
Professional Certificate in Patient Advocacy (Part II)

Advanced Patient Rights and Ethics

AARP (American Association of Retired Persons) refers to a non-profit organization that advocates for the rights and interests of older adults, often playing a role in patient advocacy efforts. Related terms include ageism, elder care, and retirement planning. AARP provides resources and support for older adults, including guidance on healthcare, financial planning, and social security.

Accountability in healthcare refers to the responsibility of healthcare providers to ensure that patients receive high-quality, safe care. Related terms include accreditation, licensure, and certification. Accountability is crucial in maintaining patient trust and ensuring that healthcare providers are answerable for their actions.

Advance care planning involves discussions and decisions about the type of care a patient wants to receive if they become unable to make decisions for themselves. Related terms include advance directives, living wills, and power of attorney. Advance care planning is essential in ensuring that patients' wishes are respected and their autonomy is maintained.

Advance directives are written instructions that outline a patient's wishes for medical treatment if they become unable to communicate. Related terms include living wills, do not resuscitate orders, and healthcare proxy. Advance directives are important in ensuring that patients' autonomy is respected and their wishes are carried out.

Adversary system refers to a system in which two opposing parties present their case to an impartial decision-maker, often used in medical malpractice cases. Related terms include lawsuit, litigation, and settlement. The adversary system can be challenging for patients and families, who may feel overwhelmed by the legal process.

Advocacy in healthcare involves supporting and promoting patients' rights and interests. Related terms include patient advocacy, case management, and health education. Advocacy is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care.

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) refers to methods of resolving conflicts outside of the courtroom, such as mediation and arbitration. Related terms include lawsuit, litigation, and settlement. ADR can be a useful approach in resolving medical malpractice cases, as it can be less adversarial and more focused on finding a mutually beneficial solution.

AMA (American Medical Association) is a professional organization that represents the interests of physicians and promotes medical ethics. Related terms include medical licensure, certification, and continuing education. The AMA plays a crucial role in shaping healthcare policy and promoting high-quality

patient care.

American Hospital Association (AHA) is a professional organization that represents the interests of hospitals and promotes patient safety. Related terms include hospital accreditation, licensure, and quality improvement. The AHA provides resources and support for hospitals, including guidance on patient safety and quality improvement.

American Nurses Association (ANA) is a professional organization that represents the interests of nurses and promotes nursing ethics. Related terms include nursing licensure, certification, and continuing education. The ANA plays a crucial role in shaping healthcare policy and promoting high-quality patient care.

Autonomy in healthcare refers to the patient's right to make decisions about their own care. Related terms include informed consent, patient rights, and self-determination. Autonomy is essential in ensuring that patients are treated with dignity and respect.

Beneficence in healthcare refers to the principle of doing good and promoting the well-being of patients. Related terms include non-maleficence, benefit, and harm. Beneficence is a fundamental principle of medical ethics, as it emphasizes the importance of promoting patients' well-being and minimizing harm.

Bioethics refers to the study of the ethical and moral principles that guide healthcare decisions. Related terms include medical ethics, biomedical ethics, and healthcare ethics. Bioethics is an interdisciplinary field that draws on philosophy, law, and social sciences to address complex healthcare issues.

Case management in healthcare involves coordinating patient care and services to ensure that patients receive high-quality, cost-effective care. Related terms include care coordination, case manager, and patient navigation. Case management is essential in ensuring that patients receive seamless, patient-centered care.

Certification in healthcare refers to the process of verifying that a healthcare provider has met certain standards of competence and quality. Related terms include licensure, accreditation, and credentialing. Certification is important in ensuring that healthcare providers have the necessary skills and knowledge to provide high-quality patient care.

Clinical ethics refers to the study of the ethical and moral principles that guide clinical decision-making. Related terms include medical ethics, biomedical ethics, and healthcare ethics. Clinical ethics is an essential aspect of healthcare, as it emphasizes the importance of respecting patients' autonomy and promoting their well-being.

Cultural competence in healthcare refers to the ability of healthcare providers to understand and respect the cultural and linguistic diversity of patients. Related terms include cultural sensitivity, health disparities, and health equity. Cultural competence is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their cultural values and beliefs.

Decision-making capacity in healthcare refers to the patient's ability to make informed decisions about their own care. Related terms include informed consent, autonomy, and competence. Decision-making capacity is essential in ensuring that patients are treated with dignity and respect, and that their autonomy is maintained.

Disclosure in healthcare refers to the process of sharing information with patients about their diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis. Related terms include informed consent, truth-telling, and transparency. Disclosure is essential in ensuring that patients are fully informed and able to make decisions about their own care.

Do not resuscitate (DNR) order is a medical order that instructs healthcare providers not to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if a patient's heart stops or if they stop breathing. Related terms include advance directives, living will, and healthcare proxy. DNR orders are important in ensuring that patients' wishes are respected and their autonomy is maintained.

Elder abuse refers to the physical, emotional, or financial mistreatment of older adults. Related terms include ageism, neglect, and exploitation. Elder abuse is a serious issue that can have devastating consequences for older adults, and it is essential to prevent and address it.

