

Ethics, Medicine, and Information Technology





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Intelligent Machines and the Transformation of Health Care

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Preface and acknowledgments

The intersection of ethics, computing, and the health professions was rather small nearly two decades ago when an edited volume attempted to plot it (Goodman 1998a). That book seemed to meet and stimulate a need. The subsequent dizzying growth of health information technology, or biomedical informatics, was an evolution from an interesting curiosity to a new professional field at the center of nearly everything in the health professions, and the ethical issues it raised emerged as essential for professional practice, education, and public policy. The present volume tries to identify and address the most significant of those issues.

The field of bioethics, itself also quite young, had been fledged on the introduction of new technologies in clinical care and research. Linking bioethics anew to informatics seemed to be both an opportunity and an obligation.

This book is written for clinicians, researchers, and students who work in health information technology and have an interest in ethics, and for ethics professionals and students who have come to realize the importance and scope of such technology. Only a basic knowledge of the fields forming the intersection is required. I try throughout to introduce useful ethical concepts in such a way as to invite and guide clinicians and scientists without disappointing bioethics experts. Policy makers will also find either something useful or something to be angry about. If any thought, conversation, or improved policy is thereby stimulated, the anger will have been worthwhile.

The eight chapters, enumerated and briefly introduced in Chapter 1, seemed natural subdivisions of our three-way intersection, though it certainly would have been possible to have identified different seams and demarcations. Although a Venn diagram plotting the three fields would be simple enough, different subdivisions are also possible. In addition, some issues demand to be revisited in different places; so Chapter 3, on privacy and confidentiality, must lend some of its content to Chapter 8, on research.

It is a source of some wonderment that the world's bioethics community has not made more hay of health information technology. We enjoy extensive literatures on genetics and ethics, neuroethics, nanoethics, and so on, but there is little comparable when it comes to biomedical informatics. Fortunately, that is changing. A major bioethics journal, *The Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics*, now features a section on health information technology (which I edit thanks to the encouragement, gentle suasion, and support of Tomi Kushner); and, as the list of references in this book makes clear, interest in ethics and informatics is increasing across several intellectual divides. If I am right about the scope and importance of ethics and informatics, this is very good news.

To write a book is to incur many debts, and, in this case, all gladly. Several grants have supported the work here. Thus:

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I have tried throughout the book to provide historical context, and, for Chapter 1, for instance, this led me to enjoy the hospitality of, and now extend thanks to, Alice Stevenson, Curator at University College London's Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, who arranged for me to view the "Kahun Medical Papyrus" there, the oldest known medical record.

I am deeply grateful to my wife, Jackie Schneider, who evinced plenary and Olympian patience and provided inestimable help with the manuscript, and my daughter, Allison Goodman, for reminding me why we do things like write books and that, when one has said enough, one should stop.