Assisted Suicide Papers

Bioethical Prescriptions collects F.M. Kamm's articles on bioethics, which have appeared over the last twenty-five years and which have made her

among the most influential philosophers in this area. Kamm is known for her intricate, sophisticated, and painstaking philosophical analyses of moral problems generally and of bioethical issues in particular. This volume showcases these articles -- revised to eliminate redundancies --Page 2/165

as parts of a coherent whole. A substantive introduction identifies important themes than run through the articles. Section headings include Death and Dying; Early Life (on conception and use of embryos, abortion, and childhood); Genetics and Other Enhancements (on cloning and Page 3/165

other genetic technologies); Allocating Scarce Resources; and Methodology (on the relation of moral theory and practical ethics).

The question of whether and under what circumstances terminally ill patients should be able to access lifeending medications with the aid of a Page 4/165

physician is receiving increasing attention as a matter of public opinion and of public policy. Ethicists, clinicians, patients, and their families debate whether physician-assisted death ought to be a legal option for patients. While public opinion is divided and public policy debates Page 5/165

include moral, ethical, and policy considerations, a demand for physician-assisted death persists among some patients, and the inconsistent legal terrain leaves a number of questions and challenges for health care providers to navigate when presented with patients

considering or requesting physicianassisted death. To discuss what is known and not known empirically about the practice of physicianassisted death, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine convened a 2-day workshop in Washington, DC, on Page 7/165

February 12â€"13, 2018. This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop. Part of the "What Do I Do Now?: Emergency Medicine" series, Legal and Ethical Issues in Emergency Medicine uses a case-based approach Page 8/165

to cover common and important topics in the legal and ethical dilemmas that surface in the practice of emergency medicine. Each unique case draws upon the four wellestablished principles of bioethics: beneficence, non-maleficence, respect for autonomy, and justice. Other Page 9/165

ethical principles, such as honesty and personal integrity, are also addressed. Chapters are rounded out by key points to remember and selected references for further reading. Legal and Ethical Issues in Emergency Medicine addresses a wide range of topics including HIPPA and Page 10/165

confidentiality, advance directives, suicidal patients, refusal of care, expert witness testimony, and more. This book is an engaging collection of thought-provoking cases which clinicians can utilize when they encounter difficult situations in the emergency department. The volume is Page 11/165

also a self-assessment tool that tests the reader's ability to answer the question, "What do I do now?" The moral issues involved in doctors assisting patients to die with dignity are of absolutely central concern to the medical profession, ethicists, and the public at large. The debate is Page 12/165

fuelled by cases that extend far beyond passive euthanasia to the active consideration of killing by physicians. The need for a sophisticated but lucid exposition of the two sides of the argument is now urgent. This book supplies that need. Two prominent philosophers, Gerald Page 13/165

Dworkin and R. G. Frey present the case for legalization of physicianassisted suicide. One of the bestknown ethicists in the US, Sissela Bok, argues the case against. Killing Or Caring? Scripting Death The Case for Palliative Care and Page 14/165

Patient Choice Assisted Death in Europe and America The Views of Christians in Switzerland Concerning Physician Assisted Suicide : Matura Paper When Death is Sought Assisted Suicide and Euthanasia in the Medical Context Page 15/165

Medicine and health care generate many bioethical problems and dilemmas that are of great academic, professional and public interest. This comprehensive resource is designed as a

succinct yet authoritative text and reference for clinicians, bioethicists, and advanced students seeking a better understanding of ethics problems in the clinical setting. Each chapter

illustrates an ethical problem that might be encountered in everyday practice; defines the concepts at issue; examines their implications from the perspectives of ethics, law and policy; and then provides a

practical resolution. There are 10 key sections presenting the most vital topics and clinically relevant areas of modern bioethics. International. interdisciplinary authorship and cross-cultural orientation

