

Department of Forensic Medicine

AETCOM 2.7 - Session plan

Name of faculty: Dr. R.N. Kagne, Dr. Vimal. M, Dr. Nishanthi. A

Batch: 2020 (4th Semester)

Date: 08.08.2022 & 09.08.2022

Time: 02:00pm to 04:30pm

Duration of session : 5 hours

Topic for the session: AETCOM Module 2.7

Bioethics continued: Case studies on patient autonomy and decision making

Time	Design	T-L method	Moderator
08.08.2022 02:00 to 02:15 pm (15 mins)	Pre Test	Google Forms	ALL
08.08.2022 02:15 to 02:45 pm (30 mins)	Informed Consent & Refusal	Power point Presentation	Dr. Nishanthi. A
08.08.2022 02:45 to 03:45 pm (60 mins)	Small Group Discussion (24 Groups)	Self Directed Learning	ALL
08.08.2022 03:45 to 04:30 pm (45 mins)	Role play & Large Group Presentation and Discussion (Group 1 - 6)	Role Play & Power point presentation	ALL
09.08.2022 02:00 to 03:30 pm (90 mins)	Role play & Large Group Presentation and Discussion (Group 7 - 24)	Role Play & Power point presentation	ALL
09.08.2022 03:30 to 04:00 pm (30 mins)	Discussion and Closure of Cases	Power point Presentation	ALL
09.08.2022 04:00 to 04:30 pm (30 mins)	Post-test & Feedback	Google Forms	ALL

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AETCOM 2.6 - Session plan

Name of faculty: Dr. R.N. Kagne, Dr. M. Vimal, Dr. A. Nishanthi,

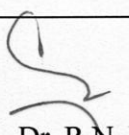
Batch: 2020 (4th Semester)

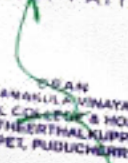
Date: 01.08.2022 & 02.08.2022

Type of session: Small & large group discussion. Time: 02:00 pm to 04:30 pm

Topic for the session: AETCOM Module 2.6 - Bioethics continued with case study on patient autonomy and decision making

Time	Design	T-L method	Moderator
01.08.2022 02:00 to 02:15 pm (15 mins)	Pre-test	Google Forms	ALL
01.08.2022 02:15 to 02:30 pm (15 mins)	Introduction of case (Euthanasia)	Interactive Power point	ALL
01.08.2022 02:30 to 03:30 pm (30 mins)	Small group discussion (Based on case scenarios)	Self Directed Learning	ALL
01.08.2022 03:30 to 04:00 pm (30 mins)	Large group discussion (Group 1 - 6) (6 x 5 = 30 minutes)	Powerpoint presentation	
02.08.2022 02:00 to 03:30 pm (90 mins)	Large group discussion (Group 7 - 24) (18 x 5 = 90 minutes)	Powerpoint presentation	
02.08.2022 03:30 to 04:00 pm (30 mins)	Discussion and Closure of Cases	Interactive session	ALL
02.08.2022 04:00 to 04:30 pm (30 mins)	Post-test & Feedback	Google Forms	ALL


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AETCOM 2.5 - Session plan

Batch: 2020 (4th Semester)

Type of session: Role play, small & large group discussion.

Time: 18.07.22 : 2.00 to 5.00pm and 19.07.22: 2.00 to 5.00pm

Total: 6 hours

Topic for the session: AETCOM Module 2.5 - Bioethics continued with case study on patient autonomy and decision making

Time	Design	T-L method	Moderator
18.07.22 : 2.00 to 2.30pm (30 mins)	Reflective writing on given case scenario	Google Forms	Dr. Nishanthi
19.07.22 : 2.31 to 3.00pm (30 mins)	Focussed small group discussion on cases		Dr. Kagne, Dr. Vimal, Dr. Nishanthi
19.07.22 : 3.01 to 5.00pm (2 hours)	4 Team Activity (30 mins for each team) (Each team consists of 3 groups) Group A - Role play on case scenario (10 mins) Group B - Large group presentation on ethical issues (5 mins) Group C - Large group presentation on justifiable action (5 mins) Summary by faculty (10minutes)	Role play & Large group presentation	Dr. Kagne, Dr. Vimal, Dr. Nishanthi

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26 19.07.22 : 2.00 to 4.00pm (2 hours)	4 Team Activity (30 mins for each team) (Each team consists of 3 groups) Group A - Role play on case scenario (10 mins) Group B - Large group presentation on ethical issues (5 mins) Group C - Large group presentation on justifiable action (5 mins) Summary by faculty (10minutes)	Role play & Large group presentation	Dr. Kagne, Dr. Vimal, Dr. Nishanthi
04:01 to 04:30 pm (30 mins)	Reflective writing on case scenario	Google forms	Dr. Nishanthi
04.31 to 5.00 pm (30 mins)	Summary and Feedback	Google forms	Dr. Kagne, Dr. Vimal, Dr. Nishanthi

