



# Berufsethik

Was ist...

...und was  
sein sollte...

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# Ethik und Kommunikation?



[https://www.flaticon.com/premium-icon/swear\\_774410](https://www.flaticon.com/premium-icon/swear_774410)

# Ethik und Kommunikation



[https://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/conversation\\_1211810](https://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/conversation_1211810)

- Kernstandard physiotherapeutischer Praxis
- integraler Bestandteil jeder therapeutischen Begegnung

# Ethik und Kommunikation

Die therapeutische Beziehung ist von ethischer Natur

(Be)Handeln im besten Sinne der Patient\*innen



[https://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/conversation\\_1211810](https://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/conversation_1211810)

# Jenseits von Worten

- Berühren
- Lächeln
- Sicherheit bieten
- Ermutigen
- Trösten
  
- „Ethics of Touch“



[https://www.gesundheit-adhoc.de/files/1554901656\\_66f29250.jpg](https://www.gesundheit-adhoc.de/files/1554901656_66f29250.jpg)

# Manipulating practices

A critical physiotherapy reader

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Barbara E. Gibson, David A. Nicholls, Jenny Setchell and Karen Synne Groven (eds.)



## CHAPTER 13

# Communication in physiotherapy: challenging established theoretical approaches

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## Abstract

Physiotherapy practice aims to optimize movement in order to improve functional abilities within peoples' lives. Effective communication between patient and therapist is central to achieving these aims. The biopsychosocial model and patient-centred care are two established approaches to health communication and are promoted as frameworks to inform physiotherapy practice. In this chapter, we use empirically derived examples of communication in practice to explore whether and how these approaches are related

# Moral

die *ureigene*  
*Einstellung* zur  
Frage nach der  
richtigen/falschen  
oder  
guten/schlechten  
Handlung oder  
Unterlassung.

(Gillen, 2004)



Quelle: Internet

# Ethik

als *Reflexion*  
verschiedener  
vorhandener  
*moralischer Positionen*  
mit dem Ziel, eine  
Gruppe gemeinsam  
handlungsfähig zu  
halten.

(Gillen, 2004)



Foto © Physiopedia, WCPT Conference 2019

# Bioethische Grundprinzipien

- Autonomy
- Beneficence
- Non-maleficence
- Justice

(Beauchamp & Childress)

# Human Rights & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

(United Nations)



# Ethische Grundsätze

Der Weltverband für Physiotherapie  
(World Confederation for Physical Therapy,  
WCPT) erwartet von PhysiotherapeutInnen,  
dass sie

1. die Rechte und die Würde aller  
Personen respektieren

# Geschichte Berufsethik PT

- 1935: erster Code of Ethics APTA
- 1948: Deklaration Allgemeine Menschenrechte
- 1959: erster Code of Ethics WCPT
- 1960er: Rapide Zunahme biomedizinischen Fortschritts
- 1970: Potter van Rensselaer prägt den Begriff „Bioethik“- die moralische Reflexion auf Bio- und Medizinwissenschaften
- 1996: Acht ethische Grundprinzipien WCPT



# Ergebnisse ESPI Studie – Teilnahme Europäische Region

N=534

41 Länder

70.6 % weiblich

28.8 % männlich

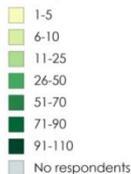
0.6 % diverse

378 (70.8 %)

beantworteten

Umfrage komplett

Number of participants by country



# ESPI Studie Europa – Ethik in der Grundausbildung

64.3 % lernten über Code of Ethics (AUT 47,8)

26.3 % lernten nicht (AUT 35,5)

9.4 % wussten es nicht (AUT 15,8)

Min - Max Spanne der Länder: 27.8 % – 83.7 %

39.0 % lernten über Ethical Decision-Making  
Frameworks (AUT 21,1)

41.2 % lernten nicht (AUT 48,7)

19.8 % wussten es nicht (AUT 30,3)

