

Ethical Decision Making Framework



| THEORIES | PRINCIPLES | VALUES | OTHER ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS: |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilitarianism: Considers an action to be right when it leads to the greatest good and the least amount of harm for the greatest number of people Deontological: Considers that rules are established to determine what is right or wrong based on one's obligations and duties. Ethic of Care: Realizing the importance of hearing another's story and being compassionate in making important life decisions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autonomy: Self-determination. Capable and competent individuals have the basic right to self-determination, independence and freedom, enabling them to make informed choices. Non-maleficence: To do no harm. Obliges us to act in such a way that we prevent or remove harm from our clients and ourselves. Beneficence: To do good. Requires that we perform acts that will benefit clients. Justice: Fairness, according to need. The obligation to be fair to all people, treating people according to their need. Can be further expanded to include distributive justice such as fair access to, and allocation of, resources as well procedural justice or shared decision making. It involves people in the decisions that affect them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caring: We treat everyone with compassion, respect, fairness and dignity. Integrity: We collaborate in an environment of trust, communicate with openness and honesty, and are accountable through responsible decision making. Excellence: We pursue continuous quality improvement through innovation, integration and the adoption of evidence-based practices. Diversity: We recognize and value the differences our team and our local community brings to the organization through their diversity in backgrounds, experiences, cultures and beliefs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of Life: The ability to function physically, emotionally, spiritually, and socially as perceived by the client and care providers. Dignity: Considers the worth of the human person. Consent: The client freely authorizes and agrees to treatment. Capacity (or competency): The client understands his/her condition/situation, options and appreciates the consequences of the various choices being considered. Confidentiality: The obligation to hold in confidence the client's and organizational information which is shared in trust. |

The patient's well-being must be made priority over the interests and conflicting values of others.

To access the Guidelines and Consult Forms, go to HealthPEI.ca/src/ - click on "Toolkits" under "Templates, Guidelines and Toolkits".

For more information, please contact the **Health PEI Clinical and Organizational Ethics Committee** at clinicaethics@ihis.org