

Interactive Health Care Principles in the Clinical Setting

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**Interactive Health Care Principles in
the Clinical Setting**

临床中的互动医疗原则

Interactive Health Care Principles and the Clinical Setting
互动医疗原则与临床

1. BALANCING HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE
2. HEALTH CARE ETHICS IS PARTNERSHIP ETHICS
3. COMPETENCE, COMPASSION, COMMUNICATION, COOPERATION, CULTIVATION
4. INTERACTIVE VIRTUES FOR EXPERTS, LAY PERSONS, CORPORATE PERSONS
5. CLINICAL ETHICS DECISION MAKING
6. CLINICAL ETHICS CONSULTATION EDUCATION

1. 权衡健康与医疗
2. 医疗伦理学是伙伴伦理学
3. 称职, 仁爱, 交流, 合作, 培养
4. 业内人士, 业外人士, 法人的互动美德
5. 临床伦理决策
6. 临床伦理咨询教育

1

Caring for health is a balancing act
关爱健康是一种平衡行动

Health is not just a status, rather a **balanced result of health-competent care of one's own physical, emotional, and social well-being and well-feeling**,

achieved in competent understanding, modification and enhancement of individual genetic, social and environmental properties, with the support of health care professionals and through equal access to health care services, including information, prediction and prevention

健康不仅仅是一种状态, 而是**一个人具有关爱自己个人身体、情感、社会的安康和良好感觉的健康能力相平衡的结果**。

从而获得理解、修改和增强个人遗传、社会与环境特性的能力, 在医疗专业人士的支持下, 并且通过平等获得包括信息、预报和预防在内的医疗服务

2

Compassion, cleverness, wisdom, sincerity, honesty
仁爱, 聪明, 智慧, 真挚, 诚实

Patient: Trust and rely only on such physicians who have the heart of humanness and compassion, are clever and wise, sincere and honest. [Confucian Dr. Yang Chuan]
Doctor: Be fair, to be fair and compassionate with such patients who are compliant, clever and wise, sincere and honest in caring for health and being aware of limitations in medical services for health, life and the quality of life

Balancing principles: For the patient self-determination versus compliance; For the expert professional responsibility versus respect for the patient's visions and wishes, balancing the good of the intervention with potential harm; Both partners interacting with competence and compassion and in communication-in-trust and cooperation-in-trust within a competent and compassionate institutional and organizational framework

病人: 非仁爱不可托也, 非聪明理达不可任也, 非廉洁淳良不可信也。(儒家学者杨川)
医生: 公平, 公平而仁爱地对特顺从的病人, 聪明而智慧, 真诚而诚实地进行, 注意医疗服务对于健康、生命以及生命质量的局限性

平衡原则: 对于自我决定的病人与顺从的病人之间; 专业责任与尊重病人的看法与意愿之间; 平衡干预的好处与潜在的危害之间; 双方在一个兼顾仁爱机构与组织框架之内称职而又仁爱地彼此信任地交流与合作

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Health care ethics is partnership ethics
医疗伦理学是合伙伦理学

Between father and son, there should be affection, between ruler and minister, there should be righteousness, between husband and wife, there should be attention to their separate functions, between young and old, there should be a proper order, and between friends, there should be faithfulness [Mencius].

Between experts, citizens, and corporate persons there should be competence and compassion, fairness and trust, communication and cooperation [HMS]

父子有亲, 君臣有义, 夫妇有别, 长幼有序, 朋友有信 [孟子]
专家、公民与法人之间, 应当是称职而仁爱, 公平而信任, 交流与合作 [HMS]

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Deficiencies of the 'autonomy, no harm, do good, justice' model
自主性, 不伤害, 有利, 公正模式的不足

- Century old principles of 'competence' and 'compassion' are missing
- Expert ethics principles are not matched with lay ethics principles
- 'Autonomy' and 'justice' are social and cultural principles and need to be implemented not just in the subsystem 'health care'
- Health care principles need to include corporate health care providers as partners

- 古老的原则, 缺少称职与仁爱
- 专业伦理原则与业外伦理原则不匹配
- 自主性和公正是社会和文化的原则, 需要贯彻, 不仅仅是在医疗的子系统之内。
- 医疗原则需要包括医疗机构的法人作为合作者

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Expert ethics and partnership ethics in health care
医疗中的专业伦理学与合伙伦理学

Expert ethics:

Georgetown: autonomy, nonmaleficence, beneficence, justice

M Tai: compassion, righteousness, respect, responsibility, ahimsa

Partnership ethics:

Sass: competence, compassion, communication, cooperation, cultivation

专业伦理学:

Georgetown: 自主性, 不伤害, 有利, 公正

M Tai: 仁爱, 正义, 尊重, 责任, 不杀生

合伙伦理学:

Sass: 称职, 仁爱, 交流, 合作, 培养

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Cultural dimensions of health care ethics 医疗伦理学的文化视角

All ethics, including medical, clinical ethics, and clinical ethics education and training has to be 'intercultural' given
[a] differences between cultures,
[b] personal interpretation within one culture,
[c] balancing decision making among and between partners

