



## Management Education Regarding Ethical Issues and the Role of Health Providers to Involve the Resolution at Clinical Practice

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### **Abstract**

Ethical issues are commonly occurred in nursing care when health providers face some a broad dimension in patients' right, interdisciplinary collaboration, psychosocial support for post forum depression, patients' advocacy and abortion. This paper shows the midwives as health providers' overview of ethics of childbearing, understanding of informed decision making, and moral distress in nursing care. As health provider has moral experienced when values, beliefs, and ethical standards are in conflict with standard health care practices. The method was the experiment research with 105 nursing student's respondents. The data collecting using questionnaires, interviews. The intervention of this study implement the concepts of ethical issues, roles, and resolutions of ethical issues. The students had assignments for collecting some journals, understanding the concept, and analyzing of the case of ethical issues. In recent times has been presented ethical issues in nursing care including a neglected often seek the difficult situation because of incompetent patient, the conflict of family support, the role of collaboration, the limitation of facility, and the implementation of informed consent. The previous studies showed that patient has not enough information, suffered conditions, stress hospitalized to involve the decisions. Therefore, as part of providing care, health providers especially midwives should active participate to promote ethical consideration in nursing care. The ethical considerations promote quality of care to achieve a good decision when facing ethical conflicts. Moreover, the health providers ensure the ethical decision that the goal of care is to meet not just physical needs but also patient' right, advocacy, values, justice and confidentiality. The role of health providers participate to help patient and families in making decisions based on their values, spiritual dimensions, the ethical principles.

**Keywords:** *Ethical Issues; Nursing Care; Midwives; Health Providers*

### **Introduction**

In order to advance technology and improvement of medical science, ethical concepts must be performed into the interventions in health care setting that work best. The ethical issues arise in the care of women with some ethical conflicts are challenging to physicians, politicians, lawyers, and ethicists alike. Recently, some apparent attempts to foster resolution of ethical conflict purpose a good decision for

the patient, the families and the others who involved in the ethical conflicts. In optimal healthcare setting, there is complex ethical conflicts address to patient and health providers and other interest. By having effective nursing to the patients, it reduces their stress, anxiety, and pain (Ghodrati., & Ebrahimi, 2019).

The ethical approach is an important concept acceptable not only according to base clinical practice solely on professional experience, but upon evidence in practice. Furthermore, certain types of studies showed that the ethical conflicts has consequences in caring that may be ineffective or even harmful and have resource implications for mother and child, women, fetus in nursing care. There is a need, ethical approach to establish the evidence-base for the effectiveness of an intervention especially for health providers when help the patient.

The fundamental goals of active participation provide a good decision making when health providers face ethical issues and support the conflicts. One of the purposes of active participation is to optimize the outcome decisions and consider ethical consideration such as patients' rights both maternal and baby, justice for quality of care interdisciplinary, responsibility, informed consent etc. The goals have been characterized by some considerations of ethical decisions aimed at specifically protecting the patients' rights and advocacy fetus as an entity separate from the woman. The Purpose of this study is to explore some ethical dilemmas in nursing care and the role of health providers based on literature reviews.

## ***Methodology***

### ***Research Model***

The Methods of this Study conducted by searching the articles related to ethical dilemmas in nursing care, ethical consideration in clinical practice, the role of health providers and analyze the results of these articles. The methods of this study was the literature reviews including collecting some journals, understanding the concept, and analyzing.

## ***Results and Discussion***

The results of this study explore some ethical issues in nursing care focusing on the nursing problems such as the neglected care during pregnancy, post-partum, mental health in women, exploitation women. Moreover, the neglected care during pregnancy caused by the young age of women, incompetent women, mental health women and limitation knowledge and information. Some studies showed that the conflicts of women care precipitated by pregnancy are traumatic event from the spouse, physical illness of the women, and physiological problem of the women.

Ethical concept should be understood by midwives and This approach has been criticized not only for its failure to promote quality services the health needs of women, but also for its failure to achieve the advocacy the right of neonatal interest. Failures associated with professional services can have serious expectations and human consequences. Professional nursing was developed to address the personal and professional implications of such failures. In recent years, the size and frequency of claims have escalated because many factors in health services such as increasing nursing and infants mortality rate, low quality of care, health providers' performances.

