

## Chapter 1 : Euthanasia - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*In active euthanasia a person directly and deliberately causes the patient's death. In passive euthanasia they don't directly take the patient's life, they just allow them to die. This is a.*

Types, History and Issues By: When a person decides to end his or her own life purposely to get rid of the pain and the suffering that he or she is going through, is called euthanasia. When a person decides to end his or her own life purposely to get rid of the pain and the suffering that he or she is going through, is called euthanasia. There are five types of euthanasia, namely: When a patient is given drugs intravenously to end their life on purpose by someone. When a patient dies as the required treatment to live life is withheld by a doctor. When a patient decides to die consciously and requests assistance in the same. When someone else decides for the patient in cases where the patients are incapable of giving permission themselves that he or she has to die, based on their previous wishes. When a patient dies against his or her own wish i. Voluntary death in the medieval ages was hardly seen; almost the entire medical fraternity turned against it. The common law approach was followed by most of the early American colonies. Euthanasia discouraged by American Medical Association. Formation of Voluntary Euthanasia Legislation Society. Patients beginning to be empowered so that they choose between continuing or ending their own life at the end. Euthanasia is illegal, all over the US. States that permit Physician-assisted suicide PAD: Euthanasia is illegal here as well. Legalization of Passive Euthanasia was done in March by the Supreme Court of the country active euthanasia still goes against the laws of the land [18]. Palliative care is another option that exists for patients at the end of their lives. It covers the aspects of pain such as physical, emotional, social and spiritual. One should not reduce patients who are at the end of their lives to only biological creatures- by keeping them alive through costly equipments only. Care has to be given to the entire human being rather than to a particular organ. Hence, safeguards should be there to reduce the pressure on the patients while making their own decisions. But according to the above mentioned thinking it would be right on our part to put this patient to rest. This would increase happiness all around, by reducing his misery. But on the other hand this would amount to murder which is also not acceptable to anyone. Hence, this approach is still a formidable entity [22]. Different Acts and guidelines have been passed in various countries- arguing in favor of and against euthanasia. But all around the world, euthanasia can be legally carried out in some states of the US and the whole of Netherlands, Belgium and Columbia [23].

### Chapter 2 : Types of Euthanasia

*There are 3 types of euthanasia, voluntary euthanasia (euthanasia performed with the patient's consent), non-voluntary euthanasia (where the patient is unable to give their informed consent, for example child euthanasia).and Involuntary euthanasia (which performed on a patient against their will).*

Slippery slope[ change change source ] Some people believe that allowing euthanasia will result in bad things happening. If it is allowed for people asking to die, then it might be allowed for people who are very sick but are not able to ask to die. If that happens, then maybe it would be allowed for people who are very sick and will not recover, but do not want to die. This is called the "slippery slope" argument. In Germany , Adolf Hitler allowed disabled children to be killed, and called it euthanasia. People now agree that this was wrong, but if euthanasia was allowed it could happen again. They think it is too big a risk to allow euthanasia at all. They do not think euthanasia will lead to bad things. It may include hospice care , when the patient is sent to a special hospital for people who are dying. Palliative care can involve pain relief and help for the patient and family to come to terms with death. In some cases, doctors will give patient drugs which make them stay asleep, so that they will not feel pain. There is still some pain, and there can be other side-effects , where the patient can still feel very sick. Palliative care is not available for all people, and not all people who wish to die through euthanasia are so sick that they will die soon. Some people have healthy bodies, but they are suffering in other ways, and palliative care will not always help them. It says that it is sometimes alright to do a bad thing if something good happens, and if a bad ending was not wanted. They only wanted to protect themselves. So even though killing someone is bad, wanting to protect themselves was not. If the doctor gives the treatment in order to help the patient die, then it is euthanasia. But if the doctor gives the treatment in order to stop the pain, and does not intend for the patient to die, then it may not be euthanasia, even if the doctor knew that the treatment would kill the patient. Assisted suicide Suicide is when a person kills themselves. Sometimes when a person is very sick they need help to die, and this is called assisted suicide. Victoria becomes the first Australian state to legalise voluntary assisted dying". Retrieved 5 July Euthanasia, Choice and Death. New England Journal of Medicine Causing Death and Saving Lives. Euthanasia, Death With Dignity and the Law. Retrieved June 22, Retrieved June 27,

