

ENHA Case Study Series: To Test or Not to Test?

Setting: Refugee camp located in a South Asian country

Scenario: An international humanitarian aid organization is engaged in providing primary care to refugee camp residents. The “host” country’s Ministry of Health runs the tuberculosis (TB) treatment program within the camp and is responsible for treatment and overall follow-up of patients. TB testing and diagnosis, however, is the responsibility of the international humanitarian aid organization, as it operates the lab where TB testing is done.

Local staff of the aid organization discover that patients diagnosed with TB are experiencing gaps of several weeks in their treatment because the national Ministry of Health is having trouble supplying these medications to the camp.

The treatment for TB is usually 6 to 12 months of *continuous therapy* and involves 2 to 4 drugs. Patients experiencing gaps in treatment are at risk of developing anti-tuberculosis drug resistance. Patients who develop active disease with a drug-resistant TB strain can transmit this form of TB to other individuals.

As the situation progresses, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) enters negotiations with the Ministry of Health to improve the supply of drugs. During these negotiations a decision is taken by the aid organization’s program leader and medical co-ordinator to stop doing lab work and to stop providing nutritional support to TB patients. They justify this decision by asserting that diagnosing TB when adequate treatment cannot be ensured is ethically wrong.

Analysis: **The Humanitarian Healthcare Ethics Analysis**

Tool (HHEAT) is intended to facilitate discussion and deliberation for those involved in ethically challenging situations and will assist humanitarian healthcare workers in implementing well-considered decisions. Read the six steps listed above then proceed through the questions found on Page 2. They are designed to help you or your team structure reflection and deliberation on the ethical dilemma presented in the case study. You may skip questions that appear less relevant to the issue or explore dimensions pertinent to the context but not listed in the tool.

Humanitarian Health Ethics Analysis Tool

- 1. Identify/clarify ethical issue:**
What is at stake and for whom?
- 2. Gather information:**
What do we need to know to assess the issue?
- 3. Review ethical issue:**
Does information gathered lead us to reformulate the issue?
- 4. Explore ethics resources:**
What can help us make a decision?
- 5. Evaluate and select the best option:**
What options are possible and which is the “best” under the circumstances?
- 6. Follow up:**
What can we learn from this situation and what supports are needed?

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Humanitarian Health Ethics Analysis Tool	
1.	Is it really an ethical issue? What is at stake and for whom? How is the issue perceived from different perspectives? When must a decision be made? Who is responsible for making it? What has been done so far?
2.	What information is needed to deliberate well about this issue and enable us to make a well-considered decision? What constraints to information gathering exist? Consider: a) Resource Allocation and Clinical Features, b) Participation, Perspectives and Power c) Community, Projects and Policies
3.	Does the process so far reveal new aspects of the ethical issue or suggest the need to reformulate or redefine the issue? Have our biases/interests affected how we see the issue?
4.	What values and norms ought to inform our decision-making? Consider: professional moral norms and guidelines for healthcare practice; human rights and international law; ethical theory; local norms, values and customs.
5.	What options are possible in this situation and what ethical values support each option? What consequences might result from each option? Can consequences, values and obligations be reconciled?
6.	What can we learn from this situation? What support do those involved need?

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Disclaimer: Case studies in the ENHA (Ethics Narratives in Humanitarian Aid) series are based on the reflections of humanitarian healthcare workers on ethical challenges experienced in the field. While the stories presented in the cases draw on real events and the accounts of real persons, many stories are composites in which similar experiences are woven together. In all of the stories, details such as names, dates, locations, career and life stage, gender, and profession have been changed, obscured, or omitted. Any resemblance the stories may bear to actual persons, places, and events is co-incidental.

While the stories often aim to show what the protagonist is thinking or feeling, the Humanitarian Healthcare Ethics Research Group's intent as the stories' author is not to suggest that the values and assumptions held by a story's protagonist are those of all or many humanitarian healthcare workers. Similarly, the values, opinions and actions of a protagonist or other actors in a story should not be understood to reflect those of, or be endorsed by, the Humanitarian Healthcare Ethics Research Group.