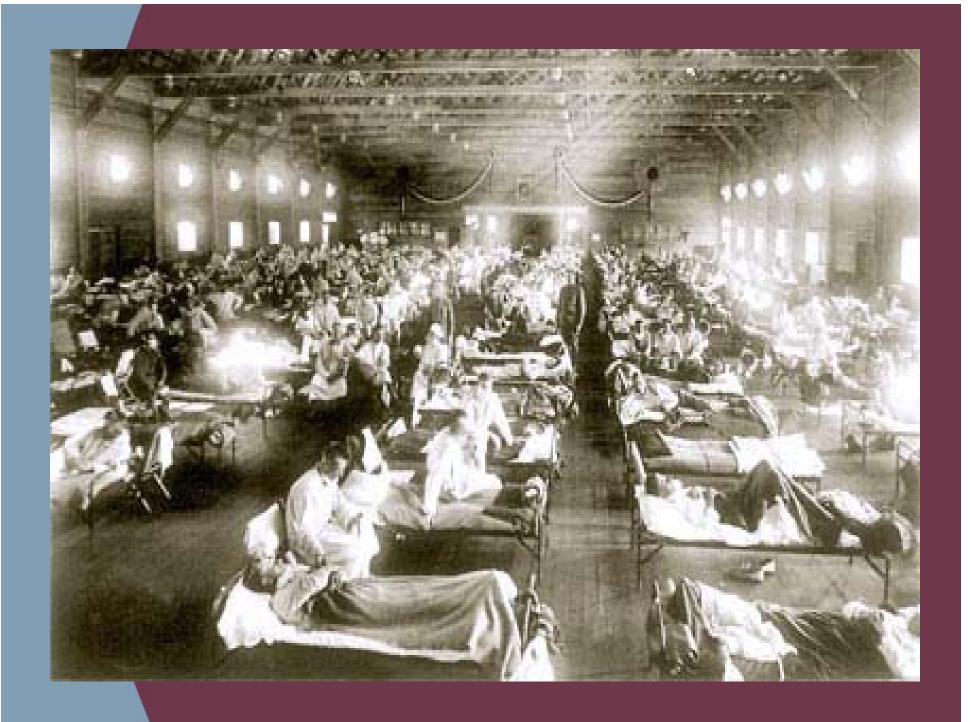
### Public Health Emergencies

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### Public health emergencies

- Thesis: in public health emergencies moral principles that are common in 'normal' circumstances may be overruled or set aside by other considerations.
- Discuss different possible explanations of thesis – different justifications for policies – different levels of crisis
- More questions than answers



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PANDEMIC

### Influenza pandemic: example

- Global emergency, magnitude unknown
- Action plans to prepare and response (hence mitigate chaos)
- WHO background reports on ethical issues
  - Public health interventions
  - Health care professionals' duty to care
  - Distribution of scarce resources
    - International cooperation

- Main conflicts between
  - but also sources of justification for policies:
- Respecting human rights; fairness and equity (deontological approach)
- Maximizing protection against influenza and effects on welfare (consequentialist approach)



# In emergencies: justified to bypass rights for the common good?

- Many lives at stake, immediate action necessary
- However:
  - Protection of rights is a common good.
  - Public health measures: high stakes also in nonemergency settings
  - Consequentialist approach requires information about expected consequences; difficult in pandemic
  - No time to deliberate about rights ? → preparedness plans
     should avoid that

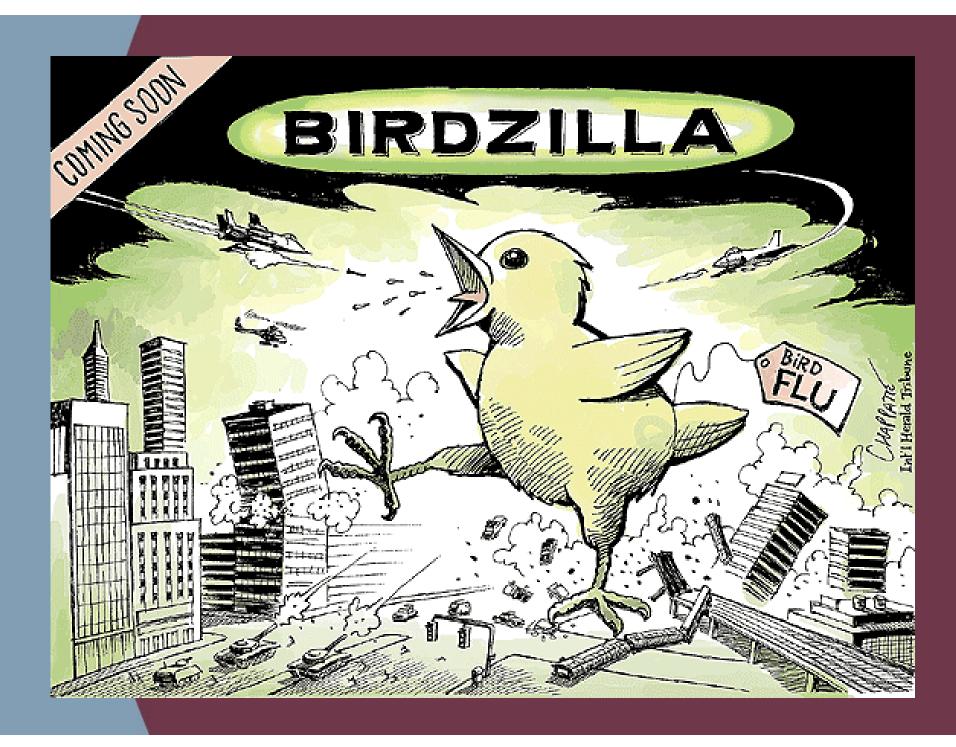
# Extraordinary measures may find justification in 'common' framework

- E.g. principles for allocation of scarce resources
- Do most good (maximise protection) with limited resources
- Distribute protection in equitable way
- Install and follow fair procedures that enhance accountability



## Some extraordinary measures may be justified within 'common' framework

- Antiviral drugs and vaccination for lifesaving pandemic responders first
- Vaccination: prioritising children (as spreaders) over persons for whom infleunza is most dangerous (?)
- Medical care: withdrawing mechanical ventilation from patient A in order to start treating patient B who may recover faster



### Critique

- In real crises there may be no possibility for any form of reasonable priority setting
- 'Fairness', and 'maximizing the good' may be meaningless in complete chaos.



#### Different levels of crisis?

- 'Normal circumstances' of public health
- Crisis I, but still possible to find reasonable justification within basic moral framework
- Crisis II, where the possibility for having reasonably justified practices is at risk (e.g. some level of public order)
- Complete chaos



### Questions

- Is it possible to distinguish levels of crisis which may require different *ethical* responses and justifications?
- Do pandemic preparedness plans take such levels into account; and decisions about switching from one level to another?
- Is there still a place for morality in a complete crisis/chaos, or if such chaos is imminent?

#### No answers - discussion?

- WHO Reports ethics & pandemic influenza
  - www.who.int/ethics
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