Min - Max Spanne der Länder: 16.7 % – 83.3 %

# Wurden Code of Ethics & Ethical Decision-Making Frameworks in der Ausbildung gelernt?

Ja / Nein / Weiß nicht %

## Österreich

47.8/35.5/15.8  
21.1/48.7/30.3

## Deutschland

33.8/57.4/8.8  
17.4/66.7/15.7

## Schweiz

27.8/66.7/5.6  
16.7/77.8/5.6

## Irland

81.5/16.7/1.9  
50.0/42.6/7.4

## Italien

66.7/20.0/13.3  
40.0/33.3/26.7

## Tschechei

57.1/35.7/7.1  
35.7/50.0/14.3

## Niederlande

78.6/21.4/0  
42.9/42.9/14.3

## Portugal

77.1/14.6/8.3  
47.9/27.1/25.0

## Spanien

80.0/6.7/13.3  
60.0/26.7/13.3

## Türkei

58.3/25.0/16.7  
83.3/8.3/8.3

## Großbritannien

83.7/9.6/6.7  
44.2/34.6/21.2

## Belgien

68.8/25.0/6.3  
68.8/31.3/0.0

■ Countries > 10 respondents



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## (Almost) 50 shades of an ethical situation — international physiotherapists' experiences of everyday ethics: a qualitative analysis

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Different cultures and societal structures influence the ethical experiences of physiotherapists.

**Objective:** The study aimed to discover and describe contextual shades of ethical situations experienced by physiotherapists in their global practice.

**Methods:** This paper reports the qualitative analysis of responses to an optional open question in an internationally distributed online survey (ESPI study) with 1,212 participants from 94 countries. All responses were coded to five categories describing the data's relationship to the survey list of ethical situations. Data that described new ethical situations were analyzed thematically.

**Results:** Three hundred and fifty four individual responses to the optional survey question reported 400 ethical issues. Three hundred and seventy-eight of these issues were associated with the original survey questions. Twenty-two responses raised four new themes of ethical issues: lack of regulatory and/or accreditation policy and infrastructure, lack of recognition of the role and position of physiotherapists in healthcare, economic factors driving the conduct of practice, and political threats.

**Discussion:** Local contexts and pressures of workplaces and societies in which physiotherapists practice make it almost impossible for some practitioners to comply with codes of ethics. Physiotherapists need support and preparation to respond to local affordances and the complexity, ambiguity, and sometimes messiness of ethical situations encountered in their practice.

**Conclusion:** The findings highlight the relevance of cross-cultural research in the field of physiotherapy, and the necessity of investigating and bridging the gap between professional ethics theory and practice in diverse settings.

### ARTICLE HISTORY

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### KEYWORDS

Professional; ethics; global; contextual; survey; ESPI

RESEARCH

Open Access



# Scarcity of resources and inequity in access are frequently reported ethical issues for physiotherapists internationally: an observational study

Caroline Fryer<sup>1\*</sup>, Andrea Sturm<sup>2</sup>, Roswith Roth<sup>2,3</sup> and Ian Edwards<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Little is known about the ethical situations which physiotherapists encounter internationally. This lack of knowledge impedes the ability of the profession to prepare and support physiotherapists in all world regions in their ethical practice. The purpose of the study was to answer the following research questions: What types of ethical issues are experienced by physiotherapists internationally? How frequently are ethical issues experienced by physiotherapists internationally? Can the frequency and type of ethical issue experienced by physiotherapists be predicted by sociodemographic, educational or vocational variables?

**Methods:** An observational study was conducted in English using an online survey from October 2018 to May 2019. Participants were 1212 physiotherapists and physiotherapy students located internationally which represented less than 1% of estimated number of physiotherapists worldwide at that time. The survey questionnaire contained 13 items requesting demographic detail and knowledge of ethical codes and decision-making, and 46 items asking what frequency participants experienced specific ethical issues in four categories: (A) Physiotherapist and patient interaction (19 items), (B) Physiotherapist and other health professionals including other physiotherapists (10 items), (C) Physiotherapists and the system (5 items) and (D) Professional and economic ethical situations (12 items).





