

Ethical Decision Making for WIC & Nutrition Professionals

National WIC Association

Nutrition Education and Breastfeeding Promotion Conference

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FRAZZLE

HOME OF

THE
WORLD'S

**LARGEST
TURKEY**

3/4 MILE AHEAD TO NEXT EXIT

World's Largest Turkey



World's Largest Turkey Fire



Frazee



Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics/ Commission on Dietetic Registration Code of Ethics

Principle 1: The dietetics practitioner conducts himself/herself with honesty, integrity, and fairness.

Principle 2: The dietetics practitioner supports and promotes high standards of professional practice. The dietetics practitioner accepts the obligation to protect clients, the public, and the profession by upholding the Code of Ethics for the Profession of Dietetics and by reporting perceived violations of the Code through the processes established by ADA and its credentialing agency, CDR.

AND/CDR Code of Ethics

Responsibilities to the Public

3. The dietetics practitioner considers the health, safety, and welfare of the public at all times. The dietetics practitioner will report inappropriate behavior or treatment of a client by another dietetics practitioner or other professionals.
4. The dietetics practitioner complies with all laws and regulations applicable or related to the profession or to the practitioner's ethical obligations as described in this Code.
5. The dietetics practitioner provides professional services with objectivity and with respect for the unique needs and values of individuals.
6. The dietetics practitioner does not engage in false or misleading practices or communications.
7. The dietetics practitioner withdraws from professional practice when unable to fulfill his or her professional duties and responsibilities to clients and others.

AND/CDR Code of Ethics

Responsibilities to the Clients

8. The dietetics practitioner recognizes and exercises professional judgment within the limits of his or her qualifications and collaborates with others, seeks counsel, or makes referrals as appropriate.
9. The dietetics practitioner treats clients and patients with respect and consideration.
10. The dietetics practitioner protects confidential information and makes full disclosure about any limitations on his or her ability to guarantee full confidentiality.
11. The dietetics practitioner, in dealing with and providing services to clients and others, complies with the same principles set forth above in “Responsibilities to the Public.”

AND/CDR Code of Ethics

Responsibilities to the Profession

12. The dietetics practitioner practices dietetics based on evidence-based principles and current information.

13. The dietetics practitioner presents reliable and substantiated information and interprets controversial information without personal bias, recognizing that legitimate differences of opinion exist.

14. The dietetics practitioner assumes a life-long responsibility and accountability for personal competence in practice, consistent with accepted professional standards, continually striving to increase professional knowledge and skills and to apply them in practice.

15. The dietetics practitioner is alert to the occurrence of a real or potential conflict of interest and takes appropriate action whenever a conflict arises.

16. The dietetics practitioner permits the use of his or her name for the purpose of certifying that dietetics services have been rendered only if he or she has provided or supervised the provision of those services.

