**Ethics Terminology**

ethical dilemmas

situations that do not have a [clear](http://quizlet.com/18275001/health-care-ethics-key-terms-flash-cards/) right or wrong answer

professional etiquette

[manners](http://quizlet.com/18275001/health-care-ethics-key-terms-flash-cards/) and attitudes generally accepted by members of a profession

hedonism

the doctrine that holds that the chief good of humans lies in the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of personal pain

legal requirements

requirements proper or sufficient to be recognized by the law; justiciable in the courts

nihilism

a doctrine that all values are meaningless and that nothing is [knowable](http://quizlet.com/18275001/health-care-ethics-key-terms-flash-cards/); a rejection of all previous theories of morality

professional ethics

a set of moral standards for acceptable professional behavior

relativism

the doctrine that truth is not an absolute but is relative to the individual or group that holds the belief

standpoint theory

a theory that holds that a culture includes a number of social groups that differently shape the perceptions, identities, and opportunities of members of those groups

value

a principle, personal standard, or quality considered worthwhile or desirable

worldview

an individual's set of subjective values derived from his or her religious background, cultural heritage, and personal experiences

altruism

concern for the welfare of others; selflessness

amoral

to be without morals; neither moral or immoral

egocentric

a self-centered person with little regard for others

value cohort

a group of individuals who experience a particular set of historical events and are values programmed or shaped by the events as a group (people who experienced the Great [Depression](http://quizlet.com/18275001/health-care-ethics-key-terms-flash-cards/))

act utilitarianism

the doctrine that skips any reference to principles and rules and judges the right action to be one that brings the greatest happiness to the greatest number

agape

an ethical theory based on the principle of love for humanity, general goodwill

categorical imperative

the statement formulated by Immanuel Kant that one is obligated to act on that principle that is binding for all people, in all situations, at all times

consequence-oriented system (teleological perspective)

an ethical system holding that the right action is one that maximizes some good. The right thing to do in the end is based on what is the good thing to do. One cannot know what is right without an examination of the consequences.

deontological

ethical theory based on duty and obligation

divine command ethics

the ethical theory that something can be known to be right and [good](http://quizlet.com/18275001/health-care-ethics-key-terms-flash-cards/) when it is in compliance with God's will and wrong or bad when God condemns it (Ten Commandments)

duty-oriented system (deontological perspective)

an ethical system that holds that the right action is one that is based on ethical principles known to be right, independent of consequences or whether they serve good ends

equal consideration of interest

the rule that the interests of all individuals must be considered equally. This rule, if adopted, reduces the harm and scapegoating possible in otherwise hedonistic ethical systems such as utilitarianism.

euthanasia

bringing about the death of a person who is suffering from an incurable disease or condition actively, as by administering a lethal drug, or passively, by allowing the person to die by withholding treatment

mean

the middle point, the moderate position, the position between extremes

principle of utility

the principle that holds that the right action is the one leading to satisfaction of those desires that the individual prefers to have satisfied

rule utilitarianism

the doctrine that certain rules have been found to have a high utility, that is, have been brought about the greatest happiness for the greatest number.

teleological

ethical theory concerned with outcome whether an action produces greater good in the world

utilitarianism

the doctrine that utility is the sole standard of moral conduct; the doctrine of the greatest happiness for the greatest number

contractarian theory

a theory of morality that grounds all claims to rights in the principle of justice founded on collective choice

correlative obligations

In matters of rights, when one person has a right, others have obligations to either refrain from hindrance or provide the required goods and services associated with the right

imperfect obligation

claims that do not create obligations

legal rights

a power, privilege, or immunity guaranteed under a [constitution](http://quizlet.com/18275001/health-care-ethics-key-terms-flash-cards/), statutes, or decisional laws

natural rights

rights that grow out of the nature of man and are necessary to fulfill the ends to which nature calls him, as distinguished from those that are created by law and depend upon civilized society

original position

an imagined state in which individuals make choices under a veil of ignorance, as to the natural attributes and social status of the individuals involved

perfect obligation

claims that justify and create correlative obligations

recipient rights

rights that provide an interest or title in an object or property; a just and legal claim to hold, use, or enjoy it, or to convey or donate it, as one may please

rights

a justified claim that demands respect

harm principle

when the practitioner can foresee a danger to an individual who is outside the patient-provider relationship, potentially caused by the patient; provides the rationale for breaching confidentiality to warn the vulnerable individual

health insurance portability and accountability act (HIPAA)

legislation enacted in 1996 to encourage the use of electronic transmission of health information to provide new safeguards for protecting the security and confidentiality of personal pain

institutional review board (IRB)

review boards that examine the protocol design for research to ensure that the research conforms to appropriate standards for humans

right to privacy

the right to be left alone; the right of a person to be free from unwarranted publicity

third-party payers

agencies such as insurance companies or governmental programs that are called on to pay for health care services

utilization review

a review of the appropriateness of care and the various types of patient care provided within an institution. It is usually designed to ensure appropriate and cost-effective care

disparagement

to belittle, or criticize the skill, knowledge, or qualifications of another professional

gaming the system

A generic term used for a series of activities designed to get around the system

gatekeeping

a whole series of activities needed to protect the profession from those who would misuse the appropriate functions of that specialty

joint-venturing

in common usage, the situation in which a health professional has an investment interest in a health care facility

patient advocate

one who investigates and mediates patients' problems and complaints in relation to health care services

role fidelity

each specialty in health care has a prescribed role of practice; faithful practice of the duties contained in the particular practice

safe harbor rules

rules that allow a questionable practice such as self-referral to continue due to the special circumstances of a particular case whereby the practice serves the patient's interests

scope of practice

the tasks that are included within the practice of a specialty; set forth in the legal regulations that allow the practice within a state

self-referral

a process in which a patient or the patient's family is introduced to additional health resources in the community in which the referring practitioner has a financial interest

stakeholder theory

A [conceptual framework](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/conceptual-framework.html) of [business ethics](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/code-of-ethics.html) and [organizational management](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/organizational-management.html) which addresses [moral](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/moral.html) and [ethical values](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/ethical-values.html) in the [management](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/management.html) of a [business](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/business.html) or other [organization](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/organization.html). Who is impacted?

Additional terminology:

Eudaimonia

Reflective Equilibrium

Ethical Egoist theory

Categorical Imperative

Casuistry