ensure suitability for a worldwide audience. This book will assist all clinicians in making well-reasoned and defensible decisions by developing their awareness of ethical considerations and

teaching the analytical skills to deal with them effectively. A concise overview of the history and arguments surrounding euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide. In this volume, a distinguished

group of physicians, ethicists, lawyers, and activists come together to present the case for the legalization of physician-assisted dying, for terminally ill patients who voluntarily request it. To

counter the arguments and assumptions of those opposed to legalization of assisted suicide, the contributors examine ethical arguments concerning self-determination and the relief of suffering;

analyze empirical data from Oregon and the Netherlands; describe their personal experiences as physicians, family members, and patients; assess the legal and ethical responsibilities of the

physician; and discuss the role of pain, depression, faith, and dignity in this decision. Together, the essays in this volume present strong arguments for the ethical acceptance and legal

recognition of the practice of physician-assisted dying as a last resort -- not as an alternative to excellent palliative care but as an important possibility for patients who seek it.

Public policy surrounding the hotly debated issue of physician-assisted suicide is examined in detail. You'll find an analysis of the current legal standing and practice of physician-assisted suicide in

several countries. Authors discuss the ethical principles underlying its legal and professional regulation. Personal narratives provide important first-hand accounts from professionals who have

been involved in end-of-life issues for many years. To Create, End, Choose, and Improve Lives How Should Australia Regulate Voluntary Euthanasia and Assisted Suicide?

Assisted Suicide: The Liberal, **Humanist Case Against** Legalization Improving Care at the End of Life Assisted Suicide and **Futhanasia** 

The Debate on Assisted Suicide A Briefing Paper for Unions Physician-Assisted Death is the eleventh volume of Biomedical Ethics Reviews. We, the editors, are pleased with the response to Page 31/165

the series over the years and, as a result, are happy to continue into a second decade with the same general purpose and zeal. As in the past, contributors to projected volumes have been asked to summarize the nature Page 32/165

of the literature, the prevailing attitudes and arguments, and then to advance the discussion in some way by staking out and arguing forcefully for some basic position on the topic targeted for discussion. For the present

volume on Physician-Assisted Death, we felt it wise to enlist the services of a guest editor, Dr. Gregg A. Kasting, a practicing physician with extensive clinical knowledge of the various problems and issues Page 34/165

encountered in discussing physician assisted death. Dr. Kasting is also our student and just completing a graduate degree in philosophy with a specialty in biomedical ethics here at Georgia State University.

Apart from a keen interest in the topic, Dr. Kasting has published good work in the area and has, in our opinion, done an excellent job in taking on the lion's share of editing this well-balanced and probing set of essays. We hope

you will agree that this volume significantly advances the level of discussion on physicianassisted euthanasia. Incidentally, we wish to note that the essays in this volume were all finished and committed to press by Page 37/165

January 1993. The Bill was published as HLB 4, session 2004-05 (ISBN 01084188390). This volume contains a selection of the 14,000 personal letters and other submissions received by the Page 38/165

Committee with regards to their inquiry into the Bill. In The Case against Assisted Suicide: For the Right to End-of-Life Care, Dr. Kathleen Foley and Dr. Herbert Hendin uncover why pleas for patient autonomy

and compassion, often used in favor of legalizing euthanasia, do not advance or protect the rights of terminally ill patients. Incisive essays by authorities in the fields of medicine, law, and bioethics draw on studies done in the Page 40/165

Netherlands, Oregon, and Australia by the editors and contributors that show the dangers that legalization of assisted suicide would pose to the most vulnerable patients. Thoughtful and persuasive, this Page 41/165

book urges the medical profession to improve palliative care and develop a more humane response to the complex issues facing those who are terminally ill. Physician-Assisted Page 42/165

DeathSpringer Science & **Business Media** Euthanasia and Assisted Suicide Physician-assisted Suicide and Euthanasia International Experiences Stories of Assisted Dying in Page 43/165

