

CLINICAL STUDY

An epidemiological cross-sectional study of the knowledge of the clinicians on surgical ethics of informed consent in emergency patients

Faruquzzaman

Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Chittagong, Bangladesh. faruquz@yahoo.com

Abstract: This was an epidemiological cross-sectional study on the knowledge of the clinicians on the surgical ethics especially the informed consent among the surgically emergency patients in the various units of the General Surgery Department, Chittagong Medical Hospital, Bangladesh which revealed that the majority of the graduate clinicians (42.6 %) found to have only some hazy ideas about informed consent whereas in case of post graduate clinicians only 50 % were found to have the satisfactory ideas about this, but in general the only 6.3 % clinicians were found to have excellent and perfect ideas in this relation. A majority group (15.9 %) was found who had no satisfactory answer followed by 14.3 % had none of any specific preferable nature of informed consent. About 46.9 % of the graduate and 28.6 % post graduate clinicians were found to have no idea about Nuremberg Code, IRB or NMRC. A terrific picture, wasn't it 98 Graduate and 28 post graduate clinicians were included in this study (Tab. 6, Fig. 4, Ref. 38). Full Text (Free, PDF) www.bmj.sk.

Key words: surgical ethics, emergency patients, bioethics.

Informed consent is a very important chapter in our surgically emergency practice as well as it is a legal and formal process in which the individual is first fully informed and gives consent usually in written to participate in a surgical procedure or in a research study or to receive a method or service (1, 2). Informed consent is included in one of the basic principle of research bioethics – respect for the person (3). Respect for the persons recognizes the capacity and the rights of all individual to make their own choices and decisions. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential – the first document of the Nuremberg Code, signals the centrality of the consent in research involving human subjects (4, 5).

Institutional Review Board (IRB) and sponsoring agency should ensure the voluntary informed consent by researchers. IRB is not functioning; the National Medical Research Council (NMRC) should take the responsibility to develop standard language and/or a standard format for a consent document (6, 7). The ethical requirements in the research or in case of emergency surgery on human are obtained informed consent from the potential subject, need for the subject to desire a health benefit from

the experiment and keeping the risk to the subject as small as possible. These requirements for ethical consideration are relevant and very important when experiments are to be performed on human subjects (7). Ethics can be defined as the moral philosophy or philosophical thinking about mortality (8). The requirement to seek consent is derived from one of the ethical principle „respect for person“. The German philosopher Immanuel Kant of 18th century has used this term in order to uphold the dignity of a person (9). Respect for person implies that the dignity of the patient as a person be respected regardless of whether the patient is capable of self governance or autonomous being. Taking fully informed consent is a prerequisite for performing a scientific study (10, 11, 12). But this process of informed consent is not followed in research of different countries (13, 17).

Surgical ethics (18–38)

Ethics and intervention must go in hand. In any other arena of public and private life, if someone deliberately cuts another person, draws blood, causes pain, leaves scars and disrupts everyday activity then the likely result will be charge. If the person dies as a result, the charge could be manslaughter or even murder. Of course, it will be correctly argued that the difference between the criminal and the surgeon is that the latter causes harm only incidentally. The surgeon's intent to cure or manage illness and any bodily invasion that occurs only does so with the permission of the patient.

Patients consent to surgery because they trust their surgeons. Yet what should such consents entail in practice and what should

Chittagong Medicac College Hospital, Chittagong, Bangladesh

Address for correspondence: Faruquzzaman, Dr, Chittagong Medicac College Hospital, Chittagong, Bangladesh.

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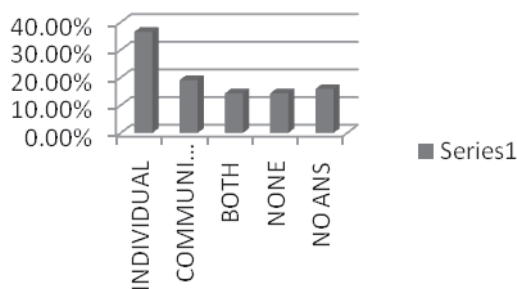


Fig. 1. The natures of informed consent usually was chosen by the clinicians in case of emergency surgery. The more details were shown in the Table 2 in this connection.

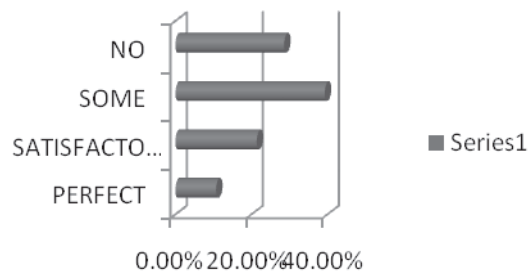


Figure 4.

