

M. Ethics 5

Killing of a person for a benefit of person
↓
terminally ill

but there are other situations..
Netherlands was the 1st country to legalize euthanasia.

Forms

active

death is brought about by an act.
• overdose of painkiller?

according to patient's autonomy

Voluntary

request of the person who die.

Passive

death is brought about by an omission.
• someone lets the person die.

Withdrawing treatment

switching off a machine (life-supporting)

Withholding treatment
not carrying out surgery that will extend life for a short time.

Non-Voluntary

when the person is unconscious otherwise unable to make a meaningful choice (living & dying) & an appropriate person takes the decision on their behalf.

Indirect euthanasia.

- providing treatment (usually to + pain) that has the side effect of speeding the patient's death.
- since the primary intention is not to kill, this is seen by some people (not all) as morally acceptable.

Assisted suicide

Voluntary active physician

Arguments in favour euthanasia

- it happens anyway
- medical resources
- the right to die

Arguments against euthanasia

- religious arguments
 - against the will of God
 - value of suffering
 - against best of interest
 - other people have rights too
 - regulation of euthanasia
 - devalues some lives
 - overpowering of dr.
 - proper palliative care makes euthanasia unnecessary

The Oregon approach

+18, resident in Oregon

2 oral & 1 written request
1st → last request → 15 days

terminally ill life expectancy 6 months
prognosis by 2nd consultant

psychological VV

Practical + Ethical

DNR, Do NOT resuscitate

- dr is not required to resuscitate a pt if their heart stops.
- designed to prevent unnecessary suffering.