Case Consultation Worksheet #3

Ethical Principles Reference Sheet

Principlism (principle-based ethics)

Autonomy – Self determination, self-rule, self-definition, self-direction.

Beneficence – Doing good for another, maximize benefits for the patient (best interest).

Nonmaleficence – Refrain from doing harm; remove from harm.

Justice – Commitment to fairness, that people in the same circumstance are treated similarly.

Virtue Ethics (character-based ethics)

Compassion – The capacity to feel something of the unique predicament of the person and to suffer vicariously the person's fear, anxiety or pain.

Fortitude – Moral courage or firm courage and patient endurance of misfortune.

Integrity – The capacity to integrate all virtues into a whole and to prudentially judge the relative importance in each situation of principles and rules.

Veracity / Truth Telling – Trust that health care providers will provide accurate, complete information.

Paternalism – The responsibility of those with resources to protect and help.

Common Good – Conditions necessary for the well-being and good functioning of society.

Personal Responsibility – Duty to care for your own well-being.

Stewardship – Closely related to justice, prudent use of shared resources.

Fidelity – The responsibility not to abandon a patient once an initial commitment to provide services is made.