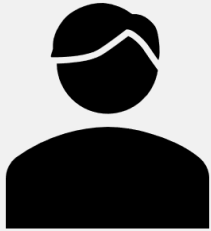


Kidney Transplant Option 3



Patient Info



John Doe

Patient 1

- 45 years old male, single, has no children
- Late stages of kidney disease
- Will die in 1 week without kidney transplant
- Kidney damaged by not following low salt diet
- Patient is has one million dollars and is known for charity



Jane Doe

Patient 2

- 55 years old female, divorced, two older children (age 21 & 24)
- developed kidney problems due to eating high fat and high sugar
- Will die in one month without kidney transplant



Orphan

Patient 3

- 11-year-old female, orphan in a state facility
- Has a genetic condition that constantly damages her kidneys
- Has undergone 2 kidney transplants
- biological parents' religion is opposed to organ transplant
- Will die in two months without a kidney transplant

Which Patient Should Get the Kidney?

Why?



Patient 2: Jane

- Any transplant undergoes specific recipient

Do qualifications “transplantation should be practiced on the basis of evidence rather than anecdote” (Foley & Sawinski, 2019).

Patient 1: John Doe

- Damaged his kidney by not following a low salt diet
- If given a new kidney he would not apply good nutrition and would damage it again

Patient 3: Orphan

- .Has a genetic condition that damages her kidneys
- If given a new kidney her condition would just destroy it again
- Thus, needing another new one in a couple years and who knows if she will receive it or not

Patient 2: Jane Doe

- The best candidate for kidney transplant; process of elimination
- Has a better chance of following a strict diet than John

Pharmaceuticals

Ethics of Egoism vs Utilitarianism Thinking

Ethical Egoism

- Ethical Egoism has the set of beliefs “that each person ought to pursue his or her own self-interest exclusively” (Rachels & Rachels, 2018, p.65).
- In this specific scenario is the best interest is to give the kidney to Patient 1: John Doe.
- He won't spend his charitable money finding an illegal way to get a kidney transplant
- Since he has money and likely to give to charity it benefits others which would also benefit their self interest.

Utilitarianism

- Utilitarianism is the belief that there is no morality but to “oppose suffering and promote happiness” (Rachels & Rachels, 2018, p.99).
- To oppose suffering a utilitarian would like to give all three a kidney
- To promote happiness, they would choose Patient 1: John Doe
- Since John Doe has money and willing to give to the needy then it promotes happiness for all.

Pharmaceuticals

Interest of Diverse Populations

- For personal aspects such as race, ethnicity, sexual orientation these should not be considered or come in to play when determining which patient is the best recipient
- The only two aspects as far as these are should be taken into consideration would be race and religion
- Race is only important in this scenario because every race has its own diseases, or conditions that they are specifically more susceptible to
- Religion plays an important role in any medical treatments because some have beliefs that deny organ transplants, transfusions or other medical treatments

Differing Ethical Beliefs

- Many see or have different ethical beliefs on organ transplants
- Some believe that “only God wills and gives life” thus seeing organ transplants as playing God (Hamdy,2012, p.138).
- Others see it as taking from others in order to benefit your own well-being or selfishness (Hamdy,2012).
- There are various ethical beliefs that do not agree with organ transplants for either religious or cultural reasoning.

Pharmaceuticals

- In terms it is difficult to have to choose between who's life we get to save
- We can't let the personal “crossroads between donor patient, and recipient” get in the way of treatment (Danovitch, 2017, p.554).
- Patient 2: Jane Doe is the best recipient for the kidney going on scientific evidence and not personal aspects
- In ethical egoist or utilitarian view Patient 1: John Doe is the best recipient due to his money and known for giving to charity
- There are always going to be ethical beliefs that do not agree with medical treatment either for religious or cultural aspects

Conclusion

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