What Should We Do with Coerced People?

Eric Mathison PhD, HEC-C

philevents.org

CFP: Toronto Bioethics Workshop

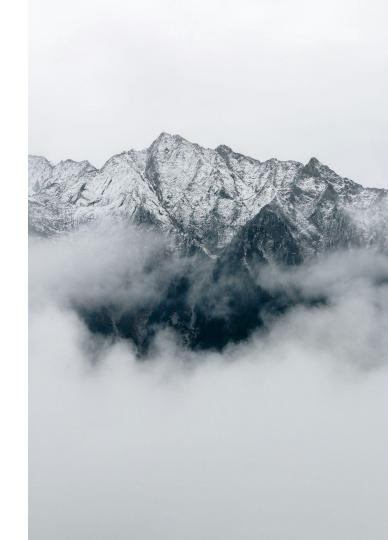
0

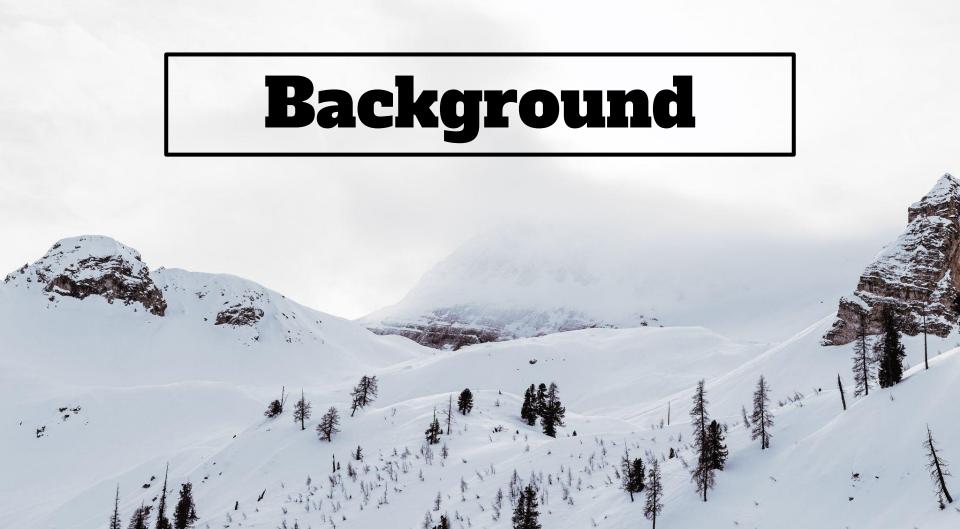
Submission deadline: January 15, 2024

Conference date(s): May 17, 2024 - May 18, 2024

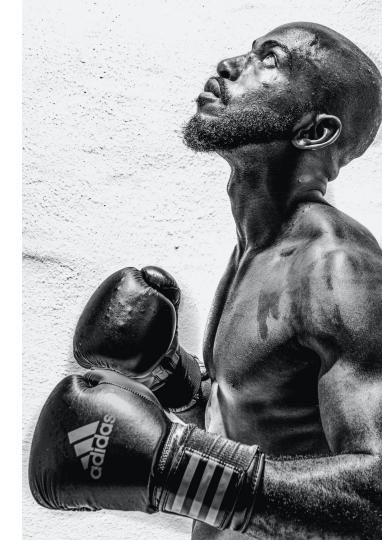
These slides are posted at <u>ericmathison.ca</u> under 'Research'

