Perceptions about the Professional Ethics of EMT
응급구조사 직업윤리에 대한 인식조사

Yun, Hyeong-Wan (Department of Emergency Medical Technology, VISION University, College of Jeonju); Lee, Jae-Min (Department of Emergency Medical Technology, Gwangju Health University)

Received : 2013.11.26  Accepted : 2014.02.14  Published : 2014.02.28

Abstract
Complex ethical issues of Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) out-of-hospital emergency medical scene and the ER (Emergency Room) behaviors were studied. The survey was conducted by 500 EMT group members working in the field of ambulance work and general hospital and it was about their work ethics, discussions and solutions about the transferred patients, and ethics regarding Do Not Attempt Resuscitate (DNAR). The survey includes work ethics, awareness about the target job, a discussion on the transfer of patients, measures, and deathbed. Discussions about the patient's condition and diagnosis results were mostly absent during patient transportation at the emergency care scene. More than 90% of emergency care transfer were inappropriate. Sometimes, EMT working in the field facing morally unethical problems beyond their responsibility. When EMT, who can not make death diagnosis, received deathbed related DNAR issues, they went through severe ethical conflicts. The institutional support and therapy for EMT was weak. In Korea, especially in the accident site, ethical issues education is more needed than DNAR prevalence of education and guidance. If ethics training and guidance are given to EMT, a lot of moral errors in the field can be resolved.

Keywords
Ethics; EMT; DNAR; Out-of-hospital
Acknowledgement

Supported by: 광주보건대학교

References


Keywords: Managerial ethics, professional burnout, Turkey, Italy, hotel employees. Professional burnout is a costly factor on the part of both employees and enterprises. From the point of enterprises, achievement of an enterprise is threatened by low efficiency of exhausted staff. As for employees, burnout is likely to result in appearance of such bad habits as isolation, alienation, a decrease in personal achievement and thus certain damage to self-confidence, reflection of problems in working life on household and familial life and excessive alcohol consumption in order to get rid of problems.

The Methods of Ethics. Henry Sidgwick. Copyright ©2010–2015 All rights reserved.

natural theology: Theology based on facts about the natural world, e.g. empirical evidence about what the 'purposes' are of parts of organisms etc. positive: This multicoloured word is used by Sidgwick in four of its senses. (1) Especially in Book II, in contrast with negative. (2) In the opening paragraphs and elsewhere, in contrast with 'practical' (with the latter including 'ethical'): a 'positive' study is one that involves no value-judgments or moral rules. (3) On page 71 and elsewhere, the contrast is with 'relative': You measure a set of weights relatively if you get the facts about which.

Professional ethics includes a set of rules decided upon very intentionally by a subset of members of the profession (people working for or with the licensing organization) and written down into a professional code. Content. Obviously the scope of "ethics in general" is enormously broad, covering literally everything about which we generally have opinions of right and wrong. Professional ethics tends to be focused on what the professional owes to society, to clients, and to fellow professionals. Also, professional ethics is in many ways more demanding than general ethics. Professionals are ge

Content. Obviously the scope of "ethics in general" is enormously broad, covering literally everything about which we generally have opinions of right and wrong. Professional ethics tends to be focused on what the professional owes to society, to clients, and to fellow professionals. Also, professional ethics is in many ways more demanding than general ethics. Professionals are ge

Nature Review Business Ethics in the Hotel Industry. Ethics is among the hottest topics of today (Buff & Yonkers, 2005). The word ethics stems from the Greek word 'ēthos' which means "custom, habit, significance, disposition" (Holjevac, 2008, p.1034). Thus, he suggested that hospitality professionals need a global understanding of what is right and wrong. Laufer and Robertson (1997) contended that adopting ethical values helps individuals recognize their organization fit. • H1: The higher the hotel employees' perception of ethical climate, the higher their job satisfaction will be. • H2: The higher the hotel employees' perception of the hotel's ethical climate, the higher their organizational commitment will be.