Electronic health record (EHR) refers to a digital version of a patient's medical chart or record. Related terms include health information technology, electronic medical record, and personal health record. EHRs are essential in ensuring that patients' medical information is accurate, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

End-of-life care refers to the care and support provided to patients who are dying or have a terminal illness. Related terms include palliative care, hospice care, and advance care planning. End-of-life care is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their wishes and promotes their comfort and dignity.

Evidence-based practice (EBP) in healthcare refers to the use of research and best practices to guide clinical decision-making. Related terms include quality improvement, evidence-based medicine, and patient-centered care. EBP is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, effective care that is based on the latest research and evidence.

Family-centered care refers to an approach to care that involves patients' families and caregivers in the care process. Related terms include patient-centered care, care coordination, and supportive care. Family-centered care is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their needs and preferences.

FDA (Food and Drug Administration) is a federal agency that regulates the safety and efficacy of drugs, devices, and biologics. Related terms include pharmaceutical industry, medical device industry, and biotechnology industry. The FDA plays a crucial role in ensuring that patients have access to safe and effective treatments.

Healthcare access refers to the ability of patients to obtain timely and affordable healthcare services. Related terms include health disparities, health equity, and universal access. Healthcare access is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their needs and preferences.

Healthcare advocacy refers to the process of supporting and promoting patients' rights and interests. Related terms include patient advocacy, case management, and health education. Healthcare advocacy is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their autonomy and promotes their well-being.

Healthcare proxy is a person who is authorized to make medical decisions on behalf of a patient who is unable to make decisions for themselves. Related terms include power of attorney, advance directives, and living will. Healthcare proxy is important in ensuring that patients' wishes are respected and their autonomy is maintained.

Health disparities refer to the differences in health outcomes and healthcare access that exist between different populations and groups. Related terms include health equity, healthcare access, and cultural competence. Health disparities are a serious issue that can have devastating consequences for patients and communities.

Health education refers to the process of teaching patients about their health and wellness. Related terms include patient education, health literacy, and health promotion. Health education is essential in ensuring that patients have the knowledge and skills they need to manage their health and make informed decisions about their care.

Health information technology (HIT) refers to the use of technology to manage and analyze health information. Related terms include electronic health record, personal health record, and health information exchange. HIT is essential in ensuring that patients' medical information is accurate, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Health insurance refers to a type of insurance that covers the cost of medical care and health services. Related terms include healthcare access, health disparities, and universal access. Health insurance is essential in ensuring that patients have access to affordable healthcare services.

Health literacy refers to the ability of patients to understand and act on health information. Related terms include patient education, health education, and health promotion. Health literacy is essential in ensuring that patients have the knowledge and skills they need to manage their health and make informed decisions about their care.

HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) is a federal law that regulates the privacy and security of health information. Related terms include health information technology, electronic health record, and personal health record. HIPAA is essential in ensuring that patients' medical information is protected and secure.

Hospice care refers to a type of care that focuses on providing comfort and support to patients who are dying or have a terminal illness. Related terms include palliative care, end-of-life care, and advance care planning. Hospice care is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their wishes and promotes their comfort and dignity.

Informed consent refers to the process of obtaining a patient's permission before providing medical treatment or conducting research. Related terms include autonomy, decision-making capacity, and disclosure. Informed consent is essential in ensuring that patients are fully informed and able to make decisions about their own care.

Institute of Medicine (IOM) is a non-profit organization that provides research and recommendations on healthcare policy and quality improvement. Related terms include quality improvement, patient safety, and healthcare reform. The IOM plays a crucial role in shaping healthcare policy and promoting high-quality patient care.

Joint Commission is a non-profit organization that accredits and certifies healthcare organizations and programs. Related terms include quality improvement, patient safety, and healthcare accreditation. The Joint Commission is essential in ensuring that healthcare organizations meet high standards of quality and safety.

Justice in healthcare refers to the principle of fairness and equity in the distribution of healthcare resources and services. Related terms include health disparities, health equity, and universal access. Justice is a fundamental principle of medical ethics, as it emphasizes the importance of promoting fairness and equity in healthcare.

Living will is a type of advance directive that outlines a patient's wishes for medical treatment if they become unable to make decisions for themselves. Related terms include healthcare proxy, power of attorney, and do not resuscitate order. Living wills are important in ensuring that patients' wishes are respected and their autonomy is maintained.

Malpractice in healthcare refers to negligent or unprofessional behavior by a healthcare provider that results in harm to a patient. Related terms include medical errors, patient safety, and quality improvement. Malpractice is a serious issue that can have devastating consequences for patients and healthcare providers.

Medical errors refer to preventable mistakes or adverse events that occur in healthcare settings. Related terms include patient safety, quality improvement, and error reporting. Medical errors are a serious issue that can have devastating consequences for patients, and it is essential to prevent and address them.

Medical ethics refers to the study of the ethical and moral principles that guide healthcare decisions. Related terms include bioethics, biomedical ethics, and healthcare ethics. Medical ethics is an essential aspect of healthcare, as it emphasizes the importance of respecting patients' autonomy and promoting their well-being.