America A Disability Perspective. Position Paper Assisted Suicide What are the Issues? A consideration of the 'slippery slope' objection Page 44/165

to voluntary euthanasia, including a review of the Dutch experience. As medical technology advances and severely injured or ill people can be kept alive and functioning long beyond what was Page 45/165

previously medically possible, the debate surrounding the ethics of end-of-life care and qualityof-life issues has grown more urgent. In this lucid and vigorous new book, Craiq Paterson discusses assisted Page 46/165

suicide and euthanasia from a fully fledged but nondogmatic secular natural law perspective. He rehabilitates and revitalises the natural law approach to moral reasoning by developing a pluralistic Page 47/165

account of just why we are required by practical rationality to respect and not violate key demands generated by the primary goods of persons, especially human life. Important issues that shape the moral quality Page 48/165

of an action are explained and analysed: intention/foresight; action/omission; action/consequences; killing/letting die; innocence/non-innocence; and, person/non-person. Page 49/165

Paterson defends the central normative proposition that 'it is always a serious moral wrong to intentionally kill an innocent human person, whether self or another, notwithstanding any further appeal to Page 50/165

consequences or motive'. This book presents an atheistic case against the legalization of assisted suicide. Critical of both sides of the argument, it questions the assumptions behind the discussion. Yuill Page 51/165

shows that our attitudes towards suicide - not euthanasia - are most important to our attitudes towards assisted suicide. Assisted dying is still an extremely contested topic in Bioethics. Despite the Page 52/165

strongly influential role human dignity plays in this debate, it still has not received the appropriate, multi-faceted treatment it deserves. Studies show that the notion of dignity already plays an important Page 53/165

role in medical contexts: it is frequently used by health care professionals as well as patients. However, its use in these contexts needs to be analyzed and explained in more detail. Moreover, a review of the available Page 54/165

literature clearly shows that the general, highly fruitful academic debate on human dignity is more than ready to take the next step into applied ethics: in particular, into the even more controversial area of Page 55/165

assisted death. This book offers a detailed philosophical analysis of dignity and how it relates to assisted death. Its audience will benefit both from the general discussion of human dignity it offers Page 56/165

as well as from the specific bioethical context to which it is applied. Physician-Assisted Suicide: What are the Issues? Self-determined Death - a Sin? A Single Degree of Freedom Page 57/165

Approaching Death For the Right to End-of-Life Care Gedenckwürdiger Newer Zeitungen fernere Continuation, was sich jtzt widerumb hat zu getragen, Als aus Wien, Praag, Rohm, Page 58/165

Venedig, Cöllen, vnd andern Orten mehr The Cambridge Textbook of Bioethics

When the end of life makes its inevitable appearance, people should be able to expect

reliable, humane, and effective caregiving. Yet too many dving people suffer unnecessarily. While an "overtreated" dying is feared, untreated pain or emotional abandonment are equally Page 60/165

frightening. Approaching Death reflects a wide-ranging effort to understand what we know about care at the end of life, what we have yet to learn, and what we know but do not adequately apply. It seeks to

build understanding of what constitutes good care for the dying and offers recommendations to decisionmakers that address specific barriers to achieving good care. This volume offers Page 62/165

a profile of when, where, and how Americans die. It examines the dimensions of caring at the end of life: **Determining diagnosis and** prognosis and communicating these to patient and family.

