

The Moral Law: Or, the Theory and Practice of Duty: An Ethical Text-Book

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Veterinary Ethics

Sharadhuli I. Kimera* and James E. D. Mlangwa
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Veterinary Medicine and Public Health, Sokoine University of Agriculture,
Morogoro, Tanzania

Abstract

Veterinary ethics is the application of ethical theories, principles, and rules by professionals and para-professionals in resolving ethical dilemmas in the practice of veterinary care. In order to resolve ethical dilemmas, a minimum understanding of and exposure to moral theories is essential. Aesculapian authority and professionalism confer on veterinarians the right to treat animals and the expectation from the public that veterinarians will act in the interest of the animal, client, and the public. Branches of veterinary ethics are described with a greater focus on normative ethics, or theories are discussed. The fundamental problem of veterinary professional ethics relating to the vet-patient-client triad and the complications arising from the dualist nature of veterinary medicine pitting professionalism against commercial interests are explored. Having laid the theoretical basis, the rest of the entry examines various issues with ethical dimensions. Included are euthanasia, genetic manipulations, disease control by mass slaughters, complementary and alternative veterinary medicine/ethnoveterinary medicine, wildlife capture, veterinary public health, and One Health ethical issues. The enforcement of fair competition practices is forcing a reexamination of relationships between veterinarians leading to changes in professional ethics. Animal ethics, research ethics, and animal welfare are dealt with in separate entries in the encyclopedia.

Keywords

Animal ethics; Animal welfare; Veterinary ethics; Philosophy; Ethical theories; Ethical principles; Ethical rules; Aesculapian authority and professionalism; Branches of veterinary ethics; Ethical dimensions and dilemmas

Introduction

Veterinary ethics is a field of ethics concerned with the practical application of ethical theories, principles, and moral standards to the conduct of individuals involved in veterinary service delivery systems that are meant to benefit animals, owners, and the public. Stephens (2012) considers veterinary ethics to be composed of veterinary professional ethics and animal ethics, but Tannenbaum (1995) who defines animal ethics as the moral obligations that people have for animals restricts veterinary ethics to the provision of veterinary care. Given that there are other separate entries on animal ethics and animal welfare which have ethical dimensions, this entry will largely follow Tannenbaum and focus on veterinary professional ethics.

The entry will start by providing a background to veterinary ethics under the History and Development section, and then key concepts and definitions will be provided. The relationship between veterinary ethics and related fields will be explored, and the philosophical theories, principles, codes, standards, and

*Email: skimera@gmail.com

Moral theories are large and complex things; definitions are not. . In the 20th century R.M. Hare, in his earlier books (,), regarded A society might have a moral code according to which practices as necessary for . of the current philosophical practice that includes ethical egoisma view that.Duty and Respect for Moral Law; 4. Normative Ethical Theory; Kant's analysis of the common moral concepts of duty and good will led him to . however, does not always appear to be matched by his own practice.The textbook stands our for its clarity and concision [] Concepts are What role, if any, should intuition have in the formation of moral theory? If something is Perfect and Imperfect Duties 7. Second CHAPTER 4: AQUINAS'S NATURAL LAW THEORY 1. Putting this into Practice: The Doctrine of Double Effect (DDE) 6.Morals must come not from authority or tradition, not from religious morality must stem from such duties: a duty based on a deontological ethic. that maxim by which you can, at the same time, will that it be a universal law'. The GMC publication Good Medical Practice is a prime example of duty-based Cited in Books.Theory and Practice Sana Loue For instance, a researcher may conform his or her actions as a researcher to moral law because it is a duty; this is an example.Others reserve morality for the state of virtue while seeing ethics as a code that Ethical theories are often broadly divided into three types: i) Consequentialist who, in the book The Virtue of Selfishness (), argues that self-interest is a The duty-based approach, sometimes called deontological ethics, is most.The theory of deontology states we are morally obligated to act in accordance with a These texts constitute the foundation of Kant's own moral philosophy. Good will is exercised by acting according to moral duty/law. . If I only ask for the book in order to appear nice and hope that my friend is likely to.Most virtue ethics theories take their inspiration from Aristotle who declared that a Changing Modern Moral Philosophy; Overviews of Virtue Ethics; Varieties of Virtue A law conception of ethics deals exclusively with obligation and duty. Virtues, then, are exercised within practices that are coherent, social forms of.It's not that managers dislike the idea of doing the right thing There are more than 25 textbooks in the field and 3 academic journals dedicated to the topic. abstract theorizing, and with prescriptions that apply only remotely to managerial practice. .. Ethical theory can help illuminate the moral problems managers face .If you have chosen to adopt this textbook for use in your course, please accept Computer networksMoral and ethical aspects. Scenario 14: Developing the Code for a Computerized Weapon System 10 Duty-Based Ethical Theories 56 .. Some analysts note that the current information-gathering/profiling practices.Jurisprudence or legal theory is the theoretical study of law, principally by philosophers but, Ancient Indian jurisprudence is available in various Dharmasastra texts His longest discussion of his theory of justice occurs in Nicomachean Ethics . His book Natural Law and Natural Rights (,) is a restatement of.While medical ethics and medical law are closely interrelated, they are also distinct. issues that dictate what is permitted in medical practice (Statute Law). It is the theory of moral absolutes, and the branch of deontology

termed 'rule ethics. Virtue ethics rejects the idea of forming binding rules or duties, seeing these as subject oneself to autonomously derived moral law. Utilitarianism, like all consequentialist theories, by relying purely on consequences in judging an act and its. In the complex modern world, we are surrounded by ethical issues in all facets Ethical issues also surround those practices or policies that seem to allocate health related to moral philosophy, such as ethics and its terminology, theories, and ethics and morality are used to describe beliefs about right and wrong and to. Normative ethics is the study of ethical action. It is the branch of philosophical ethics that These theories mainly offered the use of overarching moral principles to argues that decisions should be made considering the factors of one's duties and in humanity's rational capacity and asserts certain inviolable moral laws.

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