. Given his clinical picture, it was likely that he had already developed AIDS. Jim’s primary care nurse is present when his physician relays the bad news to Jim. Clearly distraught, Jim admits that he has had sexual intercourse with a number of women during his business trips, and on several occasions did not bother to use a condom. Fearful of the effects that this revelation would have on both his family and his business contacts, Jim pleads with his caregivers to keep this information, and his diagnosis, confidential. Given his wife’s pregnancy, he feels this knowledge might cause her undue harm. He assures them that he and his wife have not had intercourse since her pregnancy. He refuses any treatment for his AIDS-related symptoms, since this would make the diagnosis obvious to everyone. Instead, he asks that his family, including his wife, be told that he has terminal and incurable cancer. Jim’s physician (who is also his friend) says that he will respect Jim’s wishes for now. Questions: 1. Did the clinic have the right to test Jim for HIV without his knowledge or consent? 2. Should the health care team keep Jim’s diagnosis confidential from his wife? 3. If the primary care nurse disagrees with the decision of the physician, what can she do? (Source: Keatings, M. & Smith, O. (2010). Ethical & Legal Issues in Canadian Nursing (3rd ed.) Toronto: Elsevier.)

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Writing instructions

Competency: This assessment addresses the competency Demonstrate the capacity to critically and thoughtfully evaluate information concerning CAM modalities and practice. GER: critically evaluate and apply alternative theoretical frameworks that have been used to offer meaningful explanations of social phenomena Each question must be fully answered. This paper should be 2-3 pages double spaced. You should include a bibliography of at least 3 resources.