

第XX卷 第1期 2022年

ISSN 1386-6354

中外醫學哲學

本期主編：張穎

COVID-19所引發的 倫理議題再思考

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| 前言：COVID-19所引發的倫理議題再思考 | 張穎 |
| 香港抗疫的倫理焦點 | 區結成 |
| 新冠肺炎重症患者ECMO治療的倫理考量 | 韓丹 |
| 公共健康倫理中的自主性問題：COVID-19疫情背景下的討論 | 張肖陽、劉子怡、肖巍 |
| 初探2019冠狀病毒病疫情下的私隱議題 | 陳成斌 |
| 消失的告別：「新冠」疫情下的臨終關懷與善終 | 孫思涵 |
| 傳統中醫學傳染觀念的道德問題——以一則宋代公案為中心的討論 | 程國斌 |
| 當代墨者對後疫情時代之生命倫理的反思 | 蕭宏恩 |

Vol.20 No.1 (2022)

COVID-19所引發的倫理議題再思考
Another Moment for Reflection: Ethical Issues in the
COVID-19 Pandemic

本期編輯：張 穎
Issue Editor: Ellen Y. Zhang

張 穎 Ellen Y. Zhang	前言：COVID-19所引發的倫理議題再思考 Introduction: Another Moment for Reflection: Ethical Issues in the COVID-19 Pandemic
區結成 Au Kit Sing Derrick	香港抗疫的倫理焦點 Ethical Issues Arising from the COVID-19 Pandemic in Hong Kong
韓 丹 Han Dan	新冠肺炎重症患者ECMO治療的倫理考量 Ethical Considerations for ECMO Treatment of Patients with Severe COVID-19
張肖陽、劉子怡、肖 巍 Zhang Xiaoyang, Liu Ziyi and Xiao Wei	公共健康倫理中的自主性問題：COVID-19 疫情背景下的 討論 Issues of Autonomy in Public Health Ethics: A Discussion in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic
陳成斌 Benedict S. B. Chan	初探 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情下的私隱議題 A Preliminary Investigation of Privacy Issues during the COVID-19 Pandemic
孫思涵 Sun Sihan	消失的告別：「新冠」疫情下的臨終關懷與善終 The Missing Farewell: End-of-Life Care and Good Death during the COVID-19 Pandemic
程國斌 Cheng Guobin	傳統中醫學傳染觀念的道德問題——以一則宋代公案為 中心的討論 Ethical Issues of Contagiousness in Traditional Chinese Medicine: A Discussion Centered on a Song Dynasty Case
蕭宏恩 Hsiao Hung-En	當代墨者對後疫情時代之生命倫理的反思 A Contemporary Mohist Reflection on Bioethics in the Post- epidemic Era

摘要

本文回顧及討論2021年1月至2022年4月COVID-19疫情期間香港抗疫中曾在公共領域提出或引起關注的倫理問題。新型的傳染病是複雜和具有不確定的挑戰，COVID-19全球大流行引起的倫理問題有普世的性質，但亦必須結合本地具體的情況討論。作者對其中的倫理焦點提出觀察分析，包括接種COVID-19疫苗的知情同意程序及其局限性，以及為精神上無行為能力的老年人接種疫苗決定的特殊挑戰。

[目錄](#)

新冠肺炎重症患者ECMO治療的倫理考量

韓丹

摘要

ECMO是一項高風險、高創傷、高消耗的創新技術，它能夠為新冠病毒肺炎重症患者提供挽救性治療。ECMO的治療目標是幫助患者恢復心肺功能，或者橋接最終治療，包括器械植入，或者器官移植等。然而，容易被忽視的事實是，ECMO挽救了一些患者的生命，但也可能讓那些沒有康復機會的患者陷入醫療困境。於是，ECMO的臨床應用不得不面對一些反對意見，包括嚴重併發症危害患者生命安全、無效治療導致技術失敗，以及大量佔用資源損害醫療公平等。ECMO技術的臨床應用應該在尊重生命價值和患者意願的基礎上，合理設置治療目標、確立可接受退出標準、妥善處理患者意願與ECMO設備撤除困境之間的倫理衝突，建立適度倫理框架以合理控制醫療干預的邊界。

[目錄](#)

公共健康倫理中的自主性問題：COVID-19疫情背景下的討論

張肖陽、劉子怡、肖巍

摘要

COVID-19疫情的爆發，突顯出公共健康倫理中自主性與公共健康之間的緊張關係。以“public health”、“ethics”、“autonomy”為主題詞在Web of Science核心合集數據庫中進行文獻收集，借助CiteSpace 6.1軟件進行信息可視化分析，發現2020年1月1日至2022年5月14日期間，生命倫理／公共健康倫理領域對於“自主性”概念的討論大體上集中在“知情同意”、“健康保健政策”、“健康質量”、“信息技術”和“老年歧視／老年群體”範圍。本文在此基礎上提煉分析COVID-19疫情中的四個“自主性”難題——如何避免以公共健康／公共利益為名過度限制自主性、在數字技術應用中如何保障自主性、如何保障老年群體的自主性和生命權，如何通過促進自主性來推動公共健康目標的實現。COVID-19疫情是一個重塑公共健康倫理自主性概念的歷史契機。冷酷的病毒已經作為一種媒介把人類的命運緊密地聯繫起來，而基於關懷倫理和共同體倫理重塑的自主性概念則有望給疫情下的世界帶來團結、溫暖和希望。

