 

 Committee: Legality of Euthanasia

 Country: United Kingdom

 Delegate: İsra Sezin Bağıröz

 Since Ancient Greek and Rome first found euthanasia, definition or euthanasia became a hot topic among philosphers and doctors. In these days the genereal definition of euthanasia is known as “Painless killing a terminally ill patient with good motives”. According to the Hippocratic Oath(“I will neither give a deadly drug to anybody who asked for it, nor will I make a suggestion to this effect.”) a doctor is not able to harm a patient. We want to remind since this oath was maden a long time ago it doesn’t match with this century’s matters in some cases.

 For performing euthanasia we care about patient’s consent involuntary euthanasia is truly unacceptable. Before the operation patient has to be informed about every detail and for them ton o go against their beliefs they must also be informed about religional way of euthanasia.

 Euthanasia can be divided as active and passive. In active euthanasia, the patient infromed in advance gives his consent and as the most comon way drinks a type of drug given by the doctor or nurse. If patient changes his mind the medical educated person has to take the drug back and save the patient. As for passive euthanasia, By the orders of the patient informed in advance starting from life supply machines and every other medical help has to be stopped. Only pain killers can be given to patient to decrease the pain.

 At first euthanasia became legal in United States of America. In this century there are only few countries left that still accepts active euthanasia. In United Kingdom we can’t accept active euthanasia and the medically educated person who practice euthanasia gets life prisonment according to the highly laws of United Kingdom.

 We still accept passive euthanasia. Only for terminally ill patients close to death. We believe it is similar to DNR Order and we respect the desicion of the patient about not wanting to feel pain anymore. They still have right to decide what to do according to the human rights.

 Euthanasia must only be an option when the patient doesn’t have a good quality of life or has an incurable disease. Euthanasia can’t practice on underage children. We can’t practice euthanasia to a young man who has a chest infection but we may practice it to an elderly person because of the quality of their life. As the United Kingdom, we always believe our citizens to help them by providing psychological help.

 Euthanasia is also a big problem for the medical educated person who performs it because they will have to bear the pain of watching their patient’s death and going against the Hippocratic Oath. Also the family left behind may sue the person who performed euthanasia.

 Euthanasia is a pretty expensive operation. Some patients may not be able to pay it or not think about their family in an economic way. Pain causes brain to not think rationally and that may lead patient to the wrong choice so we can’t fully support euthanasia.