

NRS-445 Topic 2 Benchmark – Ethical Conduct of Scholarly Activities

Student Name

Program Name or Degree Name (e.g., Bachelor of Science in Psychology), University

COURSE XXX: Title of Course

Instructor Name

Month XX, 2024

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Application of the Belmont Principles: Case Study 1

Belmont Report principles and the components of each principle	Explain how the case meets the components of each principle.	Explain how the case does not meet the components of each principle.	What steps can the nurse researcher or quality improvement manager take to adhere to the ethical principles identified in the Belmont Report?
Respect for Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect the right to choose, hold views, and act according to personal beliefs. • Protect those with decreased capacity to make their own choice. • Ensure voluntary participation. • Provide informed consent, explaining harms and benefits. 	<p>In the first case, the woman with breast cancer voluntarily agreed to take part in the treatment trial</p> <p>In the second case, the patient wanted to undergo therapy, but the husband refused, and the researcher had to respect the decision of the husband and the cultural beliefs of the family.</p>	<p>The researchers failed to offer informed consent detailing potential risks and benefits to the participants.</p>	<p>The researchers could have taken time to discuss with the patient, even though she was willing to participate. This discussion should have involved explaining the possible harm and benefits of the process and letting her decide from there.</p>
Beneficence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the harm/risks to the greatest extent possible. • Maximize the potential benefits. • Ensure that the rights and well-being of the patient take precedence over the needs of science. 	<p>The patient and the nurse researcher reviewed the beneficence process for three weeks, discussing the benefits and risks to the patient and the family.</p>	<p>The failed to minimize potential harm to the greatest extent possible.</p>	<p>Even though it was experimental treatment, the researchers should have taken time to go through the process to ensure that all potential risks had been minimized to the greatest extent possible before</p>

			involving the patient.
Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justly distribute the benefits and burdens of the research. Guard against using vulnerable populations. • Ensure a fair selection of research participants. • Guard against coercion and undue influence. • Avoid potential financial or other conflicts of interest. 	The participant was fairly selected based on her consent and condition.	The patient was not well informed of the potential risks of the treatment trials, even though she had poor odds of survival in case she did not get treatment.	The nurse research could have educated the patient on the possible risks and benefits of the treatment. They could have also gone through the past trials, their success and failure rate together with the patient to ensure they understand well before consent.

Application of the Belmont Principles: Case Study 2

Belmont Report principles and the components of each principle.	Explain how the case meets the components of each principle.	Explain how the case does not meet the components of each principle.	What steps can the nurse researcher or quality improvement manager take to adhere to the ethical principles identified in the Belmont Report?
Respect for Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect the right to choose, hold views, and act according to personal beliefs. • Protect those with decreased capacity to make their own choice. 	The researchers involved only those participants who were willing to take part. Participants were allowed to be in places where they were comfortable and issued smartphones to reach the researchers.	There is researchers did not provide informed consent detailing all study outcomes.	Both the researchers and the participants were to sit down and and explain all possible outcomes of their involvement to the participants. Then, from this discussion, the participants could have been allowed to

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure voluntary participation. • Provide informed consent, explaining harms and benefits. 			make their decisions on whether to participate or not.
<p>Beneficence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the harm/risks to the greatest extent possible. • Maximize the potential benefits. • Ensure that the rights and well-being of the patient take precedence over the needs of science. 	The participants are allowed to discuss and reschedule their meeting with the researchers.	There is no indication or mention of the approaches the researchers took to address the potential harm of the study to the participants.	The nursing researchers were to identify potential physical and emotional harms of the study. Then, address them by minimizing them while simultaneously increasing the benefits.
<p>Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justly distribute the benefits and burdens of the research. Guard against using vulnerable populations. • Ensure a fair selection of research participants. • Guard against coercion and undue influence. • Avoid potential financial or other conflicts of interest. 	The participants are informed of the PGS tracking that will allow the researchers to track their phones to location whereabouts at all times.	The nurse researchers did not effectively guard the participants against coercion and undue influence.	The researchers needed to obtain informed consent from all participants before the beginning of the study. Thus, the participants could have been clearly and concisely informed of their purpose, the study, and data usage, allowing them to decide whether to consent. The informed consent form could have been documented verbally or in writing.

Personal Reflection

In less than 250 words, discuss how the ethical principles from the Belmont Report align with the Christian worldview. Reflect on

your current nursing practice and describe how these ethical principles align with your nursing practice.

My current nursing practices are guided by the moral principles of respecting and valuing patients regardless of their capacity and knowledge of healthcare services, as explained in the Belmont Report. The three essential ethical principles identified in the Belmont Report acknowledge how human subjects need to be treated, respect for person, beneficence, and justice. Respect for a person entails the acknowledgment of moral responsibility for autonomy and safeguarding those with no autonomy. Beneficence implies protection from any harm while securing the well-being of the research participants. It also includes maximizing the benefits while minimizing potential risks. Justice mandates provision of the benefits for the participants by delivering to them what they deserve. Thus, most of these three principles are well supported by the Christian world where multiple scriptures in the Bible talk about respect for other people and their moral standards regarding the judgment between what is wrong and right. For instance, the book of Exodus (King James Version) 20:13, talks about the Ten Commandments, specifically those regarding respect for others; “Thou shall not kill... Thou shall not steal... Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor... Similarly, 1st John 2:3- talks about the great commandment which emphasizes how a person should treat their neighbor with uttermost respect by reflecting on the Lord’s commandments. The verses insist that loving another person is the same as loving God himself. Therefore, these biblical views strategically align with the three ethical principles discussed in the Belmont Report.

References

Online Bible (King James Version. Achieved from: https://kingjames.bible/?gclid=CjwKCAjwrvyxBhAbEiwAEg_KgqMrwJOJ4-P0wPoaKBfczGb8biZhDjVlfDJEeFVhf1tUGeQkJ6LArBoCVPgQAvD_BwE

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