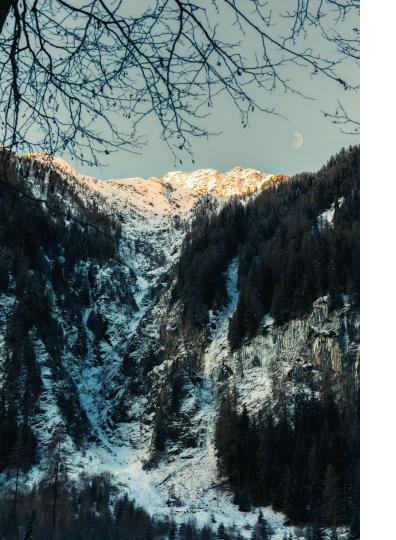
New paper





Informed consent is transformative





Informed consent is important

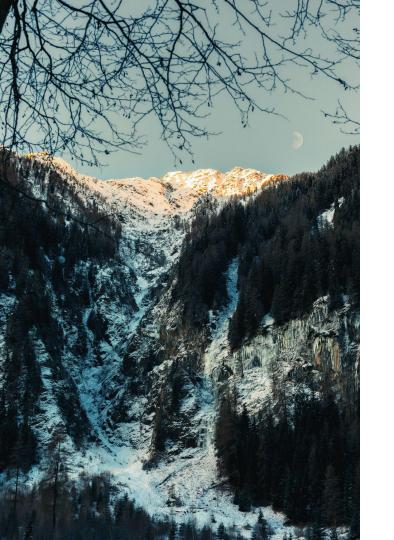
"The ethical importance of informed consent in and beyond medical practice is, I think, more elementary [than promoting autonomy]. It provides reasonable assurance that a patient (research subject, tissue donor) has not been deceived or coerced." -Onora O'Neill (2003, p. 5)



Valid Consent: 1) Capacity 2) Information 3) Understanding 4) Voluntariness

Coercion affects voluntariness





Lots of research on what coercion is

Here: Theory-neutral

What should we do if we <u>know</u> someone has been coerced?



Purposely thin description





- Patient in his fifties with heart failure - In a meeting, his cardiologist presents two options: A & B - A & B are on a par

After the cardiologist finishes, the patient's wife says, "You're going to get A, otherwise I'm taking the kids and you'll never see us again."



- Context - Serious - Believed seriousness - The patient didn't want to lose his family

Coercion Affected voluntariness Threatened valid consent* 4) No other IC criterion was affected





Specifics: 1) A, B, do nothing 2) A & B are both reasonable

So now what?



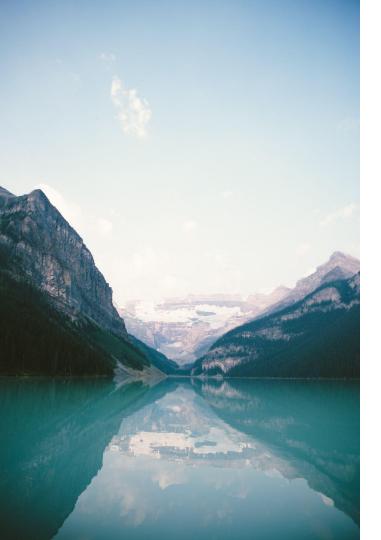
1) No treatment



<u>For:</u> He can't give valid consent



<u>Against:</u> He really needs treatment!



Care shouldn't get worse because you've been coerced

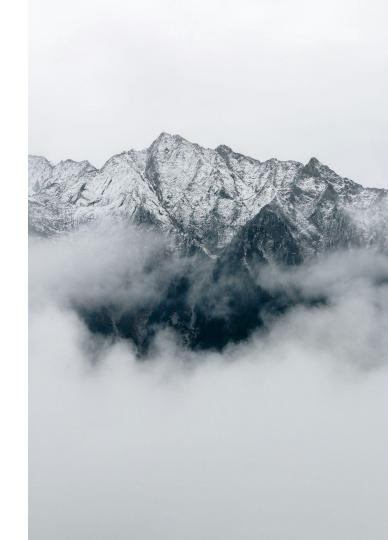
2) Remove the coercion





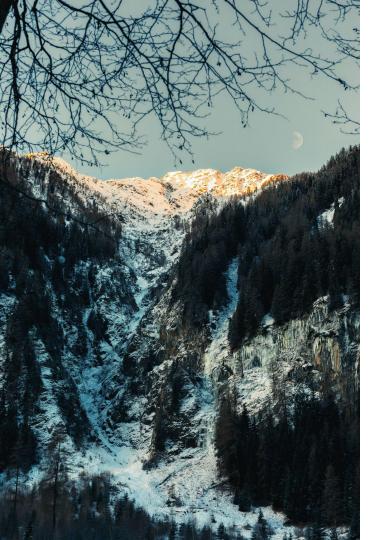
<u>For:</u> Reasonable in other cases

<u>Against:</u> Impractical



3) Use a substitute decision maker





For: This is what happens in other cases where IC is impossible

$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Incapable} \rightarrow \textbf{SDM} \\ \textbf{Involuntary} \rightarrow \textbf{SDM?} \end{array}$

<u>1) Against:</u> Impractical (can't be his wife)

<u>2) Against:</u> Further limits his autonomy





<u>3) Against:</u> What is the SDM adding?

