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Postgraduate Certificate in Psycho-Oncology

## Ethical and Cultural Issues in Psycho-Oncology

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### **\*\*Advance Directive:\*\***

A written statement of a person's wishes regarding medical treatment, often created when the person is still healthy, to be used if they become unable to make decisions for themselves due to serious illness or injury. In psycho-oncology, advance directives can help ensure that a patient's values and preferences are respected, even if they lose the ability to communicate.

### **\*\*Beneficence:\*\***

The ethical principle of acting in the best interests of the patient, doing good, and promoting well-being. In psycho-oncology, beneficence requires healthcare providers to consider the whole person, including their emotional, social, and spiritual needs, as well as their physical health.

### **\*\*Cultural Competence:\*\***

The ability of healthcare providers to understand, respect, and respond to the cultural differences of their patients, including beliefs, values, customs, and languages. Cultural competence is essential in psycho-oncology to ensure that patients receive care that is sensitive to their unique cultural background and experiences.

### **\*\*Decision-making Capacity:\*\***

The ability of a patient to understand, appreciate, and make informed decisions about their medical treatment. In psycho-oncology, decision-making capacity is crucial when patients face complex or difficult decisions about their care, such as whether to undergo aggressive treatment or to participate in clinical trials.

### **\*\*Ethical Relativism:\*\***

The belief that ethical principles and values are relative to the cultural, historical, or personal context and that there are no universal ethical standards. In psycho-oncology, ethical relativism can pose challenges when healthcare providers must balance the need to respect cultural differences with the need to uphold ethical principles.

### **\*\*Informed Consent:\*\***

The process of obtaining a patient's voluntary and informed agreement to undergo a medical procedure or treatment, based on a clear understanding of the risks, benefits, and alternatives. In psycho-oncology, informed consent is essential to ensure that patients make informed decisions about their care and are able to exercise autonomy and self-determination.

### **\*\*Justice:\*\***

The ethical principle of fairness, impartiality, and equity in the distribution of resources and benefits. In psycho-oncology, justice requires healthcare providers to ensure that all patients have equal access to high-quality care, regardless of their race, ethnicity, gender, age, or socioeconomic status.

**\*\*Palliative Care:\*\***

A specialized approach to healthcare that focuses on relieving the symptoms, pain, and stress of serious illness, such as cancer, and improving the quality of life of patients and their families. In psycho-oncology, palliative care is an essential component of comprehensive care, as it helps patients manage the physical, emotional, and spiritual challenges of cancer and its treatment.

**\*\*Patient Autonomy:\*\***

The right of patients to make their own decisions about their medical treatment, based on their values, beliefs, and preferences. In psycho-oncology, patient autonomy is a fundamental principle that recognizes the importance of self-determination and respect for the individual's dignity and integrity.

**\*\*Privacy:\*\***

The right of patients to control the disclosure and use of their personal and medical information. In psycho-oncology, privacy is essential to ensure that patients feel safe and secure in sharing sensitive information with their healthcare providers and to build trust and rapport.

**\*\*Spirituality:\*\***

The search for meaning, purpose, and connection in life, often associated with religious beliefs and practices, but not limited to them. In psycho-oncology, spirituality is an important aspect of holistic care, as it can provide patients with a sense of hope, comfort, and resilience in the face of cancer and its challenges.

**\*\*Truth-telling:\*\***

The ethical obligation of healthcare providers to be honest and transparent with their patients, including disclosing accurate and complete information about their diagnosis, treatment options, and prognosis. In psycho-oncology, truth-telling is essential to build trust and rapport, promote patient autonomy and informed decision-making, and support patients in coping with the emotional and psychological impact of cancer.

**\*\*Veracity:\*\***

The ethical principle of telling the truth and being honest in all interactions with patients. In psycho-oncology, veracity is a fundamental principle that recognizes the importance of trust and transparency in the therapeutic relationship and the impact of honesty on patients' emotional and psychological well-being.

**\*\*Voluntariness:\*\***

The principle that patients' decisions about their medical treatment should be free from coercion, pressure, or undue influence. In psycho-oncology, voluntariness is essential to ensure that patients are able to exercise their autonomy and make informed decisions based on their values, beliefs, and preferences.

Sources:

\* American Society of Clinical Oncology. (2018). Ethics in Oncology. Retrieved from

\* National Cancer Institute. (2021). Ethical Issues in Cancer Care. Retrieved from

\* Postgraduate Certificate in Psycho-Oncology. (2022). Ethical and Cultural Issues in Psycho-Oncology. Retrieved from