

BMHP 6009 Debate on Euthanasia

by Achia Khan

Submission date: 23-Jun-2023 09:43AM (UTC+0100)

Submission ID: 209361040

File name: 29926_Achia_Khan_BMHP_6009_Debate_on_Euthanasia_503811_1246950563.pptx (898.1K)

Word count: 1996

Character count: 11074

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Euthanasia debate by

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- BMHP6009
- Module: Living with care: The Older Person
- Assessment 1 – Debate Presentation
- Lecturer: Liz Tilly



Definition of Euthanasia and Assisted Suicide Anca

Assisting someone to attempt suicide on purpose is known as assisted suicide. A relative may be charged with aiding suicide if they purchased potent sedatives for a loved one who had an incurable illness and knew the individual intended to use them to commit themselves. (NHS, 2020)

The deliberate taking of a life to end suffering is known as euthanasia, according to Brassington, (2020).

Euthanasia is a current ethical concern. Some nations, like Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, have legalised it. Additionally, in some other nations, the legalisation of it is a contentious issue (Jorgenson and Neubecker, 1981).

- Pro-euthanasia opinions were adversely correlated with religiosity and other religious factors.

Achia

Men and Whites favoured euthanasia more than Blacks and females did (Jorgenson and Neubecker, 1981).



¹Types of Euthanasia Anca

- When a person consciously chooses to die and requests assistance in doing so, it is known as voluntary euthanasia.
- Non-voluntary euthanasia occurs when a person is unable to provide their consent (for example, because they are in a coma) and someone else makes the decision for them, sometimes because the sick person has previously expressed a request for their life to be ended in such circumstances
- Euthanasia proponents contend that people have the right to choose their own deaths and that the practise is designed to end pain and suffering, earning it the nickname "mercy killing. Because they feel that active euthanasia is morally equal to withholding or delaying medical help, they wrongly refer to this activity as "passive euthanasia." according to Ebrahimi,(2012).
- **Achia**
- None of the above methods are legal .It is not legal and moral to have the right to take your own life.

Reasons against euthanasia

Achia

Expensive

The law is against it in the uk.

Incompatible to palliative care.

Involuntary euthanasia

Can be interpreted as murder or manslaughter

Anca

This reasons cannot dictate how to live your life . If your suffering of comorbidities , money and the law does not make you suffer easier.

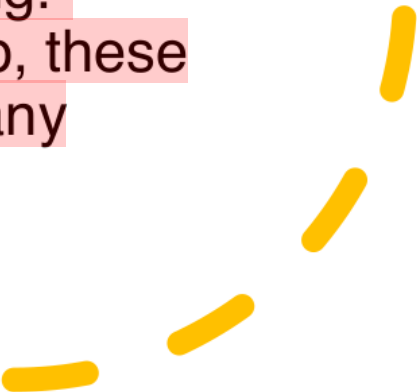


Achia

English law forbidden the practice of euthanasia in almost all cases. Even if the patients suffer of comorbidities, aiding in committing suicide is against the law according to (Jorgenson and Neubecker, 1981).

Anca

Whether or not they have requested to be killed, those who are terminally ill or who are permanently crippled are most at risk of having their lives judged to be "not worth living." According to the pro-euthanasia camp, these persons stand to gain the most from any legislation that legalises the practise. Davies,(1995).



Law in the Uk.

- **Achia**

- Law in the Uk . Euthanasia is illegal and may result in charges of murder or death. It is unlawful to "assist or encourage" another person to commit suicide, according to section 2 of the Death Act 1961, as modified by the Coroners and Justice Act of 2009 according to NHS,(2020).
- Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2022, the police in England and Wales reported 174 assisted suicide cases to the CPS. All except 26 of these were abandoned by the CPS or withdrew by the police. Hill, (2022) .

- **Anca**

- Involuntary euthanasia is already used in the UK. Many PNS patients have been killed in the same way since Tony Bland, who was in a persistent non-responsive state (PNS), was killed in 1993 by starvation and dehydration. The British Medical Association (BMA) acknowledged that "a practise has developed" of denying food and liquids to patients with PNS, as well as to those with progressive dementia or severe strokes (1999), Pakhu, (2015).

