

An empirical research implication of health ethics & social change.

Research for 21st Century Scholarship

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Assignment #3 – Essay Draft

Begin work on 120-day Research for 21st Century Paper (see below):

1. In preparation for Assignment #4, **choose a scholarly topic of interest. Type the topic on the title line on the cover page and the first page of the paper.**

Explain your reasoning for choosing the topic in the introduction section (after the title and before the first Level 1 heading) of the paper.

Use your best academic voice, correct sentence structure, tense, and punctuation.

In the rest of the introductory paragraph, **preview three points** you would address your topic in an essay with ideas from your sources.

2. Develop a list of search terms and phrases about the chosen subject and include these immediately following the first Level 1 heading.

Give the list a name and use the name as the Level 1 heading (use the heading styles in the template and the APA 7 Manual or Guide provided in the hyperlinks in this syllabus).

Present the list in a complete sentence or a bulleted list with an opener (e.g., Search terms related to the topic of this paper are as follows:). Use correct punctuation.

3. Continue building the Works Cited list you began in Assignment #2. **Locate a minimum of two books** (minimum of one published in the last five years) relevant to your chosen topic and develop an APA reference for each book. Insert the properly formatted references in the Works Cited section of the paper.

4. **Locate four primary research journal articles relevant to your chosen topic;** three articles must be less than five years old. Develop a reference for each journal article and insert the references into the Works Cited section.

Put your 10 references in alphabetical order.

An empirical research implication of health ethics, spirituality, & social change.

Abstract :

An empirical evidence systemic review will retrospect the correlation between health ethics, spirituality, and social change, with the main focus being human dignity. The study utilizes planning, steering, and governing to present a quantitative meta-analysis and qualitative with narrative review, meta-synthesis, and methodological process reflecting how empirical research and decision-making are formulated. It is essential to absorb and integrate empirical evidence and its application while utilizing human-subject research methods. The essay refers to credible research with analysis and data from the writer's in-person fieldwork, on-site and remote observation, interviews, peer-reviewed scholarly journal articles, and books written by professional subject experts.

An empirical study into the implications of spirituality, health ethics, and social change

Human subjects are used in medical research to study real-world occurrences, assess treatment plans, and track behavior. The intention is to increase people's comprehension of health. What ethical standards do health care comply with while being conscious of and knowledgeable about their spirituality (Sulmasy, 1997). Healthcare personnel follow specific procedures and use moral values when they encounter moral or spiritual dilemmas when caring for the diminished autonomy population. This essay will examine the spirituality of the healer with an emphasis on human dignity. To improve readers' comprehension, the essay will contain keywords.

The Belmont Report made available to the public in the Federal Register in nineteen seventy-nine, states that autonomy, beneficence, and justice are the three fundamental ethical principles (Barrow, 2022). First, the report identifies autonomy as respect for human dignity; it is a concept in which each person has unique values that represent them as individuals with distinctive characteristics. According to Varkey (2021), autonomy in health research generally means that participants have the freedom to ask questions during the study, to cease participating at any time, and they shouldn't feel afraid or punished. Second, the Belmont reports described “ beneficence” as humanity, kindness, or charismatic acts extending to when a person is held consequentially responsible when the act is involved with no criminal intent or fault. It is an obligation with the general rules of do not harm, maximize possible benefits, and minimize potential harms (Varkey, 2021). The third ethical concept, “Justice,” reflects the distribution of what is fair and who should benefit from and carry the burden of research. One may comprehend the principle of justice as to what is equal, and the decision-making process based on the

principle, rules, fairness, and equitable treatment, as justice is treating equals equally (Nagai, 2022). Varkey (2021) indicated the principles of distributive justice as :

These are distribution to each person (i) an equal share, (ii) according to need, (iii) according to effort, (iv) according to contribution, (v) according to merit, and (vi) according to free-market exchanges. Each principle is not exclusive and can be and is often combined in the application(Varkey, 2021, P.20). The difficulty reflected upon moral reliability pertains to the distributed integration of medical resources (Varkey, 2021).

Research ethics is the fundamental concept across all aspects; healthcare staff distributes and acquires awareness from study participants (Barrow, 2022). This is particularly essential when the human participants belong to a “ diminished autonomy population” since they are entitled to protection like other human participants” (White, 2020). Medical professionals are required by law to adhere to ethical standards to protect populations with diminished autonomy, as everyone deserves respect (White, 2020). The rationale indicates what are the essential elements of research ethics for integrity, dignity, and collaboration between research and society.

Keywords: autonomy, beneficence, Belmont report, diminished autonomy population, human dignity, justice.

Reference

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