[目錄](#)

初探2019冠狀病毒病疫情下的私隱議題

陳成斌

摘要

現代科技日新月異，令我們生活更為方便，但亦帶來不少的道德問題。本文的主旨，正是從應用倫理學的角度來討論如何處理在2019冠狀病毒病持續全球大流行下，由此而來的私隱倫理問題。本文會特別聚焦在高等教育與社會預防及控制疾病政策這兩組例子當中涉及的私隱問題。根據後果評價的道德框架，本文會討論私隱與私隱權利的概念，還有不完整排序下最大化與最優化的分別。之後本文會討論控制論述與讀取論述對失去私隱的意義，然後會探討親密關係與私隱價值的互動，以此說明若要解決一些私隱的道德議題，討論親密關係的重要性是不可避免的。最後本文會詳細討論如何運用以上的分析，來處理兩組例子所涉及的私隱倫理問題。

[目錄](#)

消失的告別：「新冠」疫情下的臨終關懷與善終

孫思涵

摘要

傳統意義下的臨終關懷，以全面的身心照料為中心，為瀕臨離世的病患及其家屬提供涵蓋生理、社會及心靈方面的支援及照護服務，使其消除焦慮和對死亡的恐懼，最終幫助病人有尊嚴地、舒緩平和地抵達人生盡頭，也慰藉患者家屬走出失去至親的傷痛。然而，在「新冠」疫情的影響下，臨終關懷面臨著倫理困境，善終的意義也一度受到挑戰。本文以香港疫情下受限的探訪和殯葬安排為例，通過儒家思想中的以人文本、家庭主義和臨終禮儀，分析防疫政策對臨終關懷和善終的影響並探究其倫理正當性，為今後突發公共衛生事件下臨終關懷必要性、執行過程和發展提供思考。

[目錄](#)

傳統中醫學傳染觀念的道德問題——以一則宋代公案為中心的討論

程國斌

摘要

“瘟疫”是否具有傳染性，在中國的傳統文化認知中並不僅關乎純粹的醫學事實，而是與道德人倫、社會禮教和國家王政聯繫在一起的複雜的問題。南宋理學家程迥在《醫經正本書》中，分別從醫學理論和社會危害兩個方面，力證疫疾並無人際傳染性。之後朱熹批判了這個論點，認為更應該告知民眾：雖然疫疾會傳染，但以恩義出發則不應迴避。他們做出如此論證的原因，是在現實的抗疫手段效果有限的情況下，將注意力集中在解決瘟疫所帶來的社會倫理問題這個點上。但他們對瘟疫傳染性的觀點上，都採取了根據論證的需要而因應詮釋的立場，由於理學觀念上的差異，程迥的重點是如何克服外部因素的不利影響，朱熹則更關注如何從內部推動個人道德品質的精進。

[目錄](#)

摘要

世界衛生組織 (WHO) 在歷經自1976年伊波拉病毒病 (Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever, 伊波拉出血熱) 爆發以來, 處理疫情爆發當中出現的種種倫理問題之後, 於2016年出版 “Guidance for Managing Ethical Issues in Infectious Disease Outbreaks” (中文暫譯:《傳染病爆發處理倫理議題之指引》) 一書, 其中整理出「正義、行善、效益、尊重自主、自由、團結、互惠」等七項倫理原則, 於今面對新冠肺炎 (COVID-19) 的疫情上, 各國防疫政策, 亦可作為應對。作為一名當代墨者, 本文即以此為基礎, 由醫療的角度, 結合國內情況, 企欲在墨學義理內作一生命倫理的反思, 並試圖對後疫情時代給予具體作為之建議。

Ethical Issues Arising from the COVID-19 Pandemic in Hong Kong**Au Kit Sing Derrick**

Abstract

This article reviews and discusses ethical issues that emerged in the public realm in the first two years of the COVID-19 pandemic in Hong Kong, between January 2021 and March 2022. Emerging infectious diseases are complex and bring about uncertain challenges. Although many of the ethical issues during the pandemic were universally experienced, it is important to understand them within the local contexts in which they arose. The paper reports on observations related to some of these ethical issues, namely, the process of informed consent for COVID-19 vaccination and its limitations, and the challenge of arriving at vaccination decisions for mentally incapacitated elders.

[Table of Contents](#)

Ethical Considerations for ECMO Treatment of Patients with Severe COVID-19**Han Dan**

Abstract

Characterized by high risk, high trauma and high consumption, Extra-Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) is an innovative technology that can be used as salvage therapy for COVID-19 patients. ECMO treatment can help restore patients' cardiopulmonary function or can bridge their final treatment, including device implantation or organ transplantation. However, although ECMO saves some patients' lives, it can also leave those with no chance of recovery in a medical dilemma. ECMO is thus controversial: it is criticized for technical failures and ineffective treatments, and its use raises questions about medical equity. This paper argues that the clinical application of ECMO technology should be based on a respect for the value of life and the will of patients, reasonably set therapeutic goals, acceptable withdrawal criteria, proper management of the conflict between patients' desires and the medical dilemma, and the establishment of an ethical framework to control the limits of medical intervention.