17. The dietetics practitioner accurately presents professional qualifications and credentials.

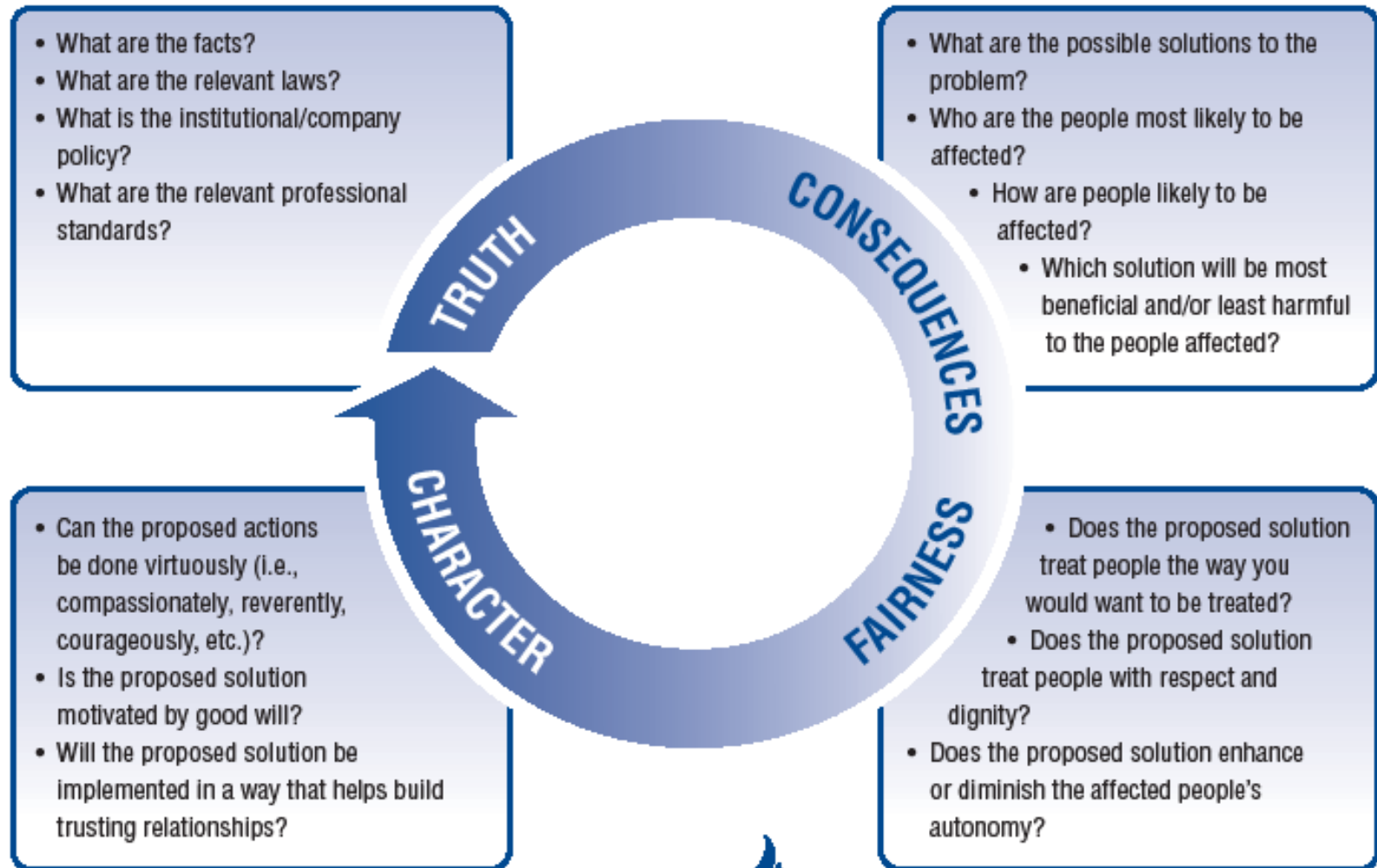
18. The dietetics practitioner does not invite, accept, or offer gifts, monetary incentives, or other considerations that affect or reasonably give an appearance of affecting his/her professional judgment.

International Board of Lactation Consultant Examiners (IBLCE) Code of Professional Conduct Principles

The CPC consists of eight principles, which require every IBCLC to:

1. Provide services that protect, promote and support breastfeeding
2. Act with due diligence
3. Preserve the confidentiality of clients
4. Report accurately and completely to other members of the healthcare team
5. Exercise independent judgment and avoid conflicts of interest
6. Maintain personal integrity
7. Uphold the professional standards expected of an IBCLC
8. Comply with the IBLCE Disciplinary Procedures

Four-Way Method for Ethical Decision Making



Case Study

From: Welder Utility

Sent: Wednesday, October 03, 2012
6:07 PM

To: Mark Schack

Subject: Safety Issue: Falling Light

The light fell in B-38. Just missing a guy that was walking out of his booth.



Case Study

- **Kathy Bowers** 10 September 2011 at 01:49
- One of the most perplexing ethical issues we are dealing with in our hospital has to do with breastfeeding moms who have a urine drug screen that is positive for marijuana. Of course we want to support a woman who wants to breastfeed her baby. However, since marijuana is still considered an illegal substance, are health care providers and social workers' credentials at risk if they continue to support breastfeeding? Are there any reliable, current studies upon which we can base our policies and practice? How do others address this dilemma in their hospitals?
- From <http://lactationmatters.org/2011/09/08/ethical-issues-in-breastfeeding-support/>

Case Study

A department director is interviewing several well-qualified candidates for an RD position in a large wellness program.

The position will require good oral and written skills in dealing with the public and media. A colleague mentions she is a Facebook friend of one of the applicants. Would it be okay for the director to ask the colleague to view the applicant's personal Facebook page?

Source:

http://www.eatrightpro.org/~media/eatrightpro%20files/career/code%20of%20ethics/impact_social_media_discussion_handout.ashx

Case Study

An RD consultant receives a free package of cereal in the mail from a cereal company for which she serves as a consultant.

The RD consultant writes a blog about this cereal's health benefits for her personal web site, where she has listed all her current clients on the "About Me" page. Does she need to disclose the free cereal she received in the blog itself?

Source:

http://www.eatrightpro.org/~media/eatrightpro%20files/career/code%20of%20ethics/impact_social_media_discussion_handout.ashx

Case Study

A registered dietitian nutritionist (RDN) has just taken a position as part of a treatment team in an ambulatory care setting. After several sessions, one of the clients he is counseling for obesity management discloses that she is being physically abused by her spouse and feels depressed. After this revelation, the RDN encourages the client to continue the nutrition counseling sessions so that he might better understand the relationship between her domestic situation/ psychological state and weight issues.

During a regular treatment team meeting, the RDN reports on the client and is questioned by one of the team members about why he did not refer the client to the mental health professional. What should the RDN and the team member do in this situation?