

Response: Patients With Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Should Not Receive CPR.

Name

Institution of affiliation

Date

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Ebola Viral disease is a viral hemorrhagic fever caused by the ebolaviruses. It is an extremely dangerous disease with a between 25-90% fatality rate where not managed. The virus is managed where uninfected individuals come into contact with the body fluids of an infected individual or primate. It has an incubation period of between 2 to 21 days. To counter the spread of the virus, health workers must care for the patients delivering intravenous fluid resuscitation and hemodynamic support, aggressive repletion of electrolytes etc. The paper examines the ethical and potential safety issues in caring for patients and whether patients should receive CPR (Sunit K. Singh, 2014).

Health workers have significant safety concerns in caring for children with infectious diseases. Health workers must take note of the demands of their professions. Where professional ethics demand that patients be catered for without discrimination. Safety of the health workers with regard to the EVD can only be guaranteed through use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Proper use guarantees the safety of the health worker while ensuring they satisfy ethical requirements. Patients must be provided with the highest quality of care available. This means where the patient, or guardian concurs aggressive medical procedures should be activated to protect the patient's life. CPR as an aggressive medical procedure should be undertaken where the patient goes into cardiac arrest. Arguments for allowing the patient to die by denying them CPR is unethical and immoral at best and illegal at worst. The registered nurse should ensure that the patient has access to the best level of care, noting that the safety of the nurse is guaranteed through PPE (Torabi-Parizi, 2015).

References

Sunit K. Singh, D. (2014). *Viral hemorrhagic fevers*. Boca Raton: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis

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Torabi-Parizi, P. (2015). Ethical and Practical Considerations in Providing Critical Care to

Patients With Ebola Virus Disease. *Chest* , 1461.