



**CPD Scholar:
EMC Hub**

**Selection of
Ethics CEU
Articles**

CPD Scholar - EMC Hub (Journal Article List – Ethics CEUs)

No:	Journal Article	Total Pages	Summary	Learning Outcomes	Average read time	CEU's
1.	Inconsistency between the Circulatory and the Brain Criteria of Death in the Uniform Determination of Death Act	12	The article, " Inconsistency between the Circulatory and the Brain Criteria of Death in the Uniform Determination of Death Act (UDDA) ," explores the ethical and conceptual inconsistencies within the criteria used to determine death in the U.S. under the UDDA. The authors argue that the circulatory-respiratory and brain death criteria are based on different interpretations of the concept of "cessation of functions," leading to confusion. They suggest that these conflicting interpretations undermine the consistency and integrity of the legal definition of death. The article discusses potential ways to resolve these inconsistencies, such as adopting a single, coherent criterion of death or redefining the concept of death itself to align with current medical practices and technologies.	Upon completion of this module, practitioners should have a clear understanding of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The ethical and conceptual inconsistencies between the circulatory-respiratory and brain criteria of death, and how these inconsistencies affect medical practice and end-of-life decision-making. The potential consequences of applying a single, coherent criterion for death, which could result in significant changes to legal, medical, and ethical approaches to end-of-life care. The need for reform in the legal definition of death, especially in light of advancements in medical technology that can artificially sustain circulatory, respiratory, and even neurological functions. 	60 minutes	3
2.	European Resuscitation Council Guidelines 2021: Ethics of resuscitation and end of life decisions	25	The article titled " European Resuscitation Council Guidelines 2021: Ethics of Resuscitation and End-of-Life Decisions " outlines evidence-based recommendations for resuscitation and end-of-life care, focusing on ethical considerations such as advance directives, shared decision-making, and treatment withdrawal. It emphasizes patient autonomy, with special regard to resuscitation decisions, and provides frameworks for clinicians on how to handle these situations, including during the COVID-19 pandemic. Key areas include communication with patients and families, the role of advance care planning, and guidelines on when to start or withhold CPR, considering both medical futility and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The ethical framework for resuscitation and end-of-life decisions, focusing on the autonomy of patients through the use of advance directives and shared decision-making. When and how to withhold or withdraw CPR, based on a clear understanding of patient preferences, medical futility, and ethical guidelines. Communication strategies for discussing end-of-life care, ensuring that both patients and their families are informed, involved, and supported during critical healthcare decisions. 	125 minutes	3



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			ethical imperatives.			
3.	Ethical challenges experienced by prehospital emergency personnel a practice-based model of analysis	14	The article, " Ethical Challenges Experienced by Prehospital Emergency Personnel: A Practice-Based Model of Analysis, " explores the ethical challenges encountered by emergency medical personnel, such as EMTs, paramedics, and prehospital anaesthesiologists. It emphasizes the difficulty of decision-making under time constraints, with limited patient information, and with restricted consultation opportunities. Ethical challenges arise from conflicts between clinical guidelines, legal requirements, and personal or professional values. These challenges often occur in the context of treating intoxicated patients, children, and end-of-life care. The paper proposes a practice-based model to address these challenges, focusing on patient care, organizational responsibilities, and collaboration with other healthcare professionals.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognizing and Navigating Ethical Conflicts: Practitioners will learn to identify ethical conflicts that arise in prehospital emergency settings, particularly when clinical guidelines conflict with the practical realities of patient care, such as when dealing with intoxicated or non-compliant patients. 2. Ethical Decision-Making in Resource-Limited Contexts: They will gain insights into decision-making under time constraints, especially when resources are limited, and multiple patients or situations require attention simultaneously, such as during end-of-life care or trauma cases. 3. Collaboration and Professional Boundaries: Practitioners will understand how to manage professional boundaries and collaborate with other healthcare providers, relatives, and external professionals, such as law enforcement, while maintaining ethical integrity in patient care. 	70 minutes.	3
4.	Financial medicine as a source of moral distress: An unrecognised pathway to moral injury in the South African EMS systems	6	The article, " Financial medicine as a source of moral distress: An unrecognised pathway to moral injury in the South African EMS systems ", investigates the unethical practice of "financial medicine" in prehospital emergency care in South Africa. Financial medicine is defined as providing medical care or interventions with financial profit as the primary goal rather than patient well-being. This practice leads to moral distress among emergency personnel, who are often forced to choose between ethical patient care and financial pressures. Persistent moral distress can evolve into moral injury, which in turn contributes to burnout among emergency medical	<p>Upon completion of this module, practitioners should have a clear understanding of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The detrimental impact of financial medicine on ethical patient care, and how prioritizing financial gain can lead to moral distress among healthcare providers. 2. The progression from moral distress to moral injury, and its contribution to burnout and poor retention of EMS personnel in the South African context. 3. The necessity of ethical reforms and support systems to mitigate the effects of financial medicine and foster a more sustainable and patient-focused healthcare environment. 	30 minutes	3



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			service (EMS) staff. The paper emphasizes the need for ethical reforms to support EMS professionals and protect patient-centered care.			
5.	Social media for healthcare professionals new ethical guidelines	4	The article titled " Social Media for Healthcare Professionals: New Ethical Guidelines " addresses the rise in the use of social media by healthcare professionals (HCPs) and the potential ethical challenges it presents. Social media platforms offer opportunities for healthcare professionals to share information, stay updated, and communicate with peers and the public. However, the article highlights various ethical pitfalls such as breaches of patient confidentiality, misinformation, and violations of the patient–practitioner relationship. The Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA) has developed guidelines to help healthcare professionals navigate these challenges, ensuring they uphold patient privacy and maintain professional boundaries.	Upon completion of this module, practitioners should have a clear understanding of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ethical risks associated with social media use in healthcare, particularly concerning patient confidentiality, privacy, and professional conduct. 2. How to navigate the boundaries of the patient–practitioner relationship, especially in avoiding inappropriate interactions via social media. 3. The guidelines provided by the HPCSA, which emphasize protecting patient information, maintaining professionalism, and adhering to legal frameworks while engaging on social media platforms. 	20 minutes	3