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Establishing clinical and personal goals. Matching physical, psychological, spiritual, and practical care strategies to the patient's values and circumstances. **Approaching Death considers** 

the dying experience in hospitals, nursing homes, and other settings and the role of interdisciplinary teams and managed care. It offers perspectives on quality measurement and

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improvement, the role of practice guidelines, cost concerns, and legal issues such as assisted suicide. The book proposes how health professionals can become better prepared to care well for Page 66/165

those who are dying and to understand that these are not patients for whom "nothing can be done." This paper deals with the characterization of the Internet as a tool to commit any form Page 67/165

of assistance to suicide. Right to life may be called the absolute human right, but within this work we are interested in questions of realization of this right, including suicide, and also in

various points of view on the problem, its regulation by law and moral norms, including religious dogmas. Being the most affordable mechanism for communication between people in today's global world,

the Internet is quite often used by criminals and people with mental disabilities, pseudoreligious fanatics, moral ugly creatures for homicide. Legislative regulation of liability for incitement and Page 70/165

assistance to suicide in Russian and some foreign legal systems is exposed, examples of the judicial practice of bringing to justice those who have driven to suicide by using the Internet.

In the paper also made suggestions on the development of legislative regulation of the responsibility for this type of criminal activity and other measures to combat criminal suicide. The Page 72/165

paper may be interesting for persons dealing with law and suicide prevention. How the legalization of assisted dying is changing our lives. Over the past five years, medical aid-in-dying (also

known as assisted suicide) has expanded rapidly in the United States and is now legally available to one in five Americans. This growing social and political movement heralds the possibility of a

new era of choice in dying. Yet very little is publicly known about how medical aid-indying laws affect ordinary citizens once they are put into practice. Sociological studies of new health policies have

repeatedly demonstrated that the realities often fall short of advocacy visions, raising questions about how much choice and control aid-indving actually affords. Scripting Death chronicles two Page 76/165

vears of ethnographic research documenting the implementation of Vermont's 2013 Patient Choice and Control at End of Life Act. **Author Mara Buchbinder** weaves together stories

collected from patients, caregivers, health care providers, activists, and legislators to illustrate how they navigate aid-in-dying as a new medical frontier in the aftermath of legalization.

Scripting Death explains how medical aid-in-dying works, what motivates people to pursue it, and ultimately, why upholding the "right to die" is very different from ensuring access to this life-ending Page 79/165

procedure. This unprecedented, in-depth account uses the case of assisted death as an entry point into ongoing cultural conversations about the changing landscape of death

and dying in the United States. "This book provides a history of Nazi medical euthanasia programs, demonstrating that arguments in their favor were widely embraced by Western medicine before the Third

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Reich, Contributors find significant continuities between history and current physician-assisted suicide and euthanasia and urge caution about their legalization or implementation"--

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Four Regimes and Their Lessons **Euthanasia and Physician**assisted Suicide **Human Dignity and Assisted** Death Assisted Dying for the

Terminally III Bill (HL) **Ethics of Physician Assisted** Suicide Legal and Ethical Issues in **Emergency Medicine** An Exploration of Faith, Love and Loss in a Medical Practice Page 84/165

Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Medicine - Medical Frontiers and Special Areas, Egerton University, language: English, abstract: Physician assisted suicide has become one of the most contentious ethical issues in the United States of America.

The current debate over whether euthanasia (physician-assisted suicide) should be legalized or not has evoked unprecedented controversy in the society because in this practice seems to encompass some ethical problems. Interestingly, physician-assisted suicide

seem to have been used as a useful medical approach over a long time, even before the emergence of the controversial debate that seems to be assuming divergent directions day-byday. It is also amusing to learn that those who are involved in the physician-

assisted debate are not the beneficiaries of the practice. Initially, the precepts of the physician-assisted suicide imply that a terminally ill individual can request for a painless termination of his or her life, solely out of the individual's wishes. In addition, relatives to the

ailing individual can request for the termination of the life of their loved one to avoid unnecessary agony and suffering. Moreover, the decision to terminate the life of a terminally ill individual can be made by the physicians depending with the severity

of the disease condition. All these precepts agree with the terms of euthanasia, which defines it as "easy death" according to the Greeks who called it euthanatos. Physician-assisted suicide issue has turned out to be an ethical dilemma among the U.S

population because; there is no universal explanation which is provided by the popularly known normative theories. These theories address the issue of physician-assisted suicide from diverse perspectives, leading to the observed ethical conflict. The other

aspect of the physician-assisted suicide lies within the medical ethics. Physicians seem to be tied up by the medical ethics especially through the Hippocratic Oath, and yet they are ought to facilitate the practice. Therefore, this critical paper discusses