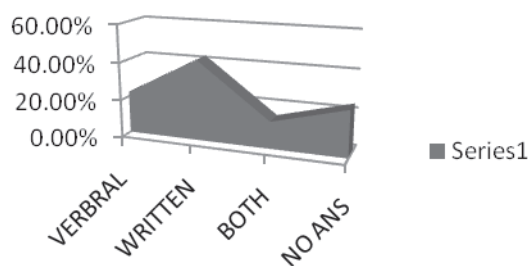


Fig. 2. The preferable methods of voluntary informed consent by the clinicians in case of emergency surgery, more details were found from the Table 3.

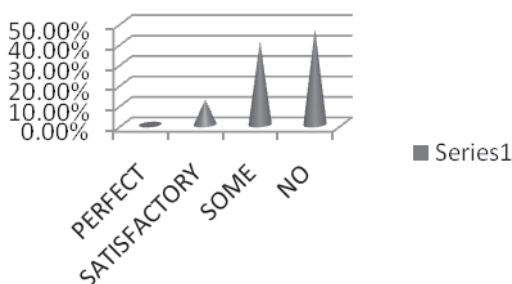


Figure 3.

surgeons do when patients need help but are unable or unwilling to agree to it? When patients do consent to treatment, surgeons wield enormous power over them, the power not just to cure but to maim, disable and kill. How should such power be regulated to reinforce the trust of the patients and to ensure that surgeon practice to an acceptable professional standard? Are there circumstances in which it is acceptable to sacrifice the trust of individual patients in the public interest through revealing information that was communicate in what patients believed to be conditions of strict privacy?

These questions about what constitutes good professional practice concern ethics rather than surgical technique. Surgeons may be expert in the management of specific diseases but may have little understanding of how much and what sort of information is required for give valid consent to treatment. Surgeons can understand the delicate techniques associated with specific types of procedures without necessarily knowing when these should be administrated to patients who are unable to consent at all. Surgeons can recognizes there own mistakes and those of colleagues without knowing how much should be said about them to others. And so it goes on.

Informed concent

In surgical practice, respect for autonomy translates into the clinical to obtain informed consent commencement of treatment. The ward “informed” is important here. Because of the extremity of their clinical need, patients might agree to surgery on the basis of the information at all. Agreement of this kind, however, does not constitute a form of consent which is morally or legally acceptable. For agreement to count as consent to treatment, patients need to be given appropriate and accurate information about:

- 1) There condition and the response why it warrants surgery.
- 2) What types of surgery was proposed and how it might correct their condition.
- 3) What the proposed surgery entails in practice.
- 4) The anticipated prognosis of the proposed surgery.
- 5) The expected side effects of the proposed surgery.
- 6) The unexpected side effects of the proposed surgery.
- 7) Any alternative and potentially successful treatments for their condition other than the proposed surgery, along with similar information about these.
- 8) The consequences of no treatment at all.

With such information, patients can link their clinical prospects with the management of other aspects of their life and the lives of other for whom they may be normally and/or professionally responsible. Good professional practice dictates that obtaining informed consent should occur in circumstances which are designed to maximize the chances of patients understanding what is said about their condition and proposed treatment, as

Table 1.

Total no	Excellent idea	Satisfactory idea	Some idea	Unsatisfactory idea	No idea
Graduate clinician 98	3 (3.1%)	26 (26.5%)	42 (42.6%)	22 (22.4%)	5 (5.1%)
Post graduate 28	5 (17.9%)	14 (50%)	5 (17.9%)	4 (14.3%)	0
126	8 (6.3%)	40 (31.7%)	47 (37.3%)	26 (20.6%)	5 (5.1%)

Table 2.

Nature	n	%
Individual	46	36.5
Community	24	19.1
Both	18	14.3
None	18	14.3
No answer	20	15.9

Table 3.

Methods	n	%
Verbal	18	22.44
Written	42	42.85
Both	14	14.3
No answer	24	24.5

well as giving them an opportunity to ask questions and express anxieties. Where possible:

- 1) A quiet venue for discussion should be found.
- 2) Written material in the patient's preferred language should be provided to supplement verbal communication.
- 3) Patients should be given time and help to evaluate their own understanding and to come to their own decision.
- 4) The personal obtaining the consent should ideally be the surgeon who will carry out the treatment. It should not be – as is sometimes the case – a junior member of staff who has never conducted such a procedure and thus may not have enough understanding to counsel the patient properly.

Maintain standards

- 1) Watch one, do one, teach one
- 2) Surgeons have a responsibility never to criticize their colleagues.

Preoperative preparation

Available time for preoperative optimization:

1) The 4 – minute window

This is the situation when the patient's only chance of survival is with immediate surgery. Surgery can not await full resuscitation which has to proceed alongside it, as attempts at further resuscitation are proving futile- for example, in the face of exsanguinations hemorrhage. The commonest scenarios are massive hemorrhage from abdominal or thoracic trauma, or from the

Tables 4 and 5. The knowledge of the clinicians about Nuremberg Code, IRB or NMRC with the diagram no 3 and 4.

