Record Nr. UNINA9910780287303321 Autore Keown John **Titolo** Euthanasia, ethics, and public policy: an argument against legalisation // John Keown [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2002 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-107-12362-3 9786610433407 0-511-15730-4 0-511-17646-5 0-511-49533-1 1-280-43340-X 0-511-32958-X 0-521-00933-2 0-511-04393-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xx, 318 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Disciplina 179.7 Euthanasia Soggetti Euthanasia - Moral and ethical aspects Euthanasia - Social aspects Terminal care - Moral and ethical aspects Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Includes bibliographical references (p. 292-302) and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Cover; Half-title; Title; Copyright; Dedication; CONTENTS; PREFACE; FOREWORD; ACKNOWLEDGMENTS; TABLE OF CASES; ABBREVIATIONS; Introduction; PART I Definitions; 1 'Voluntary euthanasia'; 'Voluntary'; 'Euthanasia'; 'Euthanasia' as the active, intentional termination of life; 'Euthanasia' as the intentional termination of life by act or by omission; 'Euthanasia' as intentional or foreseen life-shortening; Conclusions; 2 Intended v. foreseen life-shortening; Distinguishing intention from foresight; Moral difference; The principle of 'double effect'; Double effect in traditional medical ethics Double effect in criminal lawAnnie Lindsell; Dr David Moor; Woollin;

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Consultation and reporting

## Sommario/riassunto

Whether the law should permit voluntary euthanasia or physician-assisted suicide is one of the most vital questions facing all modern societies. Internationally, the main obstacle to legalisation has proved to be the objection that, even if they were morally acceptable in certain 'hard cases', voluntary euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide could not be effectively controlled; society would slide down a 'slippery slope' to the killing of patients who did not make a free and informed request, or for whom palliative care would have offered an alternative. How cogent is this objection? This book provides the general reader (who need have no expertise in philosophy, law or medicine) with a lucid introduction to this central question in the debate, not least by reviewing the Dutch euthanasia experience. It will interest all in any country whether currently for or against legalisation, who wish to ensure that their opinions are better informed.