所有的伦理学, 包括医疗、临床伦理学, 以及临床伦理学教育和培训, 必须是“不同文化间的”

[a] 给出文化之间的差别
[b] 一种文化之内的个人诠释
[c] 在合伙人之内和之间平衡决策

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Competence 称职

Health care expert: indispensable for good professional and patient-oriented service
Lay person: indispensable in caring for one's health and in partnership with experts
Corporate person: indispensable for good service

医疗专业人员: 良好的专业和以病人为导向的服务是绝对必要的
业外人士: 关爱自己的健康, 并且与专业人员合作是绝对必要的
法人: 良好的服务是绝对必要的

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Compassion 仁爱

Health care expert: expertise without ethics is blind, ethics without expertise is helpless
Lay person: a golden rule for everyone in reciprocity
Corporate person: overreaching principle over organizational and financial goals and principles

医疗专业人员: 不具备伦理学的专业人员是盲目的, 没有专业的伦理学是没用的
业外人士: 每个人互惠的金规则
法人: 超出机构与财政目的与原则的原则

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Communication 交流

Health care expert: essential to diagnose the patient's medical and wish-and-value status
Lay person: essential to provide expert with necessary information for individualized treatment
Corporate person: essential to communicate corporate goals and ethics within the institution and as a good neighbor in the neighborhood

医疗专业人员: 分析病人的医疗与愿望和价值状况是必要的
业外人士: 向专业人员提供个体治疗所必须的信息是必要的
法人: 在医院内, 如同近邻一样交流医院的目标和伦理学是必要的

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Cooperation 合作

Health care expert: cooperation-in-trust within the team and with patients and families essential for success
Lay person: cooperation-in-trust essential for successful health care
Corporate person: leadership in providing and supporting cooperation essential for corporate success and recognition

医疗专家: 在团队之内以及与病人及其家人信任地合作, 对于成功来说是必要的
业外人士: 信任地合作对于成功医疗来说是必要的
法人: 具有提供并支持合作的领导者对于医院的成功和赞誉是必要的

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Cultivation 培养

For experts and lay persons in health care facilities and for those facilities themselves, cultivation as self-cultivation and partnership cultivation needs to be an overreaching goal in pursuing and implementing competence with compassion, compassionate and competent communication and cooperation.

对于医疗设施中的专家与业外人士, 以及设施本身来说, 在追求仁爱并将其付诸实施, 以及进行仁爱而称职的交流与合作过程中, 自我培养与合作者之间相互培养必须是一个长远目标。

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Dr. Gong Tingxian's Interactive Health Care Rules
龚廷贤医生的互动医疗规则

First Rule for Physicians: In the first place they should adopt a disposition of humanness. This is a justified demand. They should make a very special effort to assist the people and to perform far reaching good deeds.

First Rule for Patients: In the first place they are to choose 'enlightened physicians [ming-i] and thereby receive help in their ailment. They have to be careful, because life and death follow each other closely

医生的首要规则：存仁心，乃是良医，博施济众，惠泽斯深。
病人的首要规则：择明医，于病有裨，不可不慎，生死相随。

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Eight Interactive Health Care Rules
八个互动医疗规则

1. Build Trust and Cooperation
 2. Develop Health Risk Competence
 3. Total Health Care
 4. Risks and Rewards of Intervention
 5. Expert-Lay Partnership
 6. Great Health Learning
 7. Health and Care Communication
 8. Responsible Leadership, Organization and Financing
1. 建立信任与合作
2. 开发健康风险能力
3. 全民医疗
4. 干预的风险与酬劳
5. 专家-外行合作
6. 长期健康学习
7. 健康与关爱交流
8. 负责的领导层，组织与资金

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Build Trust and Cooperation
建立信任与合作

LAY PERSON: 1. Find truly educated and trustworthy health experts
EXPERT: 1. Treat your patient as a person, not just his or her symptoms

CORPORATE PERSON: 1. Provide and improve efficient health care settings for providers and customers

业外人士：1. 找到真正受过教育和可以信赖的健康专家
专家：1. 把病人当人来对待，而不仅仅是他的症状
法人：1. 为医务人员与病人提供并改进高效的医疗设置

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Develop Health Risk Competence
开发健康风险能力

LAY PERSON: 2. Develop competence and responsibility in health risk management.
EXPERT: 2. Assist you patient in developing health risk competence.

CORPORATE PERSON: 2. Protect and support competent and compassionate professional health care

业外人士：2. 开发健康风险管理的能力与责任
专业人士：2. 帮助你的病人开发健康风险能力
法人：2. 保护并支持称职而仁爱的专业人员的医疗

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Total Health Care
全民医疗

LAY PERSON: 3. Make extended use of predictive and preventive medicine.
EXPERT: 3. Integrate the 'clinical status' and the 'value status' of your patient into differential ethics, diagnosis and prognosis
CORPORATE PERSON: Set institutional frameworks for the whole range of health care services

业外人士：3. 广泛应用预测性与预防性医疗
专业人士：3. 将病人的“临床状况”和“价值状况”整合到有差别的伦理学、诊断和预后之中
法人：建立整个医疗服务的制度框架

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Risks and Rewards of Intervention
干预的风险与酬劳

LAY PERSON: 4. Expect healing or relief from acute medicine, but be aware of the limits and risks of any medical intervention.