Die Idee des unabhängigen Selbst findet sich in westlichen urbanen Mittelschichtskontexten

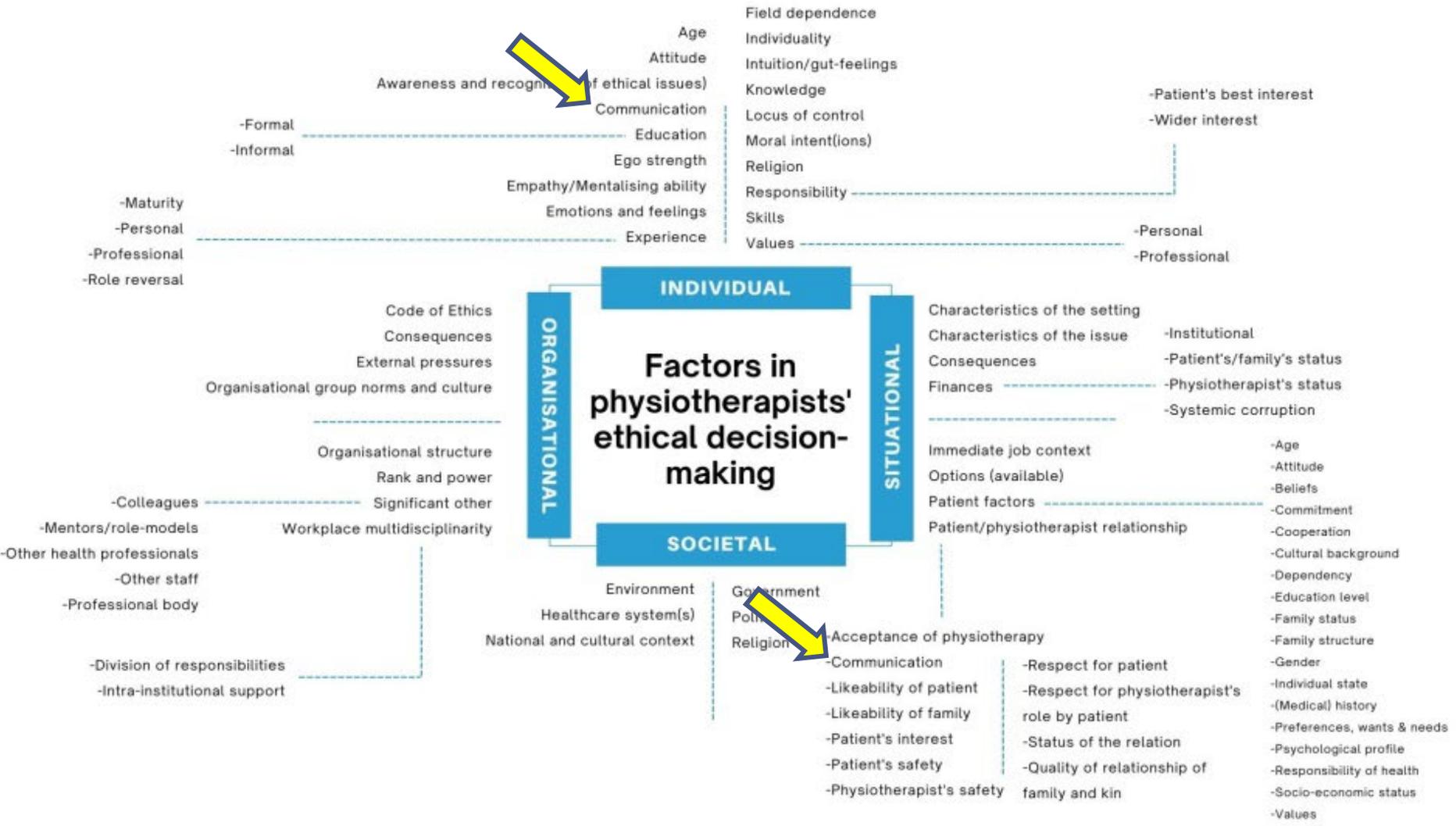
Quelle Foto St.Pölten: Internet

30-40% der Menschen auf der Welt leben in traditionellen bäuerlichen Gemeinschaften.