Among the graduate clinicians:

Knowledge	n	%
Perfect idea	0	0
Satisfactory idea	12	12.2
Some idea	40	40.8
No idea	46	46.9

Among the postgraduate clinician:

Knowledge	n	%
Perfect idea	3	10.7
Satisfactory idea	6	21.7
Some idea	11	39.3
No idea	8	28.6

Tab. 6. The knowledge of the clinicians about the emergency preoperative consent.

No	Perfect idea	Satisfactory idea	Some idea	No idea
Graduate clinicians 98	9 (0%)	6 (6.1%)	32(32.7%)	60 (61.2%)
Postgraduate clinicians 28	2 (7.1%)	6 (21.4%)	8 (28.5%)	12 (42.9%)

rupture of traumatic aneurysm. Once bleeding has been controlled, general resuscitation may then be appropriate before definitive surgery.

2) The 4 – hour window

Many gastrointestinal surgical emergencies are included in this category. Patients commonly are fluid and electrolyte depleted. Baseline hematological and biochemical values can be obtained, and a chest X ray and ECG performed. Preoperative resuscitation to increase oxygen delivery to all vital tissue reduces morbidity and mortality. During the delay, however, the underlying pathology will be deteriorating and timing surgery is important. Before surgical intervention the following things should be ensured immediately:

- a) Fluid and electrolyte replacement.
- b) Correction of cardio-respiratory impairment.
- c) Correction of abnormalities of clotting.
- d) Correction of endocrine abnormalities.

Others windows for surgery

- 3) The 4 – days window
- 4) The 4 – week window
- 5) The 4 – month window

Methods and materials

1) Type of study: Descriptive type of epidemiological cross-sectional study.

2) Place of study: The general surgery indoor department, ward no (24, 25, 27); unit (1, 2, 3); Chittagong Medical College Hospital.

3) Period of study: From 12.10.08 to 15.05.08.

4) Study population: 126 Clinicians (98 were graduates and 28 were belonged to post graduated clinicians) in the general surgery indoor department, ward no (24), unit (3), Chittagong Medical College Hospital.

5) Sample size: 126.

6) Sampling technique: Purposive sampling.

7) Data collection instruments: a) By preparing questionnaires. b) By direct observation. c) By active participation.

8) Data collection period: From 12.10.08 to 05.05.08.

9) Methods of data collection: a) By interviewing through questionnaires. b) By direct observation. c) By active participation.

10) Data analysis: After collection, data were checked, verified, compared, reviewed and analyzed according to the objectives and purposes of the study.

Results

In this study the results that were found revealed below:

– Among the 98 graduate clinician only 3.1 % found to had an excellent idea about the informed consent, 26.5 % had sufficient ideas, 42.6 % had some ideas followed by 22.4 % had very unsatisfactory ideas and about 5.1 % had no idea at all (Tab. 1).

– Among the 58 post-graduate clinicians, only 17.9 % had an excellent idea, 50 % had satisfactory ideas followed by 14.3 % very unsatisfactory ideas (Tab. 1).

– So, the net result reflected that only 6.3 % had the excellent ideas but the majority 37.3 % had only some ideas followed by 31.7 % had satisfactory ideas, 20.6 % had very unsatisfactory ideas and about 4 % had no idea at all (Tab. 1).

Discussion

Though this epidemiological study was held in a very small scale but the results those were found were quite alarming. It revealed that the majority of the graduate clinicians (42.6 %) were found to have only some and very hazy ideas about the informed consent, whereas in case of post graduate clinicians, the majority group (50 %) were found to have only the satisfactory ideas but in general the perfect or the excellent ideas were to be found in only 6.3 % clinicians and it was quite alarming that about 5.1 % were found to have no idea in this connection at

all. It may be due to lack of the very basic knowledge in such relation, that is – “Informed consent is a formal, legal process in which the individual is first fully informed and then gives consent usually in writing to participate in a research study or to receive a method or service” (1, 2); or “Respect for persons recognizes the capacity and rights of all individual to make their own choices and decisions. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential (4, 5) – were not clear to all of these clinicians. In the question of nature of informed consent, a major group (15.9 %) was found who had no satisfactory answer and the 14.3 % had none of any specific nature of consent. These were very much important point of this study as well.

In case of methods of consent, about 24.5 % clinicians could not give any satisfactory preferable methods and in the question of knowledge about Nuremberg Code, IRB or NMRC, majority group of graduate clinicians (46.9 %) were found to be had no idea at all whereas in case of post graduate clinicians, it was as about 28.6 %. It was also a matter of great sorrow that about 61.2 % of all graduate clinicians and 42.9 % of all post graduate clinicians had no idea about emergency preoperative consent.

Recommendation

So, it is very clear that though the study was held on a very small sample of population in the General Surgery Indoor Department, Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Bangladesh, it may be unable to depict the more realistic picture in this connection as a whole, that is – in fact the actual situation may be more severe than it is depicted here. Moreover not any satisfactory number as well as level of study in this relation is available in our developing country still now. So the most important pearl is that indeed study in large scale should badly require just now having a more realistic and a more accurate image of this burning as well as alarming problem just now.

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