Medicare is a federal health insurance program that provides coverage to elderly and disabled individuals. Related terms include healthcare access, health disparities, and universal access. Medicare is essential in ensuring that patients have access to affordable healthcare services.

Medication errors refer to preventable mistakes or adverse events that occur when medications are prescribed, dispensed, or administered. Related terms include patient safety, quality improvement, and error reporting. Medication errors are a serious issue that can have devastating consequences for patients, and it is essential to prevent and address them.

National Institutes of Health (NIH) is a federal agency that conducts research and provides funding for healthcare research and quality improvement initiatives. Related terms include healthcare research, medical research, and clinical trials. The NIH plays a crucial role in advancing healthcare knowledge and promoting high-quality patient care.

Non-maleficence in healthcare refers to the principle of do no harm and promoting the well-being of patients. Related terms include beneficence, non-maleficence, and harm. Non-maleficence is a fundamental principle of medical ethics, as it emphasizes the importance of minimizing harm and promoting patients' well-being.

Nursing ethics refers to the study of the ethical and moral principles that guide nursing practice. Related terms include medical ethics, biomedical ethics, and healthcare ethics. Nursing ethics is an essential aspect of nursing practice, as it emphasizes the importance of respecting patients' autonomy and promoting their well-being.

Palliative care refers to a type of care that focuses on providing comfort and support to patients with serious or life-limiting illnesses. Related terms include hospice care, end-of-life care, and advance care planning. Palliative care is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their wishes and promotes their comfort and dignity.

Patient advocacy refers to the process of supporting and promoting patients' rights and interests. Related terms include healthcare advocacy, case management, and health education. Patient advocacy is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their autonomy and promotes their well-being.

Patient-centered care refers to an approach to care that focuses on the needs and preferences of patients. Related terms include family-centered care, care coordination, and supportive care. Patient-centered care is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their autonomy and promotes their well-being.

Patient safety refers to the prevention of harm or adverse events in healthcare settings. Related terms include medical errors, quality improvement, and error reporting. Patient safety is a top priority in healthcare, as it is essential to preventing harm and promoting high-quality patient care.

Patient's bill of rights refers to a document that outlines the rights and responsibilities of patients in healthcare settings. Related terms include patient advocacy, patient-centered care, and healthcare ethics. The patient's bill of rights is essential in ensuring that patients are treated with dignity and respect, and that their autonomy is maintained.

Power of attorney is a legal document that authorizes a person to make decisions on behalf of another person. Related terms include healthcare proxy, advance directives, and living will. Power of attorney is important in ensuring that patients' wishes are respected and their autonomy is maintained.

Quality improvement in healthcare refers to the process of identifying and addressing areas for improvement in healthcare settings. Related terms include patient safety, quality assurance, and performance improvement. Quality improvement is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their autonomy and promotes their well-being.

Respect for persons in healthcare refers to the principle of treating patients with dignity and respect. Related terms include autonomy, informed consent, and decision-making capacity. Respect for persons is a fundamental principle of medical ethics, as it emphasizes the importance of treating patients with dignity and respect.

Risk management in healthcare refers to the process of identifying and mitigating risks in healthcare settings. Related terms include patient safety, quality improvement, and error reporting. Risk management is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their autonomy and promotes their well-being.

Self-determination in healthcare refers to the patient's right to make decisions about their own care. Related terms include autonomy, informed consent, and decision-making capacity. Self-determination is essential in ensuring that patients are treated with dignity and respect, and that their autonomy is maintained.

Shared decision-making in healthcare refers to the process of making decisions about care in collaboration with patients and families. Related terms include patient-centered care, care coordination, and supportive care. Shared decision-making is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their autonomy and promotes their well-being.

Social determinants of health refer to the social and environmental factors that influence health outcomes and health disparities. Related terms include health disparities, health equity, and cultural competence. Social determinants of health are essential in understanding the complex factors that influence health outcomes and healthcare access.

Supportive care refers to a type of care that focuses on providing emotional, spiritual, and practical support to patients and families. Related terms include palliative care, hospice care, and end-of-life care. Supportive care is essential in ensuring that patients receive high-quality, patient-centered care that respects their

autonomy and promotes their well-being.

Transparency in healthcare refers to the principle of openness and honesty in healthcare decision-making and communication. Related terms include informed consent, disclosure, and accountability. Transparency is essential in ensuring that patients are fully informed and able to make decisions about their own care.

Truth-telling in healthcare refers to the principle of honesty and integrity in healthcare communication and decision-making. Related terms include informed consent, disclosure, and transparency. Truth-telling is essential in ensuring that patients are fully informed and able to make decisions about their own care.

Universal access to healthcare refers to the principle of ensuring that all individuals have access to affordable and high-quality healthcare services. Related terms include healthcare access, health disparities, and health equity. Universal access is essential in ensuring that patients have access to affordable healthcare services, regardless of their background or circumstances.

Veracity in healthcare refers to the principle of truthfulness and honesty in healthcare communication and decision-making. Related terms include informed consent, disclosure, and transparency. Veracity is essential in ensuring that patients are fully informed and able to make decisions about their own care.