**Student post**

Hello Professor and Classmates,

               “Ethics is the study of right and wrong. It explores what one might do when confronted with a situation where values, rights, personal beliefs, or societal norms may be in conflict” (Houser, 2015, pg. 49). There are many reasons to adhere to standards in ethics. In order to deliver consistent evidence based research every time following rules and regulations by all healthcare professionals is one good reason to adhere in my opinion. According to Stefaniak & Mazurkiewicz, (2017), in order to receive financial gain and delivering results in the shortest time is causing the lowering of standards. Following standards delivers consistent results every time. When following proper practice it provides adherence to basic standards, creates cooperation between research teams, attention to needs of young researchers, proper data handling and storage, adheres to copyright and publication rules, and avoids conflict of interest (Stefaniak & Mazurkiewicz, 2017).

               Dangers of conflict of interest lead to research misconduct, in other words when the researcher intentionally makes up data, omits data, or changes data to achieve different results. Another form of research misconduct is plagiarism (CCN, 2017).

Reference:

Chamberlain College of Nursing. (2017). RN Evidence-Based Practice: Week 1 lesson. DeVry Education Group. Downer’s Grove, IL.

Houser, J. (2018). Nursing research: Reading, using, and creating evidence (4th ed.). Sudbury, MA: Jones & Bartlett.

Stefaniak, M., & Mazurkiewicz, B. (2017). The importance of adhering to high standards of research ethics. British Journal of Nursing, 26(1), 62. http://proxy.chamberlain.edu:8080/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ccm&AN=120706824&site=eds-live&scope=site (Links to an external site.)

I want you to reply on this post atleast one paragraph

**Student post**

Good Evening Class,

I chose the second article by Feeney and Freeman, Ethical issues: Responsibilities and dilemmas.

According to House, ethics is " a type of philosophy that studies right and wrong" (House, pg. 48).  In explaining ethic responsibility, one must understand the nurse's duty as it pertains to the "Hippocratic oath and nonmaleficence or do no harm" (Silva, Mary Ciprano, & Ludwick, 1999). This means that the nurse operates and functions as advocates for all especially those of the vulnerable population that are more susceptible to hurt, harm and/or danger whether intent or unintentional. According to House, the "vulnerable population are those individuals that cannot fully participate in the consent process like children, dementia patients, homeless, prisoners, and other cognitive disorders" (House, pg. 52).

Feeney and Freeman best describes ethical dilemma as a "situation for which there are two possible resolutions, each of which can be justified in moral terms which requires a person to choose between two actions each having some benefits and some costs" (Feeney & Foster, YC 2016). In many cases of having a dilemma, one may have two right answers simultaneously, not crossing the very thin line of losing the patient's trust or mishandling valuable information that could make or break any situation.

An example of ethical dilemma that I personally have faced was that of a high school graduate, trying to tell his family he was homosexual. My patient presented as altered mental status change over 3 days. Claimed that he smoked weed for the first time, yet had a negative UDS. Our fear as caretakers, was that he had a brain bleed due to way he presented. After about 4hrs, the patient waited until his family left the scene for some air, and informed me that he was in love with a man and was homosexual and did not want to tell his family for fear of abandonment and shame. As I stood there stuck, not wanting to tell his secret, it simply crushed my heart to see his mother and father cry uncontrollably because they had no idea if there baby boy would become normal again. (He was nonverbal towards them and appear to be sedated/sleepy). The patient finally opened up to his family when SASS came to evaluate the patient. Fortunately, everything appeared to be alright after SASS allowed him to be discharge home. But I felt guilty and could not look into his parents eyes, yet he felt comfortable telling me bits and pieces of his fear when he was left alone. Respecting patients wishes and doing the best for our patient go hand and hand when trying to gain trust and perform care and caretakers.

References:

Feeney, S., & Freeman, N. K. (2016). Ethical issues: Responsibilities and dilemmas. YC: Young Children, 71(1), 86. [http://proxy.chamberlain.edu:8080/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edb&AN=114680496&site=eds-live (Links to an external site.)Links to an external site.](http://proxy.chamberlain.edu:8080/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edb&AN=114680496&site=eds-live)

Houser, J. (2015). Nursing research: Reading, using and creating evidence (4th ed.). Sudbury, MA: Jones & Bartlett

Silva, Mary Cipriano and Ludwick, Ruth (July 2, 1999). Interstate Nursing Practice and Regulation: Ethical Issues for the 21st Century. *Online Journal of Issues in Nursing* Vol. 4 No. 2. Available: www.nursingworld.org//MainMenuCategories/ANAMarketplace/ANAPeriodicals/OJIN/TableofContents/Volume41999/No2Sep1999/InterstateNursingPracticeandRegulation.aspx

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