### Chapter 3 : Euthanasia: Types, History and Issues

*The Basic Definitions Euthanasia is generally classified as either "active" or "passive", and as either "voluntary" or "involuntary". Similar to euthanasia is "assisted suicide".*

Second Year Medicine University of New South Wales Nargus is passionate about writing on topics that are relevant to the practice of medicine and aims to incorporate medical journalism in her future career as a doctor. Introduction The topic of euthanasia is one that is shrouded with much ethical debate and ambiguity. Various types of euthanasia are recognised, with active voluntary euthanasia, assisted suicide and physician-assisted suicide eliciting the most controversy. Euthanasia is currently illegal in all Australian states, reflecting the status quo of most countries, although, there are a handful of countries and states where acts of euthanasia are legally permitted under certain conditions. Furthermore, it is said that good palliative care can provide relief from suffering to patients and unlike euthanasia, should be the answer in modern medicine. This article will define several terms relating to euthanasia in order to frame the key arguments used by proponents and opponents of euthanasia. It will also outline the legal situation of euthanasia in Australia and countries abroad. Various types of euthanasia are recognised. In Australia and most countries around the world, this practice is not considered as euthanasia at all. The main difference between active voluntary euthanasia and assisted suicide is that in assisted suicide and physician-assisted suicide, the patient performs the killing act. The doctrine of double effect excuses the death of the patient that may result, as a secondary effect, from an action taken with the primary intention of alleviating pain. However, there was a period when the Northern Territory permitted euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide under the Rights of Terminally Ill Act. The Act came into effect in and made the Northern Territory the first place in the world to legally permit active voluntary euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide. Under this Act, competent terminally ill adults who were aged 18 or over, were able to request a physician to help them in dying. This Act was short-lived however, after the Federal Government overturned it in with the Euthanasia Laws Act. Arguments for and against euthanasia There are many arguments that have been put forward for and against euthanasia. A few of the main arguments for and against euthanasia are outlined below. For Rights-based argument Advocates of euthanasia argue that a patient has the right to make the decision about when and how they should die, based on the principles of autonomy and self-determination. Furthermore, it is argued that as part of our human rights, there is a right to make our own decisions and a right to a dignified death. In line with this view, it is argued that active euthanasia should be permitted just as passive euthanasia is allowed. James Rachels [12] is a well-known proponent of euthanasia who advocates this view. He states that there is no moral difference between killing and letting die, as the intention is usually similar based on a utilitarian argument. He illustrates this argument by making use of two hypothetical scenarios. In the first scenario, Smith anticipates an inheritance should anything happen to his six-year-old cousin, and ventures to drown the child while he takes his bath. In a similar scenario, Jones stands to inherit a fortune should anything happen to his six-year-old cousin, and upon intending to drown his cousin, he witnesses his cousin drown on his own by accident and lets him die. Letting a patient die from an incurable disease may be seen as allowing the disease to be the natural cause of death without moral culpability. The many arguments that have been put forward for and against euthanasia, and the handful that have been outlined provide only a glimpse into the ethical debate and controversy surrounding the topic of euthanasia.

### Chapter 4 : What are the Different Types of Euthanasia? (with pictures)

*Euthanasia can be voluntary, non-voluntary or involuntary, and it can be an active or passive procedure. Many legal systems in the world treat all forms as criminal homicide. There are, however, some places where the legality depends on its type.*

