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Lifeboat"; "Scarcity Unbound"; "Rebalanced Equations"; "Scarcity Redux"; "A Kantian Perspective"  
 "Chapter 5. Biopolitics, Biophilosophies, and Bioethics""Biopower";  
 "Bioethics: The Eugenic Noun"; "Bioethical Assessors"; "Research: Subjects and Objects"; "The Problem"; "The Belmont Report";  
 "Belmont : Principles"; "Risk and Consent"; "The Philosophical Flavor"; "Managing Medicine"; "The Physician: Stripped";  
 "Paternalism"; "Chapter 6. Principles of Biomedical Ethics"; "The First 106 Words"; "Traditional Ethics Critiqued"; "The Twentieth Century";  
 "Truthfulness, etc."; "Professional Ethic?"; "The Philosophical Detour"; "Humanness"  
 "Simplicities" "The Common Morality"; "The Common Morality";  
 "Chapter 7. Bioethics and Conformal Humans"; "Disputants";  
 "Differences"; "Lots of Weird"; "Rationality and Cognition"; "The Human"; "The Beautiful"; "Kant and The Beautiful"; "Down Syndrome"; "Ethics, Redux"; "Chapter 8. Research and Genetics: For the Benefit of Humankind"; "New Sciences: Prehistory"; "Genetics and the Knowledge Industry"; "Docile Bodies"; "An Excitable Public";  
 "The Therapeutic Misconception"; "Medicine as Research"; "Eugenics Redux"; "Intelligence"  
 "Fungible Persons""For the Betterment of Humankind"; "Chapter 9. Choice, Freedom, and the Paternalism Thing"; "Nancy Cruzan";  
 "Bioethics and Paternalism"; "The Economics of Ethics"; "Choice as Freedom"; "Another View"; "Public Health and Ethics"; "Chapter 10. Complex Ethics: Toward an Ethics of Medicine"; "The Failure";  
 "Alternatives"; "A Secular Ethics"; "Notes"; "Bibliography"; "Index"

## Sommario/riassunto

Bioethics emerged in the 1960's from a conviction that physicians and researchers needed the guidance of philosophers in handling the issues raised by technological advances in medicine. It blossomed as a response to the perceived doctor-knows-best paternalism of the traditional medical ethic and today plays a critical role in health policies and treatment decisions. Bioethics claimed to offer a set of generally applicable, universally accepted guidelines that would simplify complex situations. In *Thieves of Virtue*, Tom Koch contends that bioethics has failed to deliver on its promises. Instead, he argues, bioethics has promoted a view of medicine as a commodity whose delivery is predicated not on care but on economic efficiency. At the heart of bioethics, Koch writes, is a "lifeboat ethic" that assumes "scarcity" of medical resources is a natural condition rather than the result of prior economic, political, and social choices. The idea of natural scarcity requiring ethical triage signaled a shift in ethical emphasis from patient care and the physician's responsibility for it to neoliberal accountancies and the promotion of research as the preeminent good. The solution to the failure of bioethics is not a new set of simplistic principles. Koch points the way to a transformed medical ethics that is humanist, responsible, and defensible.