

Principle of Legitimate Cooperation

- *cannot intend to cooperate with immoral acts*

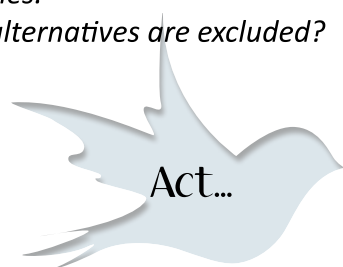
Principle of Subsidiarity

- *decisions should be taken as close to the grass roots as possible*

Principle of Informed Choice

Principle of Confidentiality

- *Evaluate the consequences in terms of principles.*
- *What alternatives are excluded?*



7. Articulate the Decision

- *Which alternative best reflects the ranking of values?*
- *Which alternative best balances more of the values?*
- *Have any other alternatives come to light?*

8. Implement the Plan

- *How should the decision be communicated?*
- *Who needs to know it?*
- *How best to document the process?*
- *Who needs to act?*

9. Concluding Review

- *What are the feelings of those involved?*

If you are uncertain as to how to proceed with what looks like an ethical issue, we may be able to help.

For more information please feel free to contact
Crystal Doleman at cdoleman@sjlhc.ca
or 519.751.7096 Ext. 3409.

Donations to St. Joseph's Lifecare Foundation (the official fundraising organization for St. Joseph's Lifecare Centre), have brought this beautiful building to life. Our community has funded vital long-term care programs and services, purchased resident medical equipment, furnishings, therapeutic gardens and everything in between.

Ongoing donations are vital to ensure that our residents get the most enhanced, compassionate care they need and deserve!

If you would like to donate to St. Joseph's Lifecare Centre, please contact the Foundation office or give directly on-line at www.sjlc.ca.

Thank you for caring!

St. Joseph's Lifecare Foundation's mailing address is the same as the Lifecare Centre below.



ST. JOSEPH'S LIFECARE CENTRE
99 Wayne Gretzky Parkway
Brantford, ON N3S 6T6
519.751.7096
www.sjlc.ca

A Principle Based Framework for Ethical Decision Making

Whether it is the life of a child at the Daycare or the last days in the life of a Senior, we will always focus on life and living life to the fullest with dignity, comfort and care.

ETHICAL DECISION MAKING

A Principle Based Framework/Process for Ethical Decision Making

(Adapted from the CHAC Health Ethics Guide)

The following principle based framework/process for ethical decision making is grounded in the Mission, Vision and Values of St. Joseph's Lifecare Centre.

Steps for Resolving Ethical Dilemmas:



Observe...

1. Identify the Problem

- *Name the problem clearly. Where is the conflict?*

2. Acknowledge Feelings

- *What are the "gut" reactions? biases?, loyalties?*

3. Gather the Facts

- *What are the ethically relevant facts?*
- *Whose account of the facts counts?*
- *Have all the relevant perspectives been obtained?*
- *What do the institution's policies or guidelines say?*

- *What does the relevant law say?**

*Legal information is not the same as legal advice, where legal advice is the application of law to an individual's specific circumstances.

We recommend that you consult the Coordinator of Quality, Risk, and Patient Safety if you need to access professional legal advice in a subject area that is appropriate to your particular situation.

Facts in Business/

Organizational Ethics Issues include:

- *Governance*
- *Partnerships*
- *Allocation/Rationing of Scarce Resources*
- *Conscientious Objection*
- *Employer/Employee Relationships*
- *Conflict of Interest*
- *Alternative Sources of Revenue*
- *Abuse of Care Providers*
- *Whistle blowing*



Deliberate...

4. Consider Alternatives

- *What are the alternative courses of actions?*
- *What are the likely consequences?*

5. Examine Values

- *What are the preferences of the health professional/person receiving care/ organization making the proposal?*
- *Are other values relevant?*
- *Which of the values conflict?*

6. Evaluate Alternatives

- *Identify appropriate decision makers.*
- *Rank all relevant values i.e., Values of St. Joseph's Lifecare Centre:*



Compassion
Accountability
Respect
Excellence

These values are derived from and relate to the values as set out in the CHAC Health Ethics Guide: dignity of every human being and the interconnectedness of every human being. They also ground the ethical values of autonomy, beneficence/non-maleficence and justice.

Justify ranking by appealing to principles as set out in the Catholic Health Association of Canada's Health Ethics Guide:

Principle of Totality

- *a holistic perspective of the human person and or the institution*

Principle of Double Effect

- *cannot intentionally desire to cause harm in order to do good, principle that the benefits must be equal to or greater than burden/harm*