Types and Arguments of Euthanasia You are here: Three types of Euthanasia: Request could be in living will. Request could be specific ex. That certain life-saving measures are not taken or actively killed by other means. Not wanting to undergo other invasive treatments. Diagnosed with ALS -Assisting someone to commit suicide is a prison term -family members take their dying loved ones to Switzerland where it is legal to have assisted suicide. Does helping someone get to a clinic in another country mean assisted suicide? Allowing physicians to kill will erode these values Argument 3: The sanctity of life argument -many people argue that euthanasia devalues human life by making it expendable -If human life is valuable in itself, it is valuable period-not just if the person is living a healthy life. We think killing is almost always wrong life is precious Argument 4: What if they come out of their comma after? How do you know if something is valid? If there is contradiction between the premises then the argument is invalid. The first moral principle relevant to the euthanasia case is the protection of human life principle. To protect human life is to do two things: One, to avoid taking human life, so to avoid murder and so on. Two, to help others who need help in order to survive. Many people think this is the right way to approach ethics. The second moral principle is the avoidance of suffering principle. We could state it as follows: The reason that euthanasia is such an interesting case is that the two principles seem to contradict each other. What do we do when principles come into conflict? Those who are in favour of euthanasia, however, argue that the protection of life principle does not always have to come first. In some cases, where suffering is particularly acute, the avoidance of suffering principle can come first, and euthanasia is justified. A big part of moral reasoning is figuring out which principle is going to take precedence in a particular case. However, your textbook editors argue that it is even more complicated than this; there is actually a third principle that is relevant to euthanasia. The third moral principle is the principle of moral autonomy. The trick is figuring out how to follow all three, or whether we even can! This is especially hard in cases like euthanasia, where they seem to conflict. It is a difference that many people think is very important, and in fact many forms of passive euthanasia are perfectly legal. Active euthanasia occurs when a physician performs an action to bring about the death of his or her patient. An example this would be giving a lethal injection of morphine. Passive euthanasia also brings about the death of a patient, but it happens when a physician fails to act. Examples here would be withholding food or water, not performing CPR, or not performing necessary surgery. Some cases are borderline, however: Either both are right or both are wrong. To get the money, he drowns his cousin in the bathtub, and then arranges it so it looks like an accident. He goes up to the bathroom intended to drown him, but notices that the child has bumped his head and is drowning anyway. Standing back, he marvels at his good fortune. Both did something that was terribly morally wrong, and both are equally culpable. According to this, it is wrong to withhold ordinary treatment like food and water, but not extraordinary treatment like surgery. Arguments for Euthanasia The first argument is if a person has the right to do what they want with their body, they have the right to ask someone else to do it for them. The second argument stems from the principle of avoiding suffering. Third, Nowell-Smith argues that if we have a right to life which surely we do, then we have a right to let go of our life. Fourth, the best interests argument. Nowell-Smith argues that if a person is choosing to die, then they have decided that for them, dying is better than staying alive. These are the four main arguments in favour of euthanasia: An able-bodied person can commit suicide without any help, and it is legal. It is unfair to deny a person who is not able to commit suicide on their own the same right.

### Chapter 5 : Euthanasia and assisted suicide - NHS

*The involuntary euthanasia, non-voluntary euthanasia, voluntary active euthanasia and the passive euthanasia are the four different types of Euthanasia and these different types imply different justifications for killing another person.*

