INTRODUCTION TO ETHICAL ISSUES IN DEATH & DYING

Ethics: Bioethics (Fall 2014)

Laura Guidry-Grimes

MEANINGS OF 'FUTILITY'

- Consider some different possible uses:
 - + Providing antibiotics to "treat" a virus
 - + Continuing long-term care to someone in permanent vegetative state
 - + Providing medicine and mechanical supports for a terminal newborn
 - + Providing expensive equipment and resources for an elderly patient with significant disabilities
- What do you see as ethically worrisome about different uses of 'futility' to describe medical care?

MEANINGS OF 'FUTILITY'

- * Biomedical vs. normative futility (Veatch)
- * Futility: "any effort to achieve a result that is possible but that reasoning or experience suggests is highly improbable and that cannot be systematically produced" (Schneiderman et al. 951)
 - + Not same as impossible, implausible, rarely effective, or hopeless
- × Not professionally required to provide futile care
 - + Should it be considered professionally and ethically permissible to provide care deemed futile? What are some tough cases?

EUTHANASIA: DISTINCTIONS

× Passive vs. active

- + <u>PE:</u> Withdrawing/withholding life-sustaining medical care with the foreseeable, known result of hastening death
 - *whether securing death needs to be *intended* by the physician is controversial
- + <u>AE:</u> Physician directly hastens the patient's death through lethal drugs or other means
- + NOT the same as physician-assisted suicide
- × Voluntary vs. involuntary vs. non-voluntary

EUTHANASIA: DISTINCTIONS



- When AE will result in less suffering for a patient, does that make it morally preferable to PE?
- In the Smith/Jones examples, is there a moral difference in killing the child and letting him die?
 - + Does your assessment here translate easily to AE/PE cases?
 - + Are you convinced by Rachels that there is no moral distinction between PE and AE?

GUEST SPEAKER:

CHRISTIAN CARROZZO, M.A.
WASHINGTON HOSPITAL CENTER
CENTER FOR ETHICS

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?