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AETCOM MODULE 2.5 : BIOETHICS CONTINUED - Case studies on patient autonomy
and decision making

Case scenario:1 (Team A – Group 1, 2 & 3)

A 38 year old male is brought to the emergency department, who got multiple injuries following a road traffic accident. His pulse is feeble and Blood pressure is 90/40 mm Hg. The patient is conscious and oriented. You order for an emergency ultrasonogram abdomen, which revealed splenic laceration and hemoperitoneum. You are asking the staff nurse to shift the patient urgently to the operating theatre for the repair of abdominal injuries and ordering 3 units of packed cells from the blood bank. The patient suddenly gets agitated and tells that he belongs to Jehovahs witness and according to his religious beliefs, he will not accept the blood transfusion. You clearly explain to the patient about the consequences of not receiving the blood transfusion and insists him to accept the transfusion. But still the patient refuses for the blood transfusion.

Questions to ponder:

- a. At this scenario, as a doctor, how will you proceed further ?
- b. Discuss how will you weigh the patient's autonomy in this situation ?
- c. How will you act in the following situations ?
 - If the patient is brought to the emergency room in an unconscious state, but the patients' relatives refuse the blood transfusion?
 - If the patient is brought to the emergency room in a conscious state, accepts for the transfusion, but the patients' relatives refuse the blood transfusion?

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Case scenario: 2 (Team B – Group 4, 5 & 6)

You are working in a corporate hospital and in charge of Emergency department Intensive care Unit. One day, Mr. Ram, the son of your patient comes to meet you in your consulting room. He inquires about the prognosis of his father's condition, who is in an unconscious state for the past one week. You explain to him that the prognosis of his father's illness is poor and he is surviving only on life support. The chances of him recovering from his illness are almost nil. Ram tells you that though he loves his father a lot, he is unable to bear the hospital expenses and pleads you to discontinue the life support of his father as there is no chance of recovery.

Questions to ponder:

- a. At this scenario, as a doctor, how will you proceed further ?
- b. Discuss how will you weigh the patient's autonomy in this situation ?
- c. How will you act in the following situations ?
 - If there is a 50 % chance of recovery of the patient from his illness?
 - If the patient has expressed to you when he was admitted in the conscious state, his willingness for survival to complete his other family commitments?
 - If the patients, other relatives want to continue the life support to look for any further chance of recovery ?

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Case scenario: 3 (Team C – Group 7, 8 & 9)

A 17 year old girl was brought to the Obstetrics & Gynaecology Department by her parents with alleged history of amenorrhoea for past two months. On examination the girl was found to be very weak, anemic and 6 weeks pregnant, on further enquiry she told that she had an affair with her boyfriend. The parents have finally agreed to marry their daughter with her boyfriend once she becomes major and request the doctor to abort the foetus, because she is was found to be anemic and very weak. But the girl insist that since she is going to get married to the same person in another few months, she wants to continue with the pregnancy.

- A) Discuss the doctors point of view on the autonomy and decision making
- B) Discuss the patient and her parents point of view on autonomy and decision making

Case scenario: 4 (Team D – Group 10, 11 & 12)

A 52 year old women with diagnosis of pancreatic polyp was brought by her husband for surgery. The doctor suggests that laparoscopic resection will be the best option since considering her associated co-morbidities like low hemoglobin value, diabetes mellitus, hypertension and old age, laparoscopic method will avoid excess blood loss and minimal post-op complications. But the husband from low socio-economic background who can't afford for the laparoscopic methods request the surgeon to go for open laparotomy which the surgeon tells not to opt as it may cause serious problems to her life.

- A) Discuss the doctors point of view on the autonomy and decision making
- B) Discuss the patient and her husband point of view on autonomy and decision making

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Case scenario: 5 (Team E – Group 13, 14 & 15)

A 60-year-old man was diagnosed with metastatic prostate cancer. He has planned to go for a world tour with his wife in a couple of days. He said that it was his lifetime goal and he has been saving money for the trip for the past 10 years. The doctor was confused whether to reveal the diagnosis to the patient immediately or after he comes back from his trip (after 2 months). The doctor was worried so as not to spoil their holiday plan.

A) Discuss the doctors point of view on the autonomy and decision making (whether he can reveal the diagnosis)

B) Discuss the patient and her husband point of view on autonomy and decision making

Case scenario: 6 (Team F – Group 16, 17 & 18)

A 50 year old man sustained severe head injury due to road traffic accident. He is comatose and requires mechanical ventilation. However, it is brought to the physician's notice that the patient had written an advance directive that he does not wanted to be put on a respirator if he stopped breathing.