Suppose the patient's spouse will leave him if he doesn't get A, no matter the reason

The SDM should take the threat into consideration

The threat is relevant for the patient's values and best interest

Does this mean the SDM is also coerced?

4) Proceed as usual

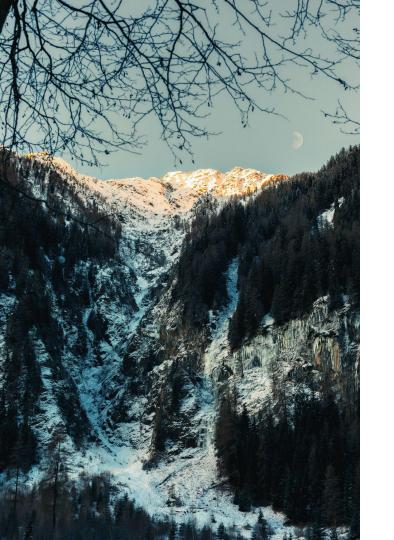


The best option based on a powerful argument

<u>1) For:</u> All the other options are worse

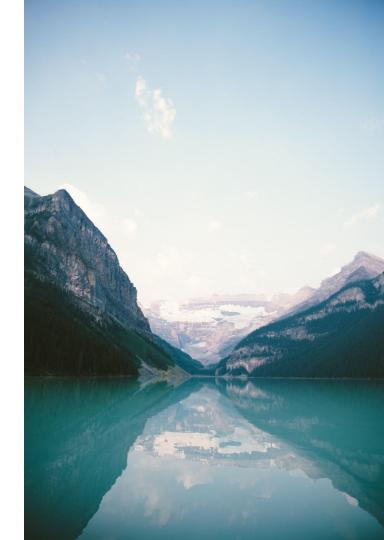
<u>2) For:</u> He can weigh the options in light of the threat





<u>3) For:</u> It would be wrong *not* to get his consent

Against: It isn't valid consent!





<u>My claim:</u> The patient's consent is still required

<u>Consent</u>, not merely following his preferences

But how can proceeding be ethical?

Two Options: 1) He still acts voluntarily 2) Voluntariness isn't necessary for valid IC in all cases

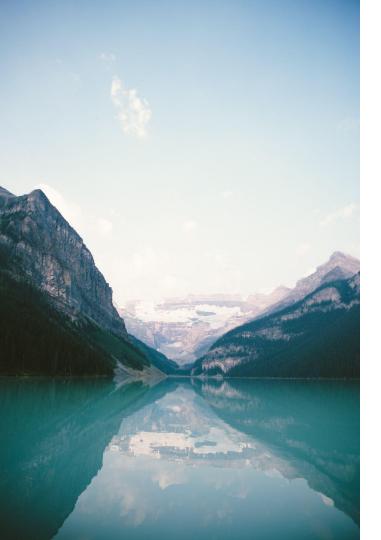
Voluntariness *is* affected by the threat (imagine a more serious threat)

So, in cases like this, voluntariness of this sort isn't necessary for IC



"The ethical importance of informed consent in and beyond medical practice is, I think, more elementary [than promoting autonomy]. It provides reasonable assurance that a patient (research subject, tissue donor) has not been deceived or coerced." -Onora **O'neill (2003, p. 5)**

This doesn't make coercion permissible!



It means the explanation for the wrongness of coercion isn't always because it invalidates consent

What should we do with coerced people?

In some cases, nothing

Coercion makes no difference

The Case

The patient was coerced <u>and</u> able to give valid consent

Thanks!

eric.mathison@utoronto.ca valuejudgments.substack.com