

**INTERAMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO
METROPOLITAN CAMPUS
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CAMPUS
CARMEN TORRES DE TIBURCIO NURSING SCHOOL**

Ethical and Legal Concerns

Chapter 6 – Fundamentals of Nursing, R. Craven, C. Hirnle, 6th ed.
NURS 1120 – Basic Concepts in Nursing

Study Guide

1. Explain the difference between these theoretical frameworks in ethics:
 - a) Utilitarian
 - b) Deontologic
2. Define the following principles of healthcare ethics:
 - a) Beneficence
 - b) Nonmaleficence
 - c) Respect for autonomy
 - d) Justice
3. Describe the 4 ethical rules of the professional-client relationship.
4. Describe the Model for Case Analysis.
5. Define the 7 strategies used in resolving ethical dilemmas.
6. Explain the legal implications for professional nurse of the “licensure” and “standards of care”.
7. Define “intentional tort”.
8. Provide an example in healthcare of every type of intentional tort.
9. Define “unintentional tort”.
10. Provide an example in healthcare of every type of unintentional tort.
11. Explain the malpractice trends impacting today’s nursing practice.
12. Define liability. Provide an example in a healthcare situation.
13. Define crime. Provide an example in a healthcare situation.
14. Explain the following concepts:
 - a) brain death
 - b) withdrawing life support
 - c) assisted suicide
 - d) terminal sedation
 - e) advance directives
 - f) resuscitation

- g) euthanasia
- h) organ donation
- i) autopsy
- j) wills

15. Explain the Good Samaritan Law

16. How do you protect yourself from professional legal problems?

17. True/False

1. Legal guidelines are drawn from state, provincial, and federal laws.
2. Administrative law involves actions by the state against an individual for violations of criminal statutes.
3. Assault is the threat of touching another person without his or her consent.
4. A breach of duty or a failure to meet the standard of care is enough to prove nursing malpractice.
5. Terminal sedation is considered euthanasia.

18. Fill-in-the-Blank

1. _____ is a branch of philosophy dealing with standards of conduct and moral judgment.
2. The principle of _____ means to avoid doing harm, to remove from harm, and to prevent harm.
3. _____ means telling the truth, which is essential to the integrity of the client-provider relationship.
4. _____ means being faithful to one's commitments and promises.
5. _____ are rules or standards of human conduct established by government through legislative bodies and interpreted by courts to protect the rights of citizens.