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euthanasia and its ethics. Pamphlet is a succinct statement of the ethical obligations and duties of individuals who enter the nursing profession, the profession's nonnegotiable ethical standard, and an expression of nursing's own

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understanding of its commitment to society. Provides a framework for nurses to use in ethical analysis and decision-making.

Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject Communications - Mass Media, grade: 88%, Communication

University of China (Institute of Communication Stuides), course: International Communication. language: English, abstract: For many people, it is of paramount importance that life is preserved in every sense of the word. But for terminally ill patients,

life seems hopeless to the point where death becomes their only way out of suffering and excruciating pain. This paper identifies two terminally ill patients' cases and their pursuit to fight for their right-to-die. To identify their cases, this paper examines literature on

physician assisted suicide and active euthanasia coupled with the news articles. This examination indicates that there are vast distinctions between the two methods terminally patients can use to die. These methods, arguments for and against, and the media

representation of both patients' cases are the central platforms of this paper. I hypothesized that the media portrayal of terminally ill patients' right to physician assisted suicide or voluntary active euthanasia is positive and this portrayal is geared towards support for

those patients' right-to-die. This hypothesis hinges on media articles on Brittany Maynard and Grace Sung Eun Lee cases as portrayed in online news sources.

This important book includes a compelling selection of original essays

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on euthanasia and associated legislative and health care issues, together with important background material for understanding and assessing the arguments of these essays. The book explores a central strand in the debate over medically assisted death, the so

called "slippery slope" argument. The focus of the book is on one particularly important aspect of the downward slope of this argument: hastening the death of those individuals who appear to be suffering greatly from their medical condition but are unable to request that

we do anything about that suffering because of their diminished mental capacities. Slippery slope concerns have been raised in many countries, including Britain, the Netherlands, Canada, and the United States. This book concentrates most of its attention

on the latter two countries. Stingl divides the book into four parts. Part I lays out the relevant public policies in the form of legal judgments, making them the philosophical point of departure for readers. Part II discusses the ever-present slippery slope

objection to assisted suicide and other forms of euthanasia. Parts III and IV examine the role of social factors and political structures in determining the morality and legalization of voluntary and non-voluntary euthanasia. These sections are especially valuable. The

inclusion of a selection of papers on the relationship between the morality and legality of euthanasia and systems of health care delivery is of particular interest, especially to those who want to make statistical, legal and moral comparisons between the USA and

Canada.

Physician-Assisted Death
The Future of Assisted Suicide and
Euthanasia
Problems of Responsibility for the
Internet Usage in Assisted Suicide

Scanning the Landscape: Proceedings of a Workshop Death with Dignity Suicide Tourism **Physician-Assisted Suicide: What** are the Issues? offers a detailed discussion of recent supreme court

rulings that have had an impact on the contemporary debate in the United States and elsewhere over physician-assisted suicide. Two rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court have altered the contemporary debate on physician-assisted suicide:

Washington v. Glucksberg (1997) and Vacco v. Quill (1997). In these cases, the Supreme Court ruled that state laws could prohibit assisted suicide and, therefore, physicianassisted suicide. These rulings mark the apex of over two decades of

unprecedented litigation regarding end-of-life care and signal the beginning of a new clinical, ethical, and legal debate over the extent of an individual's rights to control the timing, manner, and means of his/her death. The debate over

suicide and assisting suicide is ancient and contentious and intertwined with questions about the permissibility of voluntary active euthanasia or mercy killing. Responses to these issues can be divided into those who defend

physician-assisted suicide and many of these other activities and those who object. But those who object may do so on principled grounds in that they regard these activities as wrong in all cases, or non-principled, in that they believe there are more