In particular, these include situations where a person kills another, painlessly, but for no reason beyond that of personal gain; or accidental deaths that are quick and painless, but not intentional. A kills another person B for the benefit of the second person, who actually does benefit from being killed". Based on this, she offered a definition incorporating those elements, stating that euthanasia "must be defined as death that results from the intention of one person to kill another person, using the most gentle and painless means possible, that is motivated solely by the best interests of the person who dies. Their definition specifically discounts fetuses to distinguish between abortions and euthanasia: In response, Wreen argued that euthanasia has to be voluntary, and that "involuntary euthanasia is, as such, a great wrong". Hence, euthanasia can be voluntary only. In the definitions offered by Beauchamp and Davidson and, later, by Wreen, consent on the part of the patient was not considered as one of their criteria, although it may have been required to justify euthanasia. Voluntary euthanasia See also: Right to die Voluntary euthanasia is conducted with the consent of the patient. Active voluntary euthanasia is legal in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Passive voluntary euthanasia is legal throughout the US per *Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Department of Health*. When the patient brings about his or her own death with the assistance of a physician, the term assisted suicide is often used instead. Assisted suicide is legal in Switzerland and the U. Non-voluntary euthanasia Non-voluntary euthanasia is conducted when the consent of the patient is unavailable. Examples include child euthanasia , which is illegal worldwide but decriminalised under certain specific circumstances in the Netherlands under the Groningen Protocol. Involuntary euthanasia Involuntary euthanasia is conducted against the will of the patient. Passive and active euthanasia Voluntary, non-voluntary and involuntary types can be further divided into passive or active variants. While some authors consider these terms to be misleading and unhelpful, they are nonetheless commonly used. In some cases, such as the administration of increasingly necessary, but toxic doses of painkillers , there is a debate whether or not to regard the practice as active or passive. In his work, *Euthanasia medica*, he chose this ancient Greek word and, in doing so, distinguished between euthanasia interior, the preparation of the soul for death, and euthanasia exterior, which was intended to make the end of life easier and painless, in exceptional circumstances by shortening life. That the ancient meaning of an easy death came to the fore again in the early modern period can be seen from its definition in the 18th century *Zedlers Universallexikon*: According to Marx, a doctor had a moral duty to ease the suffering of death through encouragement, support and mitigation using medication. Such an "alleviation of death" reflected the contemporary zeitgeist , but was brought into the medical canon of responsibility for the first time by Marx. Marx also stressed the distinction between the theological care of the soul of sick people from the physical care and medical treatment by doctors. Thomas Aquinas opposed both and argued that the practice of euthanasia contradicted our natural human instincts of survival, [33] as did Francois Ranchin " , a French physician and professor of medicine, and Michael Boudewijns " , a physician and teacher. Questel described various customs which were employed at the time to hasten the death of the dying, including the sudden removal of a pillow, which was believed to accelerate death , and argued against their use, as doing so was "against the laws of God and Nature". A similar use of chloroform was revealed by Joseph Bullar in However, in neither case was it recommended that the use should be to hasten death. In Samuel Williams, a schoolteacher, initiated the contemporary euthanasia debate through a speech given at the Birmingham Speculative Club in England, which was subsequently published in a one-off publication entitled *Essays of the Birmingham Speculative Club*, the collected works of a number of members of an amateur philosophical society. That in all cases of hopeless and painful illness, it should be the recognized duty of the medical attendant, whenever so desired by the patient, to administer chloroform or such other anaesthetic as may by-and-bye supersede chloroform " so as to destroy consciousness at once, and put the sufferer to a quick and painless death; all needful precautions being adopted to prevent any possible abuse of such duty; and

