

## 8. BÖLÜM

# YENİDOĞAN HEMŞİRELİĞİNDE ETİK

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### Giriş

Sağlık problemi olan ya da yaşama olasılığı düşük olan bebeklerin tedavisi ve hemşirelik bakımında son yıllarda daha hızlı bir ilerleme kaydedilmiştir. Teknoloji, tıp ve hemşirelik alanındaki bu gelişmeler erken dünyaya gelen ya da ciddi hastalığı bulunan bebeklerin hayatta kalma oranlarını artmıştır<sup>(1)</sup>. Neonatoloji son 30 yılda önemli gelişmeler yaşamıştır. Sürfaktan tedavisi, geliştirilmiş ventilatörler ve ventilasyon stratejileri, geliştirilmiş cerrahi teknikler ve parenteral beslenme durumu ciddi olan bebeklerin hayatta kalmasını sağlamıştır<sup>(2,3)</sup>. Genellikle prematüre doğan ve durumu kritik seyreden hasta bebekler uzun dönem küvöz ve teknik ekipman ihtiyacı duymaktadırlar<sup>(4)</sup>. Yenidoğan hemşireleri, günlük işlerinde büyük ölçüde etik problemler yaşadıklarını bildirmektedirler<sup>5</sup>. Yenidoğanların bakımında yer alan hemşireler, bebeklerin etik hakları, hemşirenin hastayı koruma ve ebeveynleri destekleme görevleri yerine getirme esnasında etik problemlerle karşılaşmaktadırlar<sup>(6)</sup>.

Hemşirelik rolü tedavi kararları vermeyi içermeyebilir, ancak hemşireler etik çatışmaları çözmede önemli bir rol oynar çünkü:

- Hemşireler, etkisiz iletişim ve gerçekçi olmayan iletişim gibi durumlarla sık karşılaşılırlar.
- Hemşirelerin hastalarını iyi tanımaları, ebeveynlerin korkularını ve ihtiyaçlarını anlamaları, tıbbi tanı ve tedavi kararları hakkında bilgi sahibi olmaları nedeniyle benzeri olmayan bakış açısına sahiptirler<sup>(7)</sup>.

Yenidoğan hemşirelerinin etik bir durumla karşılaştıklarında eylemlerine rehberlik edebilecek etik ilkeleri anlamaları önemlidir. Beauchamp ve Childress'e

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