

## Professional Ethics in Health Care: Safeguarding Trust, Equity, and Safety in a Rapidly Evolving Landscape

<sup>1,2</sup>Karem Y. A., <sup>3</sup>Oreagba I.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Clinical Services, Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun State;

<sup>2</sup>Department of Applied Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Ghana;

<sup>3</sup>Department of Pharmacology, Therapeutics & Toxicology, College of Medicine of the University of Lagos (CMUL).

### Corresponding author:

Yesir K A.. Department of Clinical Services, Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun State, and Department of Applied Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Ghana.

Email: [mallamkay15@gmail.com](mailto:mallamkay15@gmail.com)

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The practice of medicine is fundamentally rooted in ethical principles that govern interactions between health care providers, patients, and society. As technological advancements, such as artificial intelligence, genetic engineering, and digital health records, reshape clinical practice, ethical frameworks must evolve to address emerging dilemmas. This editorial examines the enduring relevance of professional ethics in health care, its core objectives, and contemporary challenges, emphasizing the need for robust legal and ethical safeguards in both clinical and laboratory settings.

Ethics, derived from the Greek *ethikos* (moral character), provides a

systematic approach to navigating moral dilemmas in medicine. Since the Hippocratic Oath first codified principles of beneficence and non-maleficence [1], medical ethics has expanded to address complex issues such as patient autonomy, confidentiality, and occupational safety. In psychiatry, ethical guidelines help distinguish therapeutic interventions from potential misuse, particularly in cases of involuntary treatment or impaired decision-making capacity [2]. Similarly, laboratory professionals face ethical obligations to comply with safety regulations, ensuring protection against biological and chemical hazards [3].

Key ethical challenges in contemporary practice include:

- Transference and Professional Boundaries: Therapeutic relationships in psychiatry can blur boundaries, necessitating strict ethical oversight to prevent exploitation [4].
- Autonomy vs. Beneficence: Patients with severe mental illness may refuse life-saving treatments, requiring frameworks that balance respect for autonomy with the duty of care [5].
- Third-Party Influence: Insurers and policymakers may prioritize cost containment over patient welfare, undermining equitable care delivery [6].
- Digital Confidentiality Risks: Electronic health records (EHRs) introduce vulnerabilities to data breaches, demanding stronger protections akin to HIPAA's Privacy Rule [7].

Nigeria's *National Mental Health Act* (2021) marks a significant step forward in protecting patient rights, emphasizing voluntary admission while permitting involuntary treatment under stringent

oversight [8]. Similarly, occupational safety laws, such as Nigeria's *Factories Act* (2004) and *Employees Compensation Act* (2010), mandate protective measures for laboratory workers [9]. However, enforcement remains inconsistent, highlighting the need for stronger regulatory mechanisms.

Global standards, including the *Declaration of Helsinki* and *Nuremberg Code*, provide essential guidance on informed consent and research ethics [1,10]. Yet, historical violations—such as the Tuskegee Syphilis Study—underscore the necessity of vigilance in upholding ethical research practices [1].

To ensure equitable and ethical health care, the following measures are critical:

1. Strengthening Legal Enforcement: National policies must align with international standards while addressing local cultural and logistical challenges.
2. Enhancing Digital Protections: Legislation should mandate robust cybersecurity measures for EHRs to prevent unauthorized access.
3. Promoting Interprofessional Ethics Training: Continuous education on

emerging ethical dilemmas, such as AI-driven diagnostics and genetic privacy, is essential for all health care professionals.

4. Prioritizing Occupational Safety: Regular audits and stricter penalties for non-compliance can improve adherence to laboratory safety laws.

As medicine advances, ethical frameworks must adapt to safeguard patient rights, worker safety, and professional integrity. By integrating global best practices with culturally sensitive policies, health systems can navigate contemporary challenges while upholding the foundational principles of medical ethics.

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