means being taken to establish, beyond the possibility of doubt or question, that the remedy was applied at the express wish of the patient. Euthanasia in the United States Felix Adler , circa , the first prominent American to argue for permitting suicide in cases of chronic illness The rise of the euthanasia movement in the United States coincided with the so-called Gilded Age , a time of social and technological change that encompassed an "individualistic conservatism that praised laissez-faire economics, scientific method , and rationalism " , along with major depressions , industrialisation and conflict between corporations and labour unions. Felix Adler offered a similar approach, although, unlike Ingersoll, Adler did not reject religion. In fact, he argued from an Ethical Culture framework. In , Adler argued that those suffering from overwhelming pain should have the right to commit suicide, and, furthermore, that it should be permissible for a doctor to assist " thus making Adler the first "prominent American" to argue for suicide in cases where people were suffering from chronic illness. Hall , a wealthy heiress who was a major figure in the euthanasia movement during the early 20th century in the United States. Hall had watched her mother die after an extended battle with liver cancer , and had dedicated herself to ensuring that others would not have to endure the same suffering. Towards this end she engaged in an extensive letter writing campaign, recruited Lurana Sheldon and Maud Ballington Booth , and organised a debate on euthanasia at the annual meeting of the American Humane Association in " described by Jacob Appel as the first significant public debate on the topic in the 20th century. A motion to reject the bill outright was voted down, but the bill failed to pass, 79 to However, the Iowa legislation was broader in scope than that offered in Ohio. It allowed for the death of any person of at least ten years of age who suffered from an ailment that would prove fatal and cause extreme pain, should they be of sound mind and express a desire to artificially hasten their death. In addition, it allowed for infants to be euthanised if they were sufficiently deformed, and permitted guardians to request euthanasia on behalf of their wards. The proposed legislation also imposed penalties on physicians who refused to perform euthanasia when requested: The proposal proved to be controversial. The movement campaigned for the legalisation of euthanasia in Great Britain. In January , King George V was given a fatal dose of morphine and cocaine to hasten his death. At the time he was suffering from cardio-respiratory failure, and the decision to end his life was made by his physician, Lord Dawson. Jost argued that control over the death of the individual must ultimately belong to the social organism, the state. Ultimately the argument was biological: A similar petition had been sent to the New York Legislature in , signed by approximately 1, New York physicians. McCormick stated that "The ultimate object of the Euthanasia Society is based on the Totalitarian principle that the state is supreme and that the individual does not have the right to live if his continuance in life is a burden or hindrance to the state. The Nazis followed this principle and compulsory Euthanasia was practiced as a part of their program during the recent war. We American citizens of New York State must ask ourselves this question: However, the petition did not result in any legal changes. According to euthanasia opponent Ezekiel Emanuel , proponents of euthanasia have presented four main arguments: Pro-euthanasia activists often point to countries like the Netherlands and Belgium , and states like Oregon , where euthanasia has been legalized, to argue that it is mostly unproblematic. Similarly, Emanuel argues that there are four major arguments presented by opponents of euthanasia: Top reasons were a loss of dignity, and a fear of burdening others. You may improve this article , discuss the issue on the talk page , or create a new article , as appropriate. November Main article: In the Netherlands and Belgium, where euthanasia has been legalized, it still remains homicide although it is not prosecuted and not punishable if the perpetrator the doctor meets certain legal conditions. The apex court remarked in the judgment that the Constitution of India values liberty, dignity, autonomy, and privacy. A bench headed by Chief Justice Dipak Misra delivered a unanimous judgment. It states that, "intentional euthanasia, whatever its forms or motives, is murder. It is gravely contrary to the dignity of the human person and to the respect due to the living God, his Creator". Because of this, the practice is unacceptable within the Church. Among Protestant denominations, the Episcopal Church passed a resolution in opposing euthanasia and assisted suicide stating that it is "morally wrong and unacceptable to take a human life to relieve the suffering caused by incurable illnesses.

*Euthanasia may be classified into three types, according to whether a person gives informed consent: voluntary, non-voluntary and involuntary. There is a debate.*

The involuntary euthanasia, non-voluntary euthanasia, voluntary active euthanasia and the passive euthanasia are the four different types of Euthanasia and these different types are imply different justifications for killing another person. The Four Types of Euthanasia All these types of euthanasia may be present in the care of the dying. These different types of euthanasia imply different justifications for killing another person. The definition of involuntary euthanasia is that it occurs whenever the decision to kill another person is implemented against the expressed wishes of the individual. From a moral point of view, involuntary euthanasia must always be considered a wrong action because such an action, regardless of all other reasons, deprives the individual of the value that stands above all others – life itself. Non-voluntary euthanasia occurs whenever the decision to kill another person is made without the consent of the human being concerned, whatever the reason for the absence of such consent. Non-voluntary euthanasia will take place in extreme circumstances, in which it might be reasonable to judge that the persons would prefer death in comparison to the only alternative of existence at hand. Passive euthanasia is commonly defined as a situation in which death occurs in the course of treating a terminally ill person by fore going potentially life-prolonging measures. This definition of the concept has been explained in broader terms: Furthermore, it is argued that patients are really not obliged to accept different kinds of treatment, such as surgery or organ transplantation, when crucial body organs fail. Other types of euthanasia have been labeled semi-active, semi-passive, suicidal, and double-effect euthanasia. Semi-active euthanasia takes place when a physician disconnects a ventilator from a patient who is in a stable, vegetative state, as from a massive cerebral infarction, and how has no hope of regaining consciousness. Semi-passive euthanasia occurs when medical treatment, nutrition or fluids, are withheld from a person in coma, for example, from post necrotic cirrhosis or cerebral metastases. Suicidal euthanasia is exemplified by the patients who intentionally overdose on narcotics, causing his or her own death. The drugs were prescribed for pain relief. Another class of actions described in the literature has been designated double-effect euthanasia. From a moral point of view, it is acceptable that a terminally ill patient choose a treatment for relief of pain that may lead to death. Many nurses have participated in such caring situations. The physician has ordered a dose of morphine, which the nurse has no intention of killing the patient. This is certainly common and anxiety provoking for the staff.