A) Discuss the doctors point of view on the autonomy and decision making

B) Discuss the patient point of view on autonomy and decision making

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Case scenario: 7 (Team G – Group 19, 20 & 21)

A 35 yrs old women, who was in her 5th month of pregnancy came for routine antenatal check-up. It was a precious baby, which she conceived 10 yrs after her marriage with infertility treatment. While taking Ultrasound, the doctors noticed some complication in the pregnancy and told the mother and her family that further continuation of pregnancy will endanger the life of the mother and advised her to terminate the pregnancy. The mother wanted to give birth to the baby at the risk of her own life but her husband and family members were against her decision and wanted to terminate the baby.

A) Discuss the doctors point of view on the autonomy and decision making

B) Discuss the patient and her husband and family's point of view on autonomy and decision making.

Case scenario: 8 (Team H – Group 22, 23 & 24)

100 employees of a chemical factory were sent for periodic medical check up to a private hospital. All the cost of examination and investigations was provided by the management of the chemical factory. One of the employee was incidentally diagnosed with Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the health check up and he requested the doctor not to reveal his diagnosis to his management in the fear of losing his job but the management is asking the hospital to produce the full reports of the medical examination of all the 100 employees.

A) Discuss the doctors point of view on the autonomy and decision making

B) Discuss the patient and the chemical factory's management point of view on autonomy and decision making

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Session plan

Name of faculty: Dr. R.N. Kagne, Dr. Vimal. M, Dr. Nishanthi

Batch: 2019 (4th Semester)

Date: 18.7.2022
21.08.2021

Type of session: Small and Large group discussion.

Time: 2.00 – 4.00pm Duration of session: 2 hours

Topic for the session: AETCOM Module 2.3 - Health care as a right

Time	Design	T-L method	Moderator
2:00 to 02:05 am (5 mins)	Introduction and induction		Dr. R. N. Kagne
02:06 to 02:55 pm (50 mins)	Role play I - 15 minutes Reflection - 10 minutes Role Play II - 15 minutes Reflection - 10 minutes	Role play by students	Dr. R. N. Kagne Dr. Vimal, Dr. Nishanthi
02:56 to 03:35 pm (40 mins)	Debate on “Health care as a right” - 8 students x 5 minutes = 40 minutes	Debate by students	
03:36 to 03:45 pm (10 mins)	Summary		Dr. R.N. Kagne
03:46 to 04.00 pm (15 mins)	Post-test and Feedback	Google Forms	All

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Session plan

Name of faculty: Dr. R.N. Kagne, Dr. Vimal. M, Dr. Nishanthi,

Batch: 2020 (4th Semester)

Date: 05.07.2022

Type of session: Lecture and small group discussion.

Time: 2.00 pm – 4.00pm Duration of session: 2 hours

Topic for the session: AETCOM Module 2.2 - The foundations of bioethics

Time	Design	T-L method	Moderator
02.00 to 02.10 pm (10 mins)	Pre-test	Google Forms	Dr. Nishanthi
02.11 to 02.15 pm (5 mins)	Introduction about AETCOM	Large Group Discussion	Dr. R. N. Kagne
02.16 to 02.30 pm (15 mins)	Foundations of bioethics	Power point presentation	Dr. Vimal. M
02.31 to 02.45 pm (15 mins)	Case discussion - Small group (24 small groups - each 5 to 6 members)	Small group discussion	Dr. Vimal.M, Dr. Nishanthi
02.46 to 04.00pm (72 mins)	Case presentation - Large group Each case - 6 mins (2 mins each for 2 groups & 2 mins for discussion) (6 mins x 12 cases = 72 mins)	E-Poster presentation	
04.00-4.05pm (5 mins)	Summary	Large Group Discussion	Dr. R.N. Kagne

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Case scenarios for AETCOM - Foundations of Bioethics for UG students

Competency: Describe and discuss the role of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence and justice as a guiding principle in patient care

Case scenario 1 (Group 1 & Group 13 - Moderator Dr. Vimal)

A researcher was undertaking a phase 3 clinical trial of a new anti-diabetic drug. One of the participants developed acute renal failure on intake of the drug. The participant informed that he was admitted in a private clinic nearby his home and was hospitalized for 3 weeks. The researcher immediately withdrew the patient from the study and no compensation was provided.

Identify the ethical issue violated in this scenario.

What do you think the researcher should have done?

Case scenario 2 (Group 2 & Group 14 - Moderator Dr. Vimal)

A 49 year old male patient was diagnosed with hyperlipidemia. The doctor prescribed him tablet atorvastatin Lipitor (branded drug), although cheaper equally safe and efficacious generic alternatives were available.