[Table of Contents](#)

Issues of Autonomy in Public Health Ethics: A Discussion in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Zhang Xiaoyang, Liu Ziyi and Xiao Wei

Abstract

In the field of public health ethics, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the tension between autonomy and public health. Using CiteSpace 6.1 software and information visualization analysis, we performed a search of literature in the Web of Science core collection database using thematic words such as “public health”, “ethics” and “autonomy”, we found that from January 1, 2020 to May 14, 2022, discussions on the concept of “autonomy” within the field of bioethics/public health ethics were generally focused on the following topics: “informed consent”, “health care policy”, “health quality”, “information technology”, “ageism” and “elderly group”. In this paper, we distill and analyze four controversial issues: how can we avoid excessive restrictions on autonomy in the name of public health/public interest? How can we protect autonomy when using digital technology? How can we protect the autonomy and rights of the elderly? How can we advance the goals of public health by promoting autonomy? The COVID-19 pandemic is a unique historical opportunity to reshape the concept of autonomy within the field of public health ethics. Although the virus has bound the fate of humanity together, a reinvented concept of autonomy based on care and community ethics holds the promise of bringing solidarity, comfort, and hope to the world in the midst of the pandemic.

[Table of Contents](#)

A Preliminary Investigation of Privacy Issues during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Benedict S. B. Chan

Abstract

Alongside greater convenience, the rapid development of technology in the modern world has also brought about many ethical problems. This article examines privacy issues that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic from the perspective of applied ethics. It focuses on two specific examples of privacy issues that emerged in higher education and social policy amid attempts to prevent and control the disease. Based on the moral framework of consequential evaluation, this article discusses the concepts of privacy and privacy rights and the difference between maximization and optimization in the context of an incomplete ranking of options. This article also discusses two ways that the loss of privacy has been understood: the control account and the access account. Another important discussion in the article is the place of privacy in the context of intimate relationships, and why the resolution of some issues concerning privacy requires a discussion of the concept of intimacy. Based on the above analysis, this article concludes with a discussion of how to evaluate the privacy issues in the two examples.

[Table of Contents](#)

The Missing Farewell: End-of-Life Care and Good Death during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Sun Sihan

Abstract

End-of-life care aims to provide supportive physical, social, mental, and spiritual care for terminally ill patients and their family members. Not only does it help patients approach the end of their lives with dignity and peace, but it also helps family members overcome the grief of losing a loved one. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, ethical dilemmas have emerged within the field of end-of-life care, and it has been challenging to help people experience a good death. This article takes the example of the pandemic-related restrictions in Hong Kong that affected visiting and funeral arrangements. It analyzes the impact of anti-pandemic measures on end-of-life care and the provision of a good death. It examines the ethical justifications of these measures through the Confucian themes of human-orientedness, familism, and death rituals, and it outlines practical implications for end-of-life care under similar circumstances.

[Table of Contents](#)

Ethical Issues of Contagiousness in Traditional Chinese Medicine: A Discussion Centered on a Song Dynasty Case

Cheng Guobin

Abstract

In traditional Chinese culture, whether a “plague” is considered contagious is not only a matter of medical fact but a complex issue related to morality, social ethics, and national royal power. Cheng Jiong, a neo-Confucianist scholar in the Southern Song Dynasty, argued in *Reserved Copy of Medical Classics* that, based on both medical theory and the principle of social harms, an epidemic disease should not be considered contagious. Zhu Xi later criticized this argument; he suggested that the public should be informed that an epidemic disease is contagious but should also be advised not to avoid it for the sake of kindness. This paper speculates on the possible reasoning behind their positions: When anti-epidemic measures had limited practical effect, they focused on addressing the ethical issues brought about by the plague rather than solving the problem of the plague itself. They then chose to construct their arguments as a response to the question of whether the plague was contagious. With their divergent interpretations of neo-Confucianist concepts, Cheng Jiong focused on how to overcome the effects of external adversities, whereas Zhu Xi focused more on how an individual might promote moral character from within.

[Table of Contents](#)

Abstract

In response to various ethical problems that emerged after the 1976 Ebola hemorrhagic fever epidemic, WHO published the book *Guidance for Managing Ethical Issues in Infectious Disease Outbreaks* in 2016. The content of the book was organized around seven ethical principles, namely, justice, beneficence, benefit, respect for autonomy, freedom, reciprocity, and unity. These seven ethical principles can be used as a framework for countries to develop policies for coping with the COVID-19 pandemic. Drawing from contemporary Mohism, this paper reflects on the situation in Taiwan through the lens of these seven ethical principles. It aims to arrive at a Mohist understanding of bioethics and proposes concrete actions for the post-epidemic era.

[Table of Contents](#)