(Keller, 2016)

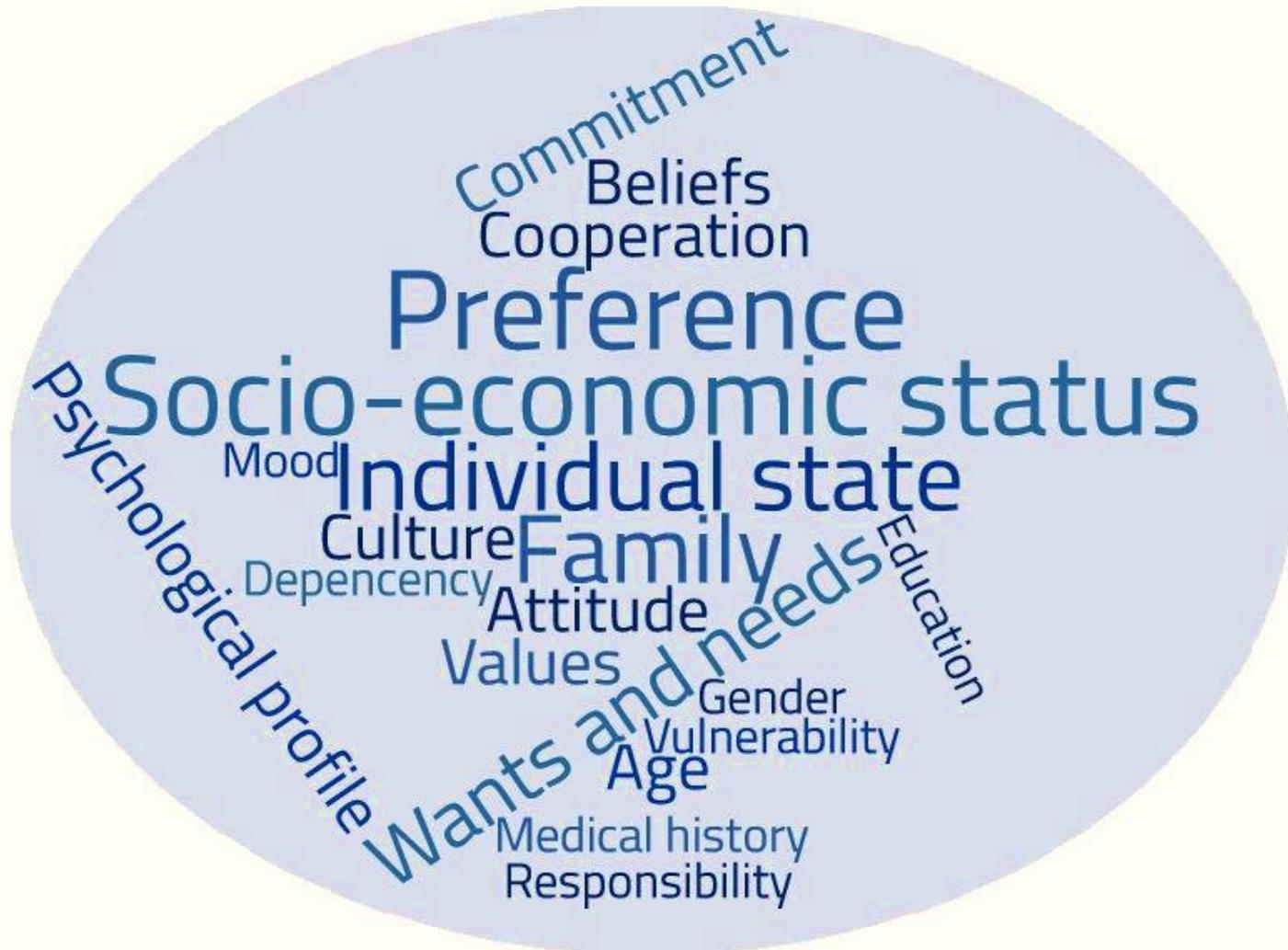


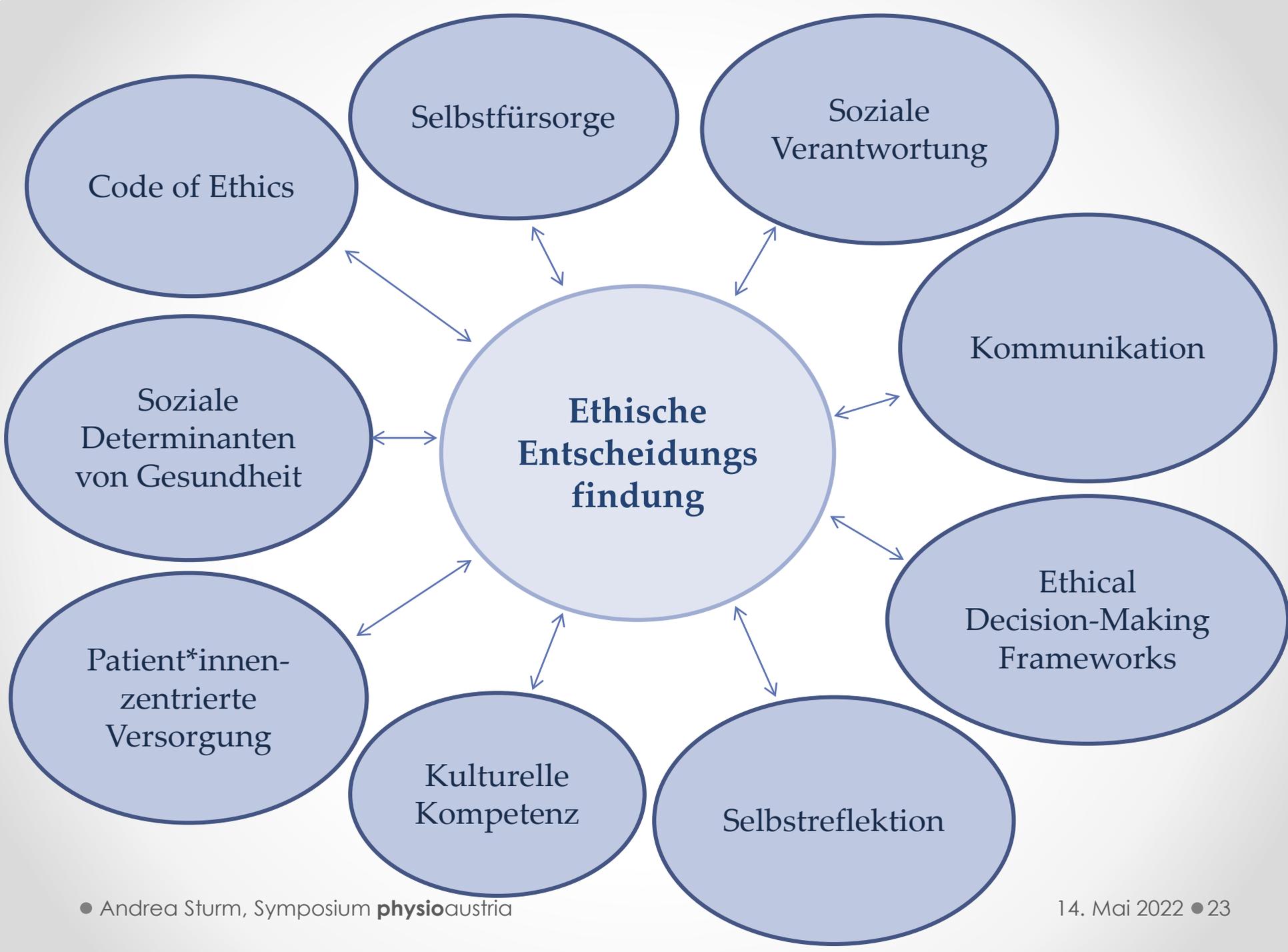




(Sturm, Ager & Roth, under review)

# Faktoren Patient\*innen





спасибо 谢谢  
GRACIAS 谢谢  
**THANK YOU**  
ありがとうございました MERCI  
DANKE धन्यवाद  
شُكْرًا **OBRIGADO**



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