

Benchmark - Patient's Spiritual Needs: Case Analysis

In addition to the topic study materials, use the chart you completed and questions you answered in the Topic 3 about "Case Study: Healing and Autonomy" as the basis for your responses in this assignment.

Answer the following questions about a patient's spiritual needs in light of the Christian worldview.

1. In 200-250 words, respond to the following: Should the physician allow Mike to continue making decisions that seem to him to be irrational and harmful to James, or would that mean a disrespect of a patient's autonomy? Explain your rationale.

As a professional physician, he has the responsibilities to explain the risks, benefits, and likelihood of a successful outcome with the proposed intervention. The physician fully understands James's condition an acute life-threatening and led to subsequent kidney failure. James is currently suffering from acute glomerulonephritis, kidney failure which is curable illness. If the illness is not curable, the physician can keep with parents' preferences and beliefs. However, is a child's life more important than a set of beliefs or morals? The physician knows the imminence and severity of the harm expected to occur by doing nothing. If the patient ignores the physician's advice, should the physician report the case to the social service? Should we consider it is child abuse case? Or the parents do not understand their child situation. Because they do not receive the proper information from the physician, they assume their child's illness is not curable. They take James immediately to a faith healing service because they believe their God can help.

James is currently suffering from acute glomerulonephritis, kidney failure. James was originally brought into the hospital for complications associated with a strep throat infection. The spread of the A streptococcus infection led to the subsequent kidney failure. James's condition was acute enough to warrant immediate treatment.

If the child has an acute life-threatening illness, such as meningitis or diabetic ketoacidosis, or if the child is in pain, there are no morally preferable alternatives to medical care. However, if the illness is less acute, or not curable, then alternative actions could be sought which were more in keeping with the parents' preferences and beliefs. The argument can be made that a child's life is more important than a set of beliefs or morals.

The first few questions consider the imminence and severity of the harm expected to occur by doing nothing as well as the risks, benefits, and likelihood of a successful outcome with the proposed intervention.

some doctors might conclude that it's inappropriate to ignore the patient's refusal because the patient was already blind and the procedure would just reverse a harm that's already been done—not prevent one from happening.

2. In 400-500 words, respond to the following: How ought the Christian think about sickness and health? How should a Christian think about medical intervention? What should Mike as a Christian do? How should he reason about trusting God and treating James in relation to what is truly honoring the principles of beneficence and nonmaleficence in James's care?
3. In 200-250 words, respond to the following: How would a spiritual needs assessment help the physician assist Mike determine appropriate interventions for James and for his family or others involved in his care?