CROSSCULTURAL ASPECTS OF RISK ASSESMENT

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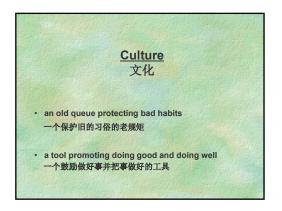
http://www.Medizinethik-Bochum.de

Chiron, 是德国波鸿医学伦理中心的标志,他半人半神,在希腊神化中以智慧和公正著称。他是治疗艺术的大师,也是欧洲医药之父Aesculap的老师。Chiron作为伦理与专业技术结合的典范,有人头马身,这代表着智慧与力量的整合。一次他在战场上被毒镖射中时,为救他人而放弃了自己的永生,这象征超越了使命召唤的勇敢。

Chiron, the logo of the Bochum Center For Medical Ethics, was a half-Gods in Greek mythology, famous for his wisdom and justice, a master in the arts of healing and the teacher of Aesculap, one of the father figures of European medicine. Chiron, a role model for combining ethics with expertise, having the head of a human and the body of a horse also represents the unity of intelligence and power. When hit by a poisoned dart in a battle, he rescinded his immortality for the sake of a human, symbolizing bravery beyond the call of duty.

Orientation tools to understand the world and me 了解世界和自己的初始工具 differentiate between good and evil 辨别善与恶 position individual in community 确定个体在社会中的位置 define humaneness and nobleness 定义人性与高贵 express visions and goals for good actions 表达好的行为的动机与目的









The concept of humaneness and nobleness would fail if we would even start thinking about applying it only to a more or less arbitrarily in selected groups of fellow humans, if we would not make a difference between strangers of different cultures and enemies of culture and humaneness.

如果我们把人性与高贵的概念武断的用在其他同伴的身上,如果我们并不能区分哪些人是反人性与反文化的,而另一些人只是因来自其他文化而带有陌生观念,如果我们讨论的"文化"本身就容纳了奴役,折磨与强暴或其他的对人性的违背,那么我们关于人性与高尚的概念就完全的失去了意义。

Rule of humaneness: 人性的法则:

Whenever and as long as philosophers, theologians, politicians, or pressure groups fight over principles, theories, then the preferred course of action should be that the primary decision moral agent, i.e. the person closest to the moral challenge, should be given the right to follow her own conscience and calling, and that community, groups and individuals should help them in access to information and advice for making responsible and well reasoned choices.

无论何时只要哲学家,神学家,政治家或权威团体为原则与理 论进行了争论,那么首选的行为过程就应该是;主要的决策性 道德主体(如一个正在面临道德挑战的人)应有权按照自己的 良心与需要行事;社区、集体和个人应帮助他们获取更多的信 息,以使他们做出负责的和合理的选择。 'We make doors for a room, but it is these empty spaces that make the room livable'
[Tao Teh Ching, no 11]

"房间需要一个门,但真正使房间适于居住的是 其里面的空间。"——《道德经》第11条

As new technologies provide for new options to care for people and to build morally and culturally richer communities, the best way to avoid abuse and moral risk is to support and to educate the individual person in moral and technical risk competence; legislation and regulation may help but will not be successful alone.

新的科技为服务于人民,为建立道德上的,文化上的更富足的 社会,提供了更多选择。最好的避免恶习与道德风险的方式是 去帮助并教育个体,使他们有更好的承担道德与技术上风险的 能力。法令与规定会起到作用,但只依靠它们是不会成功的。 Uniformity in culture is not richness, but diversity, creativity, and cultural and moral competition in problem identification and solving is richness.

文化的单一性并不代表富有,而多样性、创造性、以及在发现问题和解决问题方面的文化上和道德上的能力,才代表富有

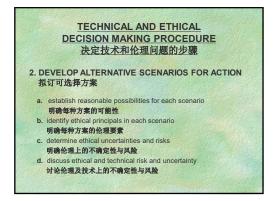
Solidarity and subsidiary are the two principles which in combination allow for humaneness and nobleness in applying ethics and expertise in competition, communication, and cooperation of individuals, communities and cultures.

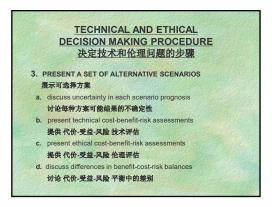
团结与互助是两条原则,二者的结合可以实现伦理学应用和竞争中技术应用的人性化及对人的尊重,实现个体间的、群体间的(共同体间的)以及文化间的交流与合作











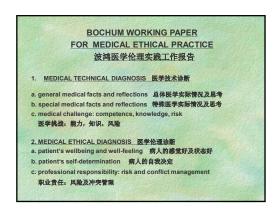














EIGHT HEALTH CARE RULES FOR THE LAY PERSON 卧床病人的8个健康护理法则

- 1. Find truly educated and trustworthy health experts 找到真正受过训练的、可信任的健康专家
- 2. Develop competence and responsibility in health risk management. 发展管理健康风险的能力与责任
- 3. Make extended use of predictive and preventive medicine. 广泛使 用预见性及预防性的医疗
- Expect healing or relief from acute medicine, but be aware of the limits and risks of any medical intervention. 可使用快速的疗法治病 或减轻症状, 但要清楚任何医疗介入的局限性和风险

- 5. Expect information and advice from medical experts and be a fair partner with them. 可从医疗专家处寻求信息和建议并且与之建立公平的 依任关系
- 6. Define and implement your sense of qualities of life, from childhood to old age, in sickness and in health. 明确并且实现自己的有质量的生命意义,从幼年到老年,无论疾病或健康
- 8. Act responsibly in the use of communal health care funds.负责地 使用公有健康基金

EIGHT HEALTH CARE RULES FOR THE HEALTH ROFESSIONAL 健康专家的8个健康护理法则

- Treat your patient as a person, not just his or her symptoms.
 把病人当作人看,不要只注意其病症
- Assist you patient in developing health risk competence.
 辅助病人锻炼抵御健康风险的能力
- 3. Integrate the 'clinical status' and the 'value status' of your patient into differential ethics, diagnosis and prognosis.
 - 把病人的"临床地位"与"价值地位"结合为特异的伦理,诊断和预测
- Be aware of the benefits, limits and risks of acute intervention and discuss those with your patient. 明确急性医疗干预的益处、局限及风险,并就此同病人讨论

EIGHT HEALTH CARE RULES FOR THE HEALTH ROFESSIONAL 健康专家的8个健康护理法则

- 5. Be an expert partner with your patient and respect her or his wishes and values. 成为病人的专家伙伴并尊重其意愿和价值
- Continuously educate yourself and provide the best possible clinical and personal service. 不断接受教育,努力提供最好的临床 及个人服务
- 7. Assist your patient in preparing advance directives and in working with proxies for the benefit of your patient. 帮助病人准备"事先指令",与代理人合作让病人受益
- 8. Act responsibly in the use of communal health care funds. 负责地 使用公有健康基金

May the INSTITUTE OF ETHICS at SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY IN NANJING successfully contribute to humaneness [ren] and skills [jii] for the good of the people Good luck!

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