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Zurich<sup>UZH</sup>

Fachzentrum Militärmedizinethik  
Center for Military Medical Ethics



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# Ethical Issues in Humanitarian Responses to Disasters and Armed Conflicts

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## About the ZH Center for Military Medical Ethics

- Research center, based at the **University of Zürich**
- Part of the Swiss **Centre of Competence for Military and Disaster Medicine**
- Financed by the **Swiss Armed Forces Medical Services Directorate**
- Organizes **courses and workshops** on military medical ethics
  - In cooperation with Swiss Armed Forces &
  - **International Committee of Military Medicine ICMM**



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General information

<https://militarymedicalethics.ch>

Courses & Workshops

<https://melac.ch>

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## Disclaimer

- The views and opinions contained in this presentation **are my own** and may **not be construed as official** or as reflecting the positions of the Swiss Armed Forces Medical Services or the University of Zurich.

## Conflict of interest statement

- I have no conflicts of interest.

# Overview & aims of the lecture

## Medical Ethics in Armed Conflict and Disaster

- How does “ordinary” medical ethics **translate to these exceptional contexts**

## Aims of the lecture and session

- Introduce some **typical ethical challenges** in disasters and conflicts
  - **Resource Scarcity**: Triage and Level of Care
  - Communication Barriers and **Informed Consent**
  - **Risk** to the life and well-being of HCP
- **Exchange** of opinions and experiences

# Why medical ethics matters in military missions

## Protection of medical duties in IHL

« Punishing a person for performing medical duties **compatible with medical ethics** or compelling a person engaged in medical activities to perform acts contrary to medical ethics is prohibited. »

Customary International Humanitarian Law  
Vol. 1, Rule 26. Ed. by the ICRC, p. 86

## Sources of medical ethics

It is not (and cannot be) specified in IHL what “medical ethics” is. Thus, it makes sense to **rely on ordinary sources of medical ethics** and to apply them to relevant situations.

# Ethical Principles of Health Care in Armed Conflict and Emergencies

- **Fundamental Principles of Medical Ethics** for conflicts and other emergencies
- Compiled under the lead of the **ICRC** 2013-2015
- Follow-up to/ Update of the WMA Havana Declaration
- **Adopted and recommended *inter alia* by**
  - WHO, WMA, ICMM, ...



→ **Common denominator of ethical principles** applicable during conflicts and emergencies

→ “1. Ethical principles of health care **do not change** in times of armed conflict and other emergencies and are the **same** as the ethical principles of health care in times of peace.”

→ “3. The primary task of health-care personnel is to **preserve** human physical and mental health and to **alleviate suffering.**”

## Context: Disasters and conflicts – definitions and distinctions

**“Armed Conflict”** – An international armed conflict occurs when one or more states have **recourse to armed force** against another state [...].

**“Disaster”** – Serious disruptions to the functioning of a community that **exceed its capacity to cope using its own resources**.

**“Complex Emergency”** – Situations of **disrupted livelihoods and threats to life** [...], in which any emergency response has to be conducted in a **difficult political and security environment**.

→ An **added layer of complexity** for medical activities, created by the context

## Four Typical Ethical Issues (in humanitarian and military contexts)

*Four ethical issues, which seem to be typical for humanitarian responses to disasters and armed conflicts*

### 1. Access to health care and triage

Who is admitted to HC? How are resources distributed?

### 2. Altered levels of care

What level of care can be provided?

### 3. Communication and (Informed Consent)

How can informed consent and patient autonomy be upheld?

### 4. Risk to own life and well-being

How much and what kind of risk should HCP be ready to face?