### Chapter 7 : BBC - Ethics - Euthanasia: Forms of euthanasia

*Euthanasia is a topic of ongoing debate. There's been a good amount of research done about people's opinions about it and how frequently it's actually used.*

Statistics Euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide refer to deliberate action taken with the intention of ending a life, in order to relieve persistent suffering. In most countries, euthanasia is against the law and it may carry a jail sentence. In the United States, the law varies between states. Euthanasia has long been a controversial and emotive topic. Euthanasia and assisted suicide Assisted suicide: Is it an act of compassion? The definitions of euthanasia and assisted suicide vary. One useful distinction is: A doctor assists a patient to commit suicide if they request it. Voluntary and involuntary euthanasia Euthanasia can also be classed as voluntary or involuntary. Voluntary euthanasia is conducted with consent. Involuntary euthanasia is euthanasia is conducted without consent. The decision is made by another person, because the patient is unable to make the decision. Passive and active euthanasia There are two procedural classifications of euthanasia: Passive euthanasia is when life-sustaining treatments are withheld. The definitions are not precise. If a doctor prescribes increasing doses of strong painkilling medications, such as opioids, this may eventually be toxic for the patient. Some may argue that this is passive euthanasia. Others, however, would say this is not euthanasia, because there is no intention to take life. Active euthanasia is more controversial, and it is more likely to involve religious, moral, ethical, and compassionate arguments. What is assisted suicide? Assisted suicide has several different interpretations and definitions. Opioids are commonly used to manage pain and other symptoms. The adverse effects of opioids include drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, and constipation. They can also be addictive. An overdose can be life-threatening. Refusing treatment In many countries, including the U. All doctors take this oath. The Hippocratic Oath The original oath included, among other things, the following words: But it may also be within my power to take a life; this awesome responsibility must be faced with great humbleness and awareness of my own frailty. In some countries, an updated version is used, while in others, for example, Pakistan, doctors still adhere to the original. As more treatments become available, for example, the possibility of extending life, whatever its quality, is an increasingly complex issue. Euthanasia in the United States In the U. In , the first anti-euthanasia law in the U. In time, other states followed suit. In the 20th Century, Ezekiel Emmanuel, a bioethicist of the American National Institutes of Health NIH said that the modern era of euthanasia was ushered in by the availability of anesthesia. In , a euthanasia society was established in the U. During the s, advocacy for a right-to-die approach to euthanasia grew. The Netherlands decriminalized doctor-assisted suicide and loosened some restrictions in In doctor-assisted suicide was approved in Belgium. These became legal in California in , with other states soon following suit. In the living will, the person states their wishes for medical care, should they become unable to make their own decision. In the Supreme Court approved the use of non-active euthanasia. In , voters in Oregon approved the Death with Dignity Act, allowing physicians to assist terminal patients who were not expected to survive more than 6 months. The Terri Schiavo case galvanized public opinion in Florida and the U. The Florida Legislature, U. Congress, and President Bush all played a role.

### Chapter 8 : Types and Arguments of Euthanasia – SchoolWorkHelper

*Euthanasia is the act of deliberately ending a person's life to relieve suffering. For example, it could be considered euthanasia if a doctor deliberately gave a patient with a terminal illness drugs they do not otherwise need for their comfort, such as an overdose of sedatives or muscle relaxant.*