End of life and palliative care

Achia

- The primary organisational pressures included a lack of a palliative care approach, interdisciplinary difficulties, discontinuity in treatment and life-support strategies, and conflicting expectations.. Professional pressures were a lack of proficiency, difficulty cooperating with the medical team and interacting with families. Value conflicts, a lack of emotional support, and having to deal with the pain of patients and their families were all listed as emotional pressures according to Leclerc, Lessard, Bechennec , et al,(2014).
- Enough community resources for planning and caring for the dying;
- Core training for all members of the interdisciplinary care team should include specialised training in sensitive communication and supportive care;
- Monitoring key performance metrics for care and planning at the end of life;
- Studies on appropriate care and planning for those who are dying. Heart failure is a severe form of CVD that has a significant risk of morbidity, mortality, and care burden, making it a prime candidate for the development and testing of therapies to enhance end-of-life care and planning.
- The Care Act of 2014 encourages the integration of support and care for all people, not just those who have terminal illnesses.

Debate

- Achia

- Euthanasia is not in the person's best interests sate Harris, (1995) .

- Anca

- By the law ,is not , but by the Human Rights , you have the right to live the life you want .
- It is simple to envision situations when a patient would desire euthanasia either voluntarily or under duress even if it would be in her best interests .

- Achia

- The patient does not have a terminal illness; therefore, the diagnosis is incorrect.
- The patient won't pass away rapidly since the prognosis is incorrect.
- Poor care is given to the patient, who could experience less misery.
- All the potential treatments that the patient might receive are unknown to the doctor. In terms of pain management training, veterinarians outpace doctors five times over!

- ANCA

- Agree with you ,but each person has the right to life, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It declares the essential rights of the human being, such as respect for his or her worth and dignity. Respect for the inherent dignity of people with disabilities is encouraged by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- ACHIA

- Regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religion, social standing, or chance for success, all human life must be respected. Life is worthwhile in and of itself, rather than only to an end. That is the justification behind the nearly universal ban on intentionally taking someone's life.

Debate

Anca

- Well, the Equality Act states that everyone has a fundamental right to a healthy life and to be treated with respect.

Achia

- Human rights state that nobody have the right to take their life .You need to live your life as it is till the end of life.

• Anca

- Agree ,but also ,Human Rights gives you the right to live the life as you wish.
- If you have one or more of a number of serious and permanent medical illnesses, such as advanced dementia or severe cancer, a living will outline your intentions for future medical care. In most living wills, it is specified that you are not to receive any form of artificial nutrition. While it is necessary to alleviate any visible pain or suffering, no effort should be taken to extend your life.It is very useful especially if you opt for euthanasia according to Polcaro, (2017) .

Theories of ageing Anca

- ¹ The term "social theory" refers to concepts, justifications, theories, experiments, and explanatory hypotheses about how and why human societies, or aspects or structures of such societies, are created, evolve over time, or vanish.
- Disengagement Theory -(Larkin, 2009)
- Activity Theory- Mauk ,(2010)
- Continuity Theory -(Wang, 2012)
- Social Breakdown Reconstruction Theory -(Tornstam, 2005)
- Modernization Theory - (Morgan and Kunkel, 2011)
- Gerotranscendence - (Tornstam , 1994)
- Symbolic Interaction- (Settersten and Angel, 2012; Fung, 2013)

Planning for end of life

Anca



Reference 1

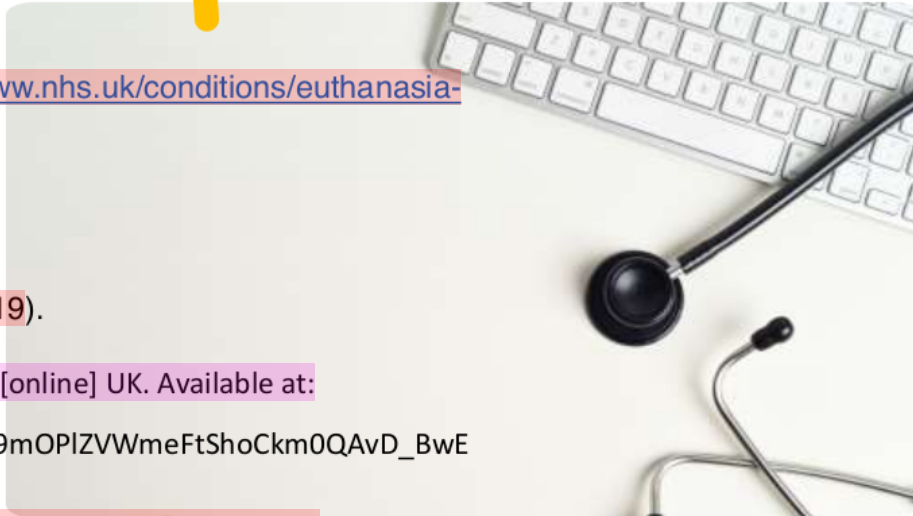
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