

Editorial



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Dear Members of the Bangladesh Journal of Bioethics

Hope everything is great with all of you. With Ramzan coming, we are all getting ready for our spiritual and physical upgrading and maintenance.

This issue of BJB looks into the following:

In the article titled **Native Centric Ethics Constraining Illegal Migration in Nigeria** by *Ikechukwu Monday, Osebor Nicholas Onyemechi Alumona, and Chukwuka, Obed Uchena*, look deeply into the cases of illegal migration by young Nigerians. They come up with a solution to use Native Centric Ethics to address these issues. This means going back to the Native American view of society, family, togetherness, and the common good. The authors recommend countries like Nigeria could try adoption of native-centric ethics to keep their young generation home. This means that the Nigerian government must bridge inequality (structural injustices), create employment, and guarantee security for its population so that young people do not want to leave.

In the article entitled **Conceptualizing the notions of human-being and human-person in terminal discharge: A Moral Account on end-of-life Care in Tanzania** *Jackson Juma Coy* discusses the moral dilemmas surrounding terminal discharge of patients from hospitals in Tanzania. He expresses his opinion that perceptions of humanity (*ubinadamu*) and humaneness (*utu*) significantly impact the ethical considerations of discharging patients, often leading to moral injuries for the healthcare providers involved. Thus, the article reveals that the understanding of these concepts plays a critical role in shaping decisions about end-of-life care in Tanzania that had not been previously emphasized.

The article by *Rebekah Humphreys* is a **Review of Robin Attfield, Applied Ethics: An Introduction (Polity: Cambridge, UK, 2022, and Hoboken, NJ, 2023)**. The author reviews chapter by chapter Robin Attfield's book and attempts to explain the focus of each chapter. At the end, the author concludes that in this book, Attfield clearly explains to students that they need not understand the theory as something that provides an immovable structure to which ethical problems are then applied. Thinking about ethics often moulds our thinking about ethical theory; the direction of influence is not always from theory to applications and often flows in the opposite direction. According to the Author Attfield's arguments in this book present clear examples of this direction of understanding, with his assessment and evaluation of the arguments by real-world examples and cases.

The article titled **Moral Permissibility of Euthanasia: A Bangladesh Context** by *Nilufa Yasmin* looks into the case of a poor man whose 2 sons and grandsons were suffering from an incurable disease. The man asked for help in providing euthanasia to the patients as he felt that he could no longer bear their expenses nor would they recover. The author discusses the different aspects of helped death including the Islamic point of view. The author finally concludes that having access to Euthanasia in Bangladesh would be an acceptable step particularly since good medical services were not available.

A case report titled **A Critical Examination of Research Ethics in Treatment Recommendations for Diarrhoea** by *Polo and Lasker* examines a study where pharmacists and medicine sellers of diarrhea patients were questioned about the drugs they were selling. However, an ethical question arose as the medicine sellers were not informed of the study, and people disguised as villagers with sick patients collected data. The authors conclude that Informed Consent is an essential part of research and not taking consent made the study results unacceptable.

Dear Readers hope everyone enjoys these Reviews where the different aspects of Bioethics have been considered. Happy Reading!

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