

**VISOKA ZDRAVSTVENA ŠOLA V CELJU**

**DIPLOMSKO DELO**

**SEZNANJENOST IN ODNOS IZVAJALCEV ZDRAVSTVENE NEGE  
DO UMIRANJA IN EVTANAZIJE**

**AWARENESS AND VIEW OF NURSING PROVIDERS ON DYING AND  
EUTHANASIA**

**Študentka: INES VERDEV**

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## POVZETEK

**Uvod:** Evtanazija je mnogokrat definirana kot medicinska pomoč pri umiranju oz. samomoru. Ločimo med aktivno in pasivno obliko evtanazije. Z vidika kazenske zakonodaje evtanazija v slovenskem prostoru ni dovoljena. Izvajalci zdravstvene nege imajo na evtanazijo različne poglede in se do nje različno opredeljujejo. Z raziskavo smo želeli ugotoviti, kakšen odnos imajo izvajalci zdravstvene nege do umiranja in koliko so seznanjeni z evtanazijo.

**Metoda:** Uporabili smo kvantitativno metodo raziskovanja, metodo deskripcije in tehniko anketiranja. Za zbiranje podatkov smo kot instrument uporabili strukturiran anketni vprašalnik, ki smo ga oblikovali na osnovi pregleda literature. Uporabili smo neslučajnostni, namenski vzorec, v katerega smo vključili 100 izvajalcev zdravstvene nege, ki so zaposleni v Splošni bolnišnici Celje. Od 100 razdeljenih anketnih vprašalnikov smo dobili vrnjenih in pravilno izpolnjenih 100 anketnih vprašalnikov, kar predstavlja 100-odstotno realizacijo vzorca. Podatki so bili analizirani s pomočjo programa Excel 2010 in SPSS 21.0.

**Rezultati:** 92 (92 %) izvajalcev zdravstvene nege je mnenja, da človek dostojno umira, ko je brez bolečin in v bližini svojcev. Lajšanje bolečin z narkotiki se zdi bolj humano dejanje od evtanazije 62 (62 %) anketiranim. 54 (54 %) anketiranih bi se odločilo za evtanazijo, če bi bili hudo bolni. Izvajalci zdravstvene nege bi se strinjali z evtanazijo v primeru, ko pacient hudo trpi ali če sam izrazi željo po evtanaziji. 29 (29 %) anketiranih izvajalcev zdravstvene nege prepozna aktivno obliko evtanazije. 81 (81 %) anketiranih bi podprlo aktivno evtanazijo v primeru hudega trpljenja in dolgotrajne bolezni pacienta. 94 (94 %) anketiranih bi se udeležilo strokovnega izpopolnjevanja s področja evtanazije.

**Razprava in sklep:** Ugotavljamo, da imajo anketirani izvajalci zdravstvene nege pozitiven odnos do umiranja. Zavedajo se težkih okoliščin, s katerimi se pacienti srečujejo ob umiranju in razumejo, kaj pomeni dostojno umiranje. Pri tem se ne opredeljujejo za ali proti evtanaziji, temveč svoje stališče prilagajajo situaciji. Izvajalci zdravstvene nege so pri svojem delu avtonomni, vendar so do lastnega znanja nekritični. Ne poznajo pravnih podlag, na katere se lahko oprejo ob etičnih dilemah pri delu ali delitvi odgovornosti za izvedeno delo. Izrazili pa so željo po dodatnem strokovnem izpolnjevanju na področju evtanazije.

**Ključne besede:** umiranje, evtanazija, etika, bioetika, izvajalci zdravstvene nege.

## SUMMARY

**Introduction:** Euthanasia is often defined as medical assistance in dying or suicide. We distinguish between the active and passive type of euthanasia. In Slovenia, euthanasia is prohibited from the perspective of criminal law. Nursing care providers have different views on euthanasia and adopt different positions towards it. With the research we wanted to identify the attitude of nursing care providers towards dying and their knowledge on euthanasia.

**Method:** We used the quantitative research method, the descriptive method and the questioning technique. As an instrument for data gathering we used a structures survey, which we designed based on the review of literature. We used a non-randomized purposive sample, including 100 nursing care providers, employed in the General hospital Celje. We acquired 100 properly filled out questionnaires out of 100 distributed, which represents a sample realization of 100%. The data were analysed with the help of the programs Excel 2010 and SPSS 21.0.

**Results:** 90 (92%) nursing care providers think that man dies decently, when he is painless and surrounded by his relatives. Main management with narcotics is perceived as a more humane act than euthanasia by 62 (62%) of respondents. 54 (54%) respondents would opt for euthanasia in case they would be seriously ill. Nursing care providers would agree with euthanasia in the case, when the patient would tremendously suffer or if he would express a wish to be euthanized. 29 (29%) questioned nursing care providers recognize the active form of euthanasia. 81 (81%) respondents would support active euthanasia in the case of tremendous suffering and long-term illness of the patient. 94 (94%) respondents would attend professional training from

**Discussion and conclusion:** We find that nursing care providers are a positive attitude towards dying. They are aware of the hard circumstances, which dying patients are facing, and understand what decent dying means. By doing so, they do not take sides pro and against euthanasia, but adapt their perspectives to the situation. Nursing care providers autonomously perform their work, but are not critical over their knowledge. They are not familiar with legal grounds, on which they can lean in case of ethical dilemmas at work or the division of responsibility for the performed work. However, they expressed a desire for additional professional training in the field of euthanasia.

**Keywords:** dying, euthanasia, ethics, bioethics, nursing care providers.