**Response Paper to Ethical Decisions**

Any rational being has the right to make an ethical decision. It provides a set of standards on how people should behave or act in a given situation. For instance, a physician assumed the authority to make an ethical decision, denying nurse, the patient, and family participation in the decision-making process that involved the diagnosis of the severely ill infant who had a high probability of surviving (McDougall, Notini, & Phillips, (2015). The parents and nurses did not support the recommended course of treatment, and therefore, the physician had to act in the broad interest of the child or according to the principle of beneficence, which is core in the medicine field.

Involving interdisciplinary teams in the health centers leads to improved patients' health because the entire medical specialist have a clear purpose. Also, it promotes sharing of resources, and any complex issue can be solved quickly. The approach improves patient and family outcomes because many are concerned with efficient services that can improve the health of their loved ones.

When an individual opinion is not considered, the best thing is to stay calm and keep the body language relaxed as possible. Even though the idea is right, there is a need to show respect and try to understand the opponents' point of view and be ready to change a mind or convince them why a particular opinion is right. The nurses can overcome the strong heritage of subjugation by standing on the ground and fight for their rights. They should also raise awareness of their role and their positive impact on the health centers and the whole society.

**Reference**

McDougall, R., Notini, L., & Phillips, J. (2015). Conflicts between parents and health professionals about a child’s medical treatment: using clinical ethics records to find gaps in the bioethics literature. *Journal of bioethical inquiry,* 12(3), 429-436.