Identify the ethical issue violated in this scenario.

What do you think the doctor should have done?

Case scenario 3 (Group 3 & Group 15 - Moderator Dr. Vimal)

A researcher wanted to do a study to understand the pathogenesis of typhoid fever. He proposes to make the healthy volunteers swallow the typhoid bacilli and study the infectivity rate and pathogenesis.

Identify the ethical issue violated in this scenario.

Can the study be permitted?

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Case scenario 4 (Group 4 & Group 16 - Moderator Dr. Vimal)

A 55 year old female was diagnosed with breast cancer. The doctor informed her about the various treatment options like surgery and chemotherapy. However, patient is extremely apprehensive of the risks associated with surgery and side effects of chemotherapy and denies any treatment despite understanding the grave nature of the outcome without treatment.

What are the conflicting ethical issues?

What should the doctor do?

Case scenario 5 (Group 5 & Group 17 - Moderator Dr. Vimal)

A 28 year old man who got recently married was diagnosed to be HIV positive. The doctor insisted that he disclose it to his wife. However, he told the doctor that he was not willing to do so since he fears that his wife will abandon him if she comes to know of his positive HIV status. He also pleaded to the doctor so as not to disclose it to anyone, including his wife.

What are the conflicting ethical issues?

What should the doctor do?

Case scenario 6 (Group 6 & Group 18 - Moderator Dr. Vimal)

A 76 year old man was diagnosed with end-stage pneumonia. Suddenly he developed respiratory failure and was put on mechanical ventilation. But his condition deteriorated and he couldn't be weaned off from the ventilator. However, the patient being awake and alert communicates through written notes that he wants the ventilator to be taken off.

What are the conflicting ethical issues?

What should the doctor do?

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Case Scenario 7 (Group 7 & Group 19 - Moderator Dr. Nishanthi)

A 28-years-old female was brought to the OG OPD with labour pain. She already has two healthy female babies both delivered by Caesarean section. This baby was a breach presentation and the doctor's decided to deliver the baby by Caesarean section. Patient's condition and surgery procedure was explained to the family members and written consent was obtained from the patient's husband. Since it was her third baby and the patient's uterus was very weak to bear another baby, the doctors decided to perform tubectomy along with Caesarean section. The surgery went well without any complications and a healthy baby was delivered, but the patient sued the doctor.

What are the conflicting ethical issues?

What went wrong here?

Case Scenario 8 (Group 8 & Group 20 - Moderator Dr. Nishanthi)

A faculty in Community Medicine wanted to do a research comparing the Effectiveness of On-line classes and off-line classes in students learning. He decided to conduct the study among third year MBBS students. During his lecture hour, he distributed the questionnaire and asked the students to fill and return back the questionnaire.

What are the conflicting ethical issues?

Is there any ethical issue related to what the faculty did?

Case Scenario 9 (Group 9 & Group 21 - Moderator Dr. Nishanthi)

Second year MBBS students were asked to present a abdomen case during their surgery clinical postings. A group of six male students collected the history from a 24 years old female patient who presented with abdominal pain. They did a complete abdominal examination and presented the case during their postings. The patient complained about the students to the surgery consultant.

What went wrong here?

What could have been done better?

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Case Scenario 10 (Group 10 & Group 22 - Moderator Dr. Nishanthi)

A 40 years old patient who has registered himself in the national organ & tissue transplant registry has come for cardiac transplantation after a suitable donor heart was found and it was his turn to receive as per the national registry. But at the same time the Emergency area of the hospital receives a 16 years old girl met with an accident and in urgent need of a cardiac transplant since her heart got severely injured during the accident.

What is the justified action to be done by the doctor in this scenario?

Case Scenario 11 (Group 11 & Group 23 - Moderator Dr. Nishanthi)

Mrs. Hela, a 42 years old female underwent cervical biopsy and was diagnosed to have a type of cervical cancer, for which she was treated in the same hospital. Few years later she came to know about a fact that the tissue samples taken from her cervical cancer has given rise to a rare type of medication which is being used for various medical research purposes.

What was the ethical issue in this case?

What could be the justice done to the patient in this case?

Case Scenario 12 (Group 12 & Group 24 - Moderator Dr. Nishanthi)

A final year medical student who was posted in a surgical ward duty was attending all the patients regularly. There was a inguinal hernia patient who was very kind and soft spoken, so this student always gives him extra care and at the same time there was a diabetic foot ulcer patient who due to the pain of his ulcer tends to always be rude and harsh to everyone in the ward, so the medical student wasn't paying much attention to the ulcer patient.

What is the ethical issue in this case?

What could be the justifiable action to be done by the medical student?

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