EXPERT: 4. Be aware of the benefits, limits and risks of acute intervention and discuss those with your patient.

CORPORATE PERSON: 4. Support providers and customers of health care service

业外人士：4. 期待治愈或者缓解急性症，但是注意任何医疗干预的局限性 with 风险
专业人士：4. 注意并与病人共同讨论急性干预的受益、局限性与风险
法人：4. 支持医疗服务的提供者与病人

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Expert-Lay-Institution Partnerships 专业人士—业外人士—机构合作

LAY PERSON: 5. Expect information and advice from medical experts and be a fair partner with them. –

EXPERT: 5. Be an expert partner with your patient and respect her or his wishes and values.

CORPORATE PERSON: 5. Establish yourself as a health care center for prevention, education and treatment

业外人士: 5. 期待来自医疗专业人士的信息与建议, 并成为他们公平的合伙人

专业人士: 5. 成为病人的专业合伙人, 尊重他的意愿和价值

法人: 5. 建立自己的预防、教育和治疗的医疗中心

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Great Health Learning 长期健康学习

LAY PERSON: 6. Define and implement your sense of qualities of life, from childhood to old age, in sickness and in health; seek information from experts, the media and internet .

EXPERT: 6. Continuously educate yourself and provide the best possible clinical and personal service

CORPORATE PERSON: 6. Provide for support of continuing professional education

业外人士: 6. 建立并实现从孩童到老年, 疾病和健康时的生命质量意识; 从专业人士、媒体和网络寻找信息

专业人士: 6. 持之以恒教育自己, 并提供最佳的可能医疗与个人服务

法人: 6. 为持续的专业教育提供支持

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Health and Care Communication 健康与关爱交流

LAY PERSON: 7. Discuss health and care issues and goals with family and friends; prepare advance directives and name proxy decision makers for circumstances of incompetence.

EXPERT: 7. Help your patient to become health literate and to discuss health and care with family and friend; assist your patient in preparing advance directives and in working with proxies for the benefit of your patient.

CORPORATE PERSON: 7. Offer outreach programs and be a good corporate neighbor

业外人士: 7. 与家人和朋友讨论健康与关爱的问题及其目标; 准备无行为能力情况时的预先指示, 并指定代理决策者。

专业人士: 7. 培养病人的健康素养, 并帮助他们与家人和朋友讨论健康与关爱; 帮助病人准备预先指示, 并与代表病人受益的代理人共同合作。

法人: 7. 提供外展项目, 并成为其他医院的好邻居

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Leadership, Organization and Financing 领导层, 组织和资金

LAY PERSON – EXPERT – CORPORATE PERSON

8. Act responsibly in the use of communal and other health care funds and resources.

业外人士—专业人士—法人

8. 负责任地使用公共及其他的医疗资金与资源

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The 5-C Model in Clinical Ethics Practice, Consultation and Training 临床伦理学实践、咨询与培训的5-C模式

All partners:

Competence

Compassion
Communication
Cooperation
Cultivation

所有的合伙人:

专业
仁爱
交流
合作
培养

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EIGHT HEALTH CARE RULES FOR THE LAY PERSON

1. Treat your patient as a fellow-person competently and compassionately., not just his or her symptoms.
2. Assist you patient in developing health risk competence.
3. Integrate the 'clinical status' and the 'value status' of your patient into differential ethics, diagnosis and prognosis.
4. Be aware of benefits, limits, and risks of acute intervention and discuss those with your patient.
5. Be an expert partner with your patient and respect her or his wishes and values.
6. Continuously educate yourself and provide the best possible clinical and personal service.
7. Assist your patient in preparing a health plan including advance directive; work with proxies for the benefit of your patient.
8. Act responsibly in the use of communal health care funds and resources.

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EIGHT HEALTH CARE RULES FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL

1. *Treat your patient as a fellow-person competently and compassionately, not just his or her symptoms.*
2. *Assist your patient in developing health risk competence.*
3. *Integrate the 'clinical status' and the 'value status' of your patient into differential ethics, diagnosis and prognosis.*
4. *Be aware of benefits, limits, and risks of acute intervention and discuss those with your patient.*
5. *Be an expert partner with your patient and respect her or his wishes and values.*
6. *Continuously educate yourself and provide the best possible clinical and personal service.*
7. *Assist your patient in preparing a health plan including advance directive; work with proxies for the benefit of your patient.*
8. *Act responsibly in the use of communal health care funds.*

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EIGHT HEALTH CARE RULES FOR THE CORPORATE PERSON

1. *Provide and improve efficient health care settings for providers and customers*
2. *Protect and support competent and compassionate professional health care.*
3. *Set institutional frameworks for the whole range of health care services.*
4. *Support providers and customers of health care service.*
5. *Establish yourself as a health care center for prevention, education and treatment*
6. *Provide for support of continuing professional education.*
7. *Offer outreach programs and be a good corporate neighbor.*
8. *Act responsibly in the use of all health care funds and resources*

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