We can’t view health care as “fair equality of opportunity” because opportunity in our country is not fair to begin with.

Health care determined to changing the social determinants of health would move us closer to a “fair share of health”

**Things from material for the midterm that you need to know for the final exam:**

**Five moral principles:**
- **Non maleficence**: do no harm
- **Beneficence**: going to benefit patient if you can at all
- **Proportion**: balancing good and bad effects
- **Justice**: fair/equitable distribution of benefits, burdens, costs and risks rationing health care
- **Autonomy**: respect for person’s self-determination
  - Individual’s decision has to be respected unless it is causing harm to another

**In cases where principles conflict with one another:**

**Five criteria’s that have to be met in order for one principle to override another:**
- Which principle is stronger?
- Stronger principle will protect the principle it overrides in the long run
- Is competing principle necessary? Is it the only way? Principle has to be necessary and has to be the only way in order for it to override the other principle
- The infringement is the least possible in the circumstance
- Minimize negative effects
  - Negative effects – example – a poor healing process
  - Ways to minimize negative effects – try to make the patient cooperate with you/empower the patient/get them on board.