prudent, less disruptive or more efficient policies. The authors in this book sort out these responses and look at the assumptions underlying them. Several of these authors give startling new interpretations that a culture gap, deeper and wider than

that in the abortion debate, exists. When an aging, agnostic physician encounters a young woman in the emergency room who is dying of respiratory failure; their relationship leads to an intense examination of faith and ethics in

modern medicine. The friendship that develops between patient and physician is based on their shared Catholic background. Ethical conflicts develop as her disease becomes terminal and she requests a painless death. The ethical, legal, and

emotional consequences for the physician are explored in the final chapters. A Single Degree of Freedom is a fictional account of what happened after the death of Sarah who spent over two and a half months in the hospital. Her

physician stands accused of not only assisting her death but also of having an inappropriate relationship with her. The story from the Boston papers ran this lurid headline: "Mercy Killing- Doctor's Assisted Suicide of His Lover." As he sits

before the Medical Board fighting for his reputation and his practice of over thirty-five years, he must also face his medical student daughter who questions what really happened and why! A Single Degree of Freedom is written in the form of a

letter to his daughter allowing him to explain his relationship with Sarah and what ultimately caused her death.

Polemic Paper from the year 2018 in the subject Medicine - Medical Frontiers and Special Areas, grade:

1, Egerton University, language: English, abstract: This paper will provide a critical analysis of palliative seduction, especially with regard to ethical decision making in physician-assisted suicide. It is evident that nurses play pivotal roles

in the implementation of palliative seduction. Arevalo et al (2013) state "that nurses are important participants in the different phases of implementation of palliative sedation; starting with the day-today care of terminally ill patients

and their relatives" (p. 618). Palliative seduction has become one of the most contentious ethical issues in the United States of America. Consequently, ethical decision making has also become one of the most challenging issues to

baccalaureate prepared nurses and society at large. Nurses experience immense challenges while caring for patients in palliative care, especially in making end-of-life decisions. Fernandes and Moreira (2012) reaffirm the challenges faced by

nurses in ethical decision making by stating that nurses "consider that end-of-life decisions, privacy, interaction between nurse/patient and/or family, team work, and access to care arise in their daily life" (p. 81). This is, probably the principal

reason as to why current debate over whether palliative seduction in physician-assisted suicide should be legalized or not has evoked unprecedented controversy in the society. From a critical approach, the issue of palliative seduction has been

complicated by the doctrine of double effect. However, this doctrine does not have legal, empirical and ethical relevance.

After assessing the strengths and weaknesses of arguments for assisted suicide and euthanasia,

Gorsuch builds a nuanced, novel, and powerful moral and legal argument against legalization, one based on a principle that, surprisingly, has largely been overlooked in the debate; the idea that human life is intrinsically

valuable and that intentional killing is always wrong. At the same time, the argument Gorsuch develops leaves wide latitude for individual patient autonomy and the refusal of unwanted medical treatment and lifesustaining care, permitting

intervention only in cases where an intention to kill is present. A Background Paper Giving Death a Helping Hand The Case for Legalizing Physicianassisted Dying and Euthanasia Code of Ethics for Nurses with

**Interpretive Statements** Study Paper on Assisted Suicide, **Euthanasia, and Foregoing Treatment Bioethical Prescriptions Euthanasia, Ethics and Public Policy** Examines the use of Page 130/165

euthanasia and assisted suicide that has been in common practice in the Netherlands for more than twenty years, and explores the implications for Page 131/165

patients, their families, and medical practitioners This book explores the phenomenon of suicide tourism. As more countries legally permit Page 132/165

assisted suicide and do not necessarily bar the participation of nonresidents, suicide tourism is becoming a larger and more complex global issue. OThe book Page 133/165

sets out the parameters for future debate by first contextualizing the practice and identifying its treatment under international and Page 134/165

domestic law. It then analyses the ethical ramifications, weighing up where the state's responsibilities lie, and addressing the controversial roles of Page 135/165

accompanying persons. The book goes on to offer a sociological and cultural analysis of suicide tourism, including interviews with the various Page 136/165

takeholders: policy makers, assisted suicide associations, and medical and patients' organizations, in Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, and the Page 137/165