**Table 1 Ethical concepts and ethical issues in nursing care**

<b>Ethical Concepts</b>	<b>Ethical Issues</b>
Patient's Autonomy	The right to life The right for quality services The right to get information <b>Respect patient's right</b>
Advocacy	Provide beneficence Informed consent <b>Advocate patient's right</b> Exploitation women
Justice	Priority services Equal health services Mental health women
Confidentiality	<b>Keep patient's information</b> Not disclosure patient's illness Mother with infectious diseases Not disclosure fetal abnormality
Beneficence	Quality of care Promote a good care Beneficence of intervention
Non Maleficence	Protect the women and fetus Not to do harm Neglected care that impaired fetus development

A study showed the conflicts in nursing care such as abortion, contraception, neglected pregnancy and postpartum depression. The lack of nursing care is associated with adverse effects in infants because that has consequences including lack of nursing infant interaction, impaired quality care for the baby, impaired breast feeding, and delayed bonding (Blehar, Catherine, & Christine, 2013). The consequence of lack mother-infant interaction influences the cognitive and emotional development, increased anxiety, and decreased self-esteem for infant development. Other issues, Current techniques in nursing cases such as fertilization in -vitro, diagnosis of antenatal, treatment in utero, insemination within donor were approved as its clear advantages.

Decision of ethical issues has followed to ensure ethical consideration in nursing care rather than focus on the developments in nursing fetal dimensions. Confidentiality is an ethical principle that prevents disclosure patients' condition, protect a legal concept, patient's information and patient's privacy without patients' consent. Confidentiality ensures to keep information because there is not public consumed to know about patients' condition. All information of the patient are needed to disclosure when the goal of disclosure aims to provide patient care, the truth patient's data, and interdisciplinary collaboration (Godeon, Nava-Ocampo, & Koren, G., 2013, Robert 2012). Another ethical principle is beneficence that promotes to do well in health care services. Beneficence is the duty to do good and obligate positive action when health providers commit to promote patients' need and professional standard.

Furthermore, autonomy is the right of patient self-determination. It is debatable about women autonomy towards fetus and its moral status. The principle of autonomy is respect for the women autonomy that underpins the requirement for explanation about the treatment. Midwives with obstetricians and other health providers are the only healthcare professionals who have the delicate task of balancing two parties' interests in nursing care (Jennifer & Raymond, 2009). The duties in balancing two interests are both the autonomy and beneficence-based obligations to the woman and beneficence-based

obligations to the fetus. This situation is analyzed to be ethical dilemmas because the fetus is non-autonomous and the situation because the fetus is incapable of having its own perspective on its best interests. As health providers and other surrogate have facing the difficult situation and most of the decision is failure to protect the fetus (Erik, 2012; Nyanma & Coonrod, 2016). Therefore, the obligations owed to the fetus are beneficence-based and ensured to promote the right decision.

The improvement of knowledge and skills and the personal and professional values provide the health providers to duty a good capacity in health services. Health providers who care for women and child in nursing have experience difficult dilemmas when their patient refuse medical treatment, medical recommendations, and patients' behaviors that cause fetal harm, take illegal drugs, or incompetent decisions. The interventions and health policies have challenged to promote quality of care, for example are the rights of pregnant women, the rights of fetal, advocacy to protect fetal harm (Erik, 2012).

Moreover, the participation of health providers promote for beneficiaries of many significant women's health problems, even those that are difficult decisions to achieve the some ethical principles such as patient's right, justice, confidentiality and advocacy in nursing care (Purba & Pujiastuti, 2010). This paper explores about the decisions made by the caregivers and woman regarding to the period of postpartum, intrapartum, and prenatal towards childbirth. In most cases, the practices principles in line with autonomy are identified to expose and state of human interest (Alison, 2011; Anita, 2013). Evidence based practice is phenomena to empower patients with stress by presenting affordable health service. The ethical concept is functioned as resolving and defining the problems on childbirths with proper ethics.

## **Conclusion**

Ethical issues arise in clinical practice that are challenging to health care providers include physicians, midwives, nurses, and ethicist alike. Recently, some ethical issues in clinical practice such as abortion, criminalized nursing behavior, nursing abuse, neglected care for nursing care, fetal harm, postpartum depression, etc foster professional conflicts around health providers, patient and families. So, health providers have to provide active participation to achieve a good solution based on ethical considerations.

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