## Ethical Issue #1 – Access to health care and triage

**Trigger:** Resource scarcity (not enough compared to the need = relative scarcity)

**Question:** *Who is **admitted** to medical treatment? How are resources **distributed** fairly?*

- **Triage** (“on the ground”)
  - No discrimination, according to medical criteria only
  - **Efficiency** (save as many as possible) & **Fairness** (treat equals equally)
- Medical **Rules of Eligibility** (decision on a higher level, (military) planning)
  - Can and should non-medical criteria play a role?
- Dilemmas and “**Tragic choices**”
  - Not everybody in need can receive (optimal) treatment

## Ethical Issue #2 – Altered levels of care

**Trigger:** Resource scarcity, contextual constraints

**Question:** *What **level of care** can be provided to those admitted in the first place?*

- **Lowered levels of care**
  - Gold standard vs altered (and lower) standards of care
  - Less resources but for more patients?
- **Treatment beyond own competencies**
  - Common examples: Pediatric treatment and (emergency) obstetrics

### → **Compromises**

- Best possible result *under the circumstances*. Sincere & realistic evaluation!
- Acceptable if no better outcome was possible
- Acceptable if communicated to patients (and/ or relatives)

## Ethical Issue #3 – Communication and (Informed) Consent

**Trigger:** Language and/ or cultural barriers, time pressure

**Question:** How can **informed consent** and **patient autonomy** be upheld?

- **Communication barriers**
  - Different languages, no common mother tongue
  - Unconscious patients and no relatives etc available
- **Cultural barriers and/ or differences**
  - Different understanding of informed consent
  - Treatment of women by male HCP
  - Religious beliefs
- **Time pressure**
  - Emergency *and* other patients waiting

## Ethical Issue #4 – Risk to own life and well-being

**Trigger:** Risk factors of the context (conflict, disaster, infectious disease etc)

**Question:** *How much and what kind of risk should HCP be ready to face?*

- **Bodily harm**
  - Conflict: Direct attacks against HCP or “collateral damage”
  - Biohazards: Infectious diseases, bio weapons, ...
- **Mental harm**
  - Moral injury, PTSD, burnout
- **Moral obligation to take personal risks? Which factors could play a role?**
  - Military vs civilian HCP
  - Area of specialization
  - Obligations to third parties (e.g. family)

## Conclusions and Recommendations

### Plan & prepare

- Create **awareness** for ethical challenges
- Develop **Guidelines and Principles** regarding medical ethics in conflicts/ emergencies

### Educate & Train

- **Education and training** on ethical principles and **ethical decision-making**
- Should address medical personnel in the first place, but others as well

### Follow-up

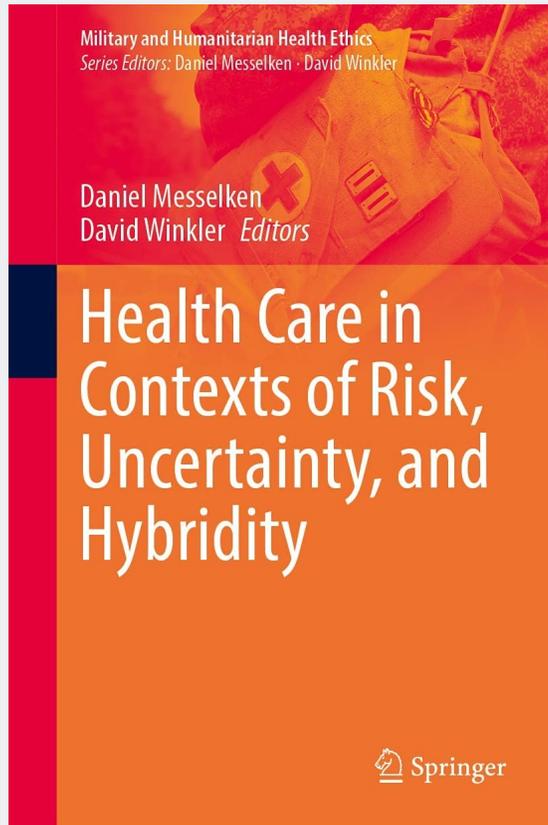
- Debriefing, **follow-up, coping** with experiences
- **Lessons learned** (→ start of new planning and preparation)

# Questions?

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