



**Ethics of Tuberculosis
Prevention, Care and
Control**

**MODULE 3: OVERARCHING GOALS
AND ETHICAL VALUES**

[INSERT SPEAKER NAME
DATE &
LOCATION HERE]

Insert
country/ministry
logo here

Objectives

Upon completion of this module, you will be able to:

- Explain what ethical values are
- Describe the relationship between ethical goals and TB prevention, care and control

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT 2

Ethics and ethical values

- **Ethics**
Deals with right and wrong conduct, with what we ought to do and what we should refrain from doing
- **Medical ethics**
How to handle moral problems arising out of the care of patients; often clinical decisions must consider more than just the patient's medical condition
- **Ethical Values**
Way we ought to live our lives, including:
 - Actions, intentions, ehaviour

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT 3

Ethics in public health

- Focuses on design and implementation of measures to monitor and improve the health of populations
- Considers structural conditions that promote or inhibit development of healthy societies
- The protection and promotion of health in communities

Human rights

- Legal guarantees that protect individuals and groups against actions that interfere with fundamental freedoms and human dignity
- Encompass the following:
 - Civil
 - Cultural
 - Economic
 - Political
 - Social

United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights

'Has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and **medical care** and necessary social services.'

Link between ethical values and human rights principles

- Intimately interlinked in a dynamic way
- Human rights form the concrete legal expression of ethical values
- Human rights provide overarching ethical framework that should be respected

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT

7

Important ethical values in TB care and control

- Social justice/equity
- Solidarity
- Common good
- Autonomy
- Reciprocity
- Effectiveness
- Subsidiarity
- Participation
- Transparency and accountability

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT

8

Social justice/equity

- Highlights:
 - Underlying root causes
 - Societal inequalities
- May include redistribution of resources to compensate for existing inequalities
- Address socio-economic factors that increase risk of TB

Health equity is achieved when every person has the opportunity to 'attain his or her full health potential' and no one is 'disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of social position or other socially determined circumstances.'

Health inequities are reflected in differences in life expectancy; quality of life; rates of disease, disability, and death; severity of disease; and access to treatment.

Centres for Disease Control and Prevention

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT

9

Solidarity

- Standing together (group, community, nation)
- Strong community ties, resulting in cooperative action

Common good

- Infectious diseases threaten health of individuals and whole populations
- Removal or reduction of threat of infection benefits society
- Important to consider:
 - Mechanisms for transmission of TB
 - Prevention of TB
 - Community empowerment in the prevention, care and control of TB

Autonomy

- Individuals guaranteed right to make decisions about their own lives, including health care
 - Informed consent
- Patients generally should have right to choose among treatment options

Share your experience.....

PLENARY

- What ethical dilemmas or questions have you faced related to autonomy?
- How have you addressed them:
 - At District level
 - At Facility level

For example

What do you do when a patient tells you that the traditional health practitioner has recommended that the patient stop treatment?

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT 13

Reciprocity

- Individuals who put themselves at greater risk of harm for the sake of others deserve benefits in exchange for running such risks
- Obligation exists to:
 - Minimise risks through appropriate infection control measures:
 - Provide appropriate treatment
 - Compensate when harm occurs

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT 14

Effectiveness

- Duty to avoid actions that are not working
- Obligation to implement proven measures that are likely to succeed
- Linked to efficiency (use of limited resources for maximum benefit)

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT 15

Subsidiarity

- Decisions to be made as close to individuals and communities as possible
- Community participation paramount to ensuring local interests, concerns, beliefs reflected

Participation

- Community should have meaningful involvement in all steps of the decision-making process
- Community should be invited and encouraged to work with policy makers to help drive the decision-making

Transparency and accountability

- Decisions made in open manner
- Decision-making process is fair, responsive to community needs and evidence-based

Patient-centred care

Involves viewing health care from the patient's perspective and then adapting care to more closely meet the needs and expectations of patients

"Patient-centered care reflects a partnership among practitioners and patients to ensure that decisions respect patients' wants, needs, and preferences and that patients have the education and support they need to make decisions and participate in their own care. Patient-centered approaches recognize that care is provided along a continuum of services"

O'Donnell MR, Dattay AD, Frick M, Hirsch-Moveman Y, Amico KR, Serflingham M, Wolf A, Metcalfe JZ, Isaakidis P, Davis L, Brunst JCM, Naidoo N, Garnettson M, Zelnick JR, Bangsberg D, Padayatchi N, Friedland G. Consensus statement on behalf of the attendees of the 9th meeting: adherence: patient-centered care for drug-resistant TB and HIV. March 19, 20, 2016, Columbia Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT

19

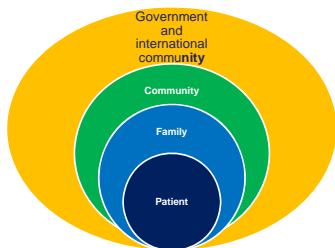
Approach to person-centred care

- Many groups face risks from failure to diagnose and treat TB
- Person-centred approach promotes concept that it is equally important consider individuals infected with and affected by condition
 - Individual who is sick and receiving care
 - Individual who is sick and not receiving care
 - Family members and contacts
 - Community at large

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT

20

Shared responsibility for the care of the patient



USAID TB CARE II PROJECT

21

Let's discuss

PLENARY

Ethical Values	Consider
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social justice/equity• Solidarity• Common good• Autonomy• Reciprocity• Effectiveness• Subsidiarity• Participation• Transparency and accountability	<p>How do these ethical values impact on your ability to ensure that TB programme goals are met?</p> <p>How do these ethical values make a contribution toward the effectiveness of the programme?</p>

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT

22



USAID TB CARE II PROJECT

23