Euthanasia is a topic of ongoing debate. In the United States, 67 percent of people were against it. However, a majority in 11 of the 74 countries voted in favor of PAS. Plus, a majority of voters in 18 U. This suggests that opinions about euthanasia and PAS are rapidly changing. By , a Gallup poll found a large shift in attitudes in the United States. Almost three-quarters of people surveyed supported euthanasia. Another 67 percent said doctors should be allowed to assist patients with suicide. Their main objection was based on religious issues. More than 70 percent of those deaths were related to cancer. The review also found that in Washington and Oregon, doctors write less than 1 percent of prescriptions for assisted suicide. There are many arguments both for and against euthanasia and PAS. Most of these arguments fall into four main categories: Morality and religion Some people believe euthanasia is murder and find it unacceptable for moral reasons. Many also argue that the ability to decide your own death weakens the sanctity of life. In addition, many churches, religious groups, and faith organizations argue against euthanasia for similar reasons. Physician judgement PAS is only legal if someone is mentally capable of making the choice. Ethics Some doctors and opponents of PAS are concerned about the ethical complications doctors could face. For more than 2, years, doctors have taken the Hippocratic oath. This oath encourages doctors to care for and never harm those under their care. Some argue that the Hippocratic oath supports PAS since it ends suffering and brings no more harm. On the other hand, some debate it results in harm to the person and their loved ones, who must watch their loved one suffer. This program is designed to help people navigate complicated end-of-life issues, from state laws to finding spiritual support. The National Institute on Aging also has great resources. They provide important questions to ask and tips for talking to doctors and other medical professionals about end-of-life care. Healthline and its partners may receive a portion of revenues if you make a purchase using one of the the links above. Written by Kimberly Holland.

### Chapter 9 : BBC - GCSE Bitesize: Types of euthanasia

*Start studying Types of Euthanasia (TEST). Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.*

Methods[ edit ] The methods of euthanasia can be divided into pharmacological and physical methods. Acceptable pharmacological methods include injected drugs and gases that first depress the central nervous system and then cardiovascular activity. Acceptable physical methods must first cause rapid loss of consciousness by disrupting the central nervous system. The most common methods are discussed here, but there are other acceptable methods used in different situations. Some veterinarians perform a two-stage process: For large animals, the volumes of barbiturates required are considered by some to be impractical, although this is standard practice in the United States. Occasionally, a horse injected with these mixtures may display apparent seizure activity before death. This may be due to premature cardiac arrest. However, if normal precautions e. After the animal has died, it is not uncommon for the body to have posthumous body jerks, or for the animal to have a sudden bladder outburst. Controlled-atmosphere killing Gas anesthetics such as isoflurane and sevoflurane can be used for euthanasia of very small animals. The animals are placed in sealed chambers where high levels of anesthetic gas are introduced. Death may also be caused using carbon dioxide once unconsciousness has been achieved by inhaled anaesthetic. Cervical dislocation[ edit ] Cervical dislocation , or displacement breaking or fracturing of the neck, is an older yet less common method of killing small animals such as mice. Performed properly it is intended to cause as painless death as possible and has no cost or equipment involved. The handler must know the proper method of executing the movement which will cause the cervical displacement and without proper training and method education there is a risk of not causing death and can cause severe pain and suffering. It is unknown how long an animal remains conscious, or the level of suffering it goes through after a correct snapping of the neck, which is why it has become less common and often substituted with inhalants. Intracardiac or intraperitoneal injection[ edit ] When intravenous injection is not possible, euthanasia drugs such as pentobarbital can be injected directly into a heart chamber or body cavity. While intraperitoneal injection is fully acceptable although it may take up to 15 minutes to take effect in dogs and cats [6] , an intracardiac IC injection may only be performed on an unconscious or deeply sedated animal. Performing IC injections on a fully conscious animal in places with humane laws for animal handling is often a criminal offense. This may be performed by means of: Firearms Traditionally used in the field for euthanizing horses, deer or other large game animals. The animal is shot in the forehead with the bullet directed down the spine through the medulla oblongata , resulting in instant death. Captive bolt gun Commonly used by the meat packing industry to euthanase cattle and other livestock. The bolt is fired through the forehead causing massive disruption of the cerebral cortex. In cattle, this stuns the animal, though if left for a prolonged period it will die from cerebral oedema. Death should therefore be rapidly brought about by pithing or exsanguination. Horses are killed outright by the captive bolt, making pithing and exsanguination unnecessary.