UK. The book concludes with a summary of the legal, ethical, political, and sociological dimensions of suicide tourism. Advances in medical Page 138/165

treatment now enable physicians to prolong life to a previously unknown extent, however in many instances these new techniques mean not the saving of life but Page 139/165

prolonging the act of dying. In the eyes of many, medical technology has run out of control and contributes to unnecessary suffering. Hence the demand has Page 140/165

arisen that patients should be entitled to choose death when pain and physical and mental deterioration have destroyed the possibility of a Page 141/165

dignified and meaningful life and that their doctors should help them to realize this endeavor. At the present time there are seven jurisdictions in the Page 142/165

world that, with various restrictions, have legalized the practice of assisted death -physician-assisted suicide and/or voluntary euthanasia - to wit, the Page 143/165

Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland in Europe and the states of Oregon, Washington and Montana in the United States. Four of these regimes - in the Page 144/165

Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and the state of Oregon -- have been functioning for many years, and we have for them a substantial body of data as well as Page 145/165

much observational research. This book is based upon this material. The literature dealing with the moral, legal and social aspects of assisted death is Page 146/165

voluminous, but there is a paucity of writing that provides a detailed account of the way these four regimes are actually working. Many partisans, on both sides Page 147/165

of the issue, cite existing data selectively or, at times, willfully distort the empirical evidence in order to strengthen their case. Based on the Page 148/165

documentary record and interviews with officials and scholars, this book seeks to give the specialist as well as the general interested reader a Page 149/165

reliable picture of the way assisted death functions and to draw relevant lessons. While accurate factual information cannot settle a moral debate, Page 150/165

it nevertheless is a precondition of any wellfounded argument. 'The author speaks authoritatively about the issues he addresses. I think this book does Page 151/165

make an important contribution to the field. It will be of interest to students and scholars of PAS as a source of information and reference. I Page 152/165

definitely recommend publication.' Stuart Youngner, Department of Bioethics, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine 'The information collected Page 153/165

here makes an important contribution to the literature on PAS because it collects a broad array of relevant information into a single volume. It is Page 154/165

interesting and enlightening. This will make the book a valuable resource for anyone interested in the subject and an especially useful Page 155/165

resource for academics who study or teach about the issues.' Rosamond Rhodes, Director, Bioethics Education, Mt Sinai School of Medicine In this book the author Page 156/165

makes a case for legalized physicianassisted dying. Using the latest data from Oregon and the Netherlands, he puts a new slant on perennial Page 157/165

debate topics such as "slippery slopes," "the integrity of medicine," and "sanctity of life." This book provides an indepth look at how we die in America today. It Page 158/165

examines the shortcomings of our endof-life system. You will learn about terminal torture in hospital ICUs and about the alternatives: hospice Page 159/165

and palliative care. The author scrutinizes the good, the bad, and the ugly. He provides a critique of the practice of palliative sedation. The book makes a strong Page 160/165

case that assisted dying complements hospice. By providing both, Oregon now has the best palliative-care system in America. This book, above all, may help you Page 161/165

or someone you care about navigate this strange landscape we call "end of life." It can be an informed guide to "a good death" in the age of hospice and high-Page 162/165

tech medical intervention. Doctors, Patients, and Assisted Suicide Before, During, and After the Holocaust A Study Paper Page 163/165

Media Portrayal of Terminally Ill Patients' Right to Die Study Paper on Assisted Suicide, Euthanasia and Foregoing Treatment Seduced by Death Page 164/165

The Price of Compassion