities. Of course, you should present the patient with all the information that makes you feel like ignoring patient autonomy, you shouldn't do it. You should choose the option
that ensures patient autonomy. 3. Respect the Right to Privacy Every patient has a right to privacy. This means you should treat their information as confidential and only to be shared with them or with persons they approve. It is not in your place to share patient information, especially when it is sensitive. You can only share info when given consent.
Therefore, if you ever have a dilemma about sharing information, remember to respect the right to privacy and ask for consent to share info if you think it is necessary.4. Transparency is KeyYou should always be open and honest with patients. Doing this will help you to avoid many ethical situations. It will also make it easy for you to make ethical
decisions. Therefore, whenever necessary, please share all the information you can share with patients to help them understand what is happening. Share with them the pros and cons of everything. Share with patients to help them understand what is happening.
PatientWhenever you need to make an ethical decision, in addition to all your other considerations, you should ask yourself this question will help you act in a way that ensures the patient's best interests are taken into account. It will also force you to involve the patient in decision-making to know
what they want or wish for. You can never go wrong by acting in a patient's best interest. 6. Stay Up-To-Date with Ethical Guidelines (both professional guidelines and institution-specific
guidelines). It is not always easy to do this, but you can subscribe to nursing blogs that discuss ethical guidelines. This will ensure you always have the latest one online ethical nursing training program or course. This will help you to refresh your
ethical principles knowledge and to be aware of the latest ethical issues in nursing. 7. Always Do Something as Soon as You CanWhen faced with an ethical situation, never do anything and hope the situation will resolve itself. Always Do Something as Soon as You CanWhen faced with an ethical situation, never do anything and hope the situation will resolve itself.
an ethical situation, it has the risk of snowballing and becoming a much bigger issue down the line. Therefore, please do something about an issue whenever you can do it quickly.8. Negotiating Never Hurts AnybodyOne of the best things you can do when facing a nursing ethical dilemma is to negotiate with the parties involved. When you do this
respectfully and fairly, you can easily resolve most ethical situations. For example, if a patient refuses a specific treatment for religious reasons, you can convince them to accept it using various persuasion techniques. Of course, you should respect the patient's decision if they insist on a certain stance or position.9. Talk to Somebody Higher UpAs a
nurse, some ethical decisions are not yours; they are above your pay grade. In such a case, they should be referred to somebody higher up, e.g., the nurse manager or the nurse manager or the nurse supervisor. Because the manager or supervisor is usually more experienced, they are often in a much better position to handle ethical decisions and teach you what to do
when faced with the same situation again. Consequences of Failing to Address Ethical Dilemmas in Nursing ProperlyWhen you fail to address ethical dilemmas in nursing correctly, there are often negative consequences. The most common negative consequences of Failing to Address ethical Dilemmas in nursing correctly, there are often negative consequences.
an ethical decision, you must make sure you act in the way expected of you according to the nursing code of conduct. Failure to act in the manner that is expected of you in the nursing code of conduct.
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or the ethical principles of nursing. Therefore, when faced with an ethical decision, it is best to consider the options carefully and to act in the way that is expected of you. 2. Legal Issues You could face legal issues when you fail to address certain ethical dilemmas in nursing. As a nurse, you have specific responsibilities. You are also expected to adhere to the nursing code of conduct. If you fail to address ethical issues correctly, e.g., you leak confidential information about a celebrity patient for money to the public, you could face legal issues, including a lawsuit and/or criminal charges. Hence it is crucial to think long and hard about some ethical issues before deciding what to do. 3. Job Suspension or TerminationMost hospitals have a code of conduct that nurses and other healthcare professionals must sign when hired. They expect nurses to follow the ANA code of conduct and to always adhere to the ethical principles of nursing. So when faced with an ethical situation and failing to act correctly, you could end up before the ethics committee of your hospital, and they could recommend your suspension or the termination of your job contract. 4. Stress and BurnoutEthical situations can cause a lot of stress and mental burnout. They can make it almost impossible for you to continue operating normally.

When you ignore them or make the wrong decision, you can potentially make them worse. This can lead to even more stress and even physical burnout. Consequently, it is important to make the right decisions quickly when faced with ethical problems or issues. 5. Negative Patient Outcomes The worse thing that could happen if you don't address ethical issues correctly is an adverse patient outcome, such as patient outcome, such as patient outcome, such as patient outcome. It can lead to stress, loss of self-confidence, and so on. Of course, an adverse patient outcome can also lead to legal issues, job suspension, and job loss. So it is best to make the correct decision whenever faced with an ethical dilemma. Takeaway about Ethical Dilemmas in Nursing PracticeNursing training is all-rounded in anticipation of all the issues a trained nurse would experience in typical clinical settings. Learning about ethical dilemmas and how to solve them can be a stepping stone toward excellence as a nurse or medical/healthcare practitioner. You will be dealing with many ethical dilemmas in the workplace and an experience on how to solve them can always help you avert adverse situations. Related Readings: List of hot controversial topics for nursing issue papers of you have an ethical dilemma assignment, paper, essay, or coursework troubling you, you should hire a nursing writer from NurseMyGrade to help you. We are a team of professional nursing students and nurses worldwide. Order your nursing paper online right now by filling out the order form. We guarantee 100% original assignments, 100% grammatical correctness, and zero plagiarism.

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