Dialectic and informed and voluntary consent: the pulse of freedom

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Table 1. Three levels of reality in consent to surgery: voluntarism enabled or constrained by determining contexts 1 Empirical

Enablers	Qualifiers, inhibitors
Doctors have accurate realistic	Doctors' knowledge and skill
knowledge and can skilfully	limited
explain it	Consent involves unknown future
Patients have sufficient	Patients misunderstand clinical
understanding,	technical details, risks, benefits
can weigh risks with hoped-for	
benefits,	Uncertainty, confusion, indecision
can form and signify decisions	
Emotions of trust, hope, courage	Emotions of mistrust, doubt, fear

Table 1. Three levels of reality in consent to surgery: voluntarism enabled or constrained by determining contexts 2 Actual

Enablers	Qualifiers, inhibitors
Legal procedures, 'legal capacity'	Maladministration, incapacity
information-giving methods, explain	over- or under-detailed,
'nature, duration, purpose, method,	medicalised, legalistic
meansall inconveniences and	discussions and forms,
hazardseffects on health or	
person,' ²	
doctor-patient interactions,	Lack of dialogue
patients' recall when questioned,	lack of patients' recall/recounting
paperwork, signatures, clinical team	paperwork incomplete
support (nurses, interpreters explain	no nurses' or interpreters' support
and listen)	agreed terms not carried out
Agreed surgery performed	Unpredicted harms occur, hoped-
Some predicted risks/harms occur	for benefits not achieved

Table 1. Three levels of reality in consent to surgery: voluntarism enabled or constrained by determining contexts 3. Real

Enablers	Qualifiers, inhibitors
Nature and origins of heart problems Doctors' motives: to benefit patients, promote health and improve services Relations: patients informed partners Patients' emotions: trust, hope, courage Information: points towards truth as far	Nature and origins of heart problems Doctors' motives: to profit, enhance careers, experiment Relations: patients as work objects Emotions: fear, helpless confusion Information: 'force, fraud, deceit,
as it can be known Unseen decision-making, the centre of consent: internal conversations, 'voluntary consentfree power of choicean understanding and	duress, over-reaching'2 Decision : inhibited by 'ulterior form of constraint or coercion'2
enlightened decision'2 Truth: real, existing, though partly unattainable Social context: politics to promote health and reduce/prevent ill-health Political economy: just, free, equal society	Truth: solely epistemic, constructed, relative Context: healthcare and patients as commodities Political economy: market-led society

Why consent matters

Consent and the vote are the personal-political rights, reality and symbol at the heart of free, just and equal societies:

- To prevent cruelty, injustice, fear, oppression, exploitation, conflict, suffering;
- To prevent force and promote rational just relations;
- To recognise the dialectic between individual and collective rights and interests;
- To promote flourishing human relations, which express our fulfilled human nature.

Table 2 Four interacting planes of social being

Physical bodies in Interpersonal relations relation to nature \uparrow Family ↔ clinical team \uparrow The need for heart surgery All our experience filtered through the senses and brain Social structures Inner being Political economy of healthcare, From fear and doubt to history of medicine, surgery, ↑↓ certainty, nursing, law, ethics, disability trust and courage, voluntary consent



Table 3 Three levels of truth and consent, the default in human relations

	Truth	Consent
Empiric al	Often misunderstood, partial, misrepresented	Often partly misunderstood, confused, fearful; the unwanted but 'least worst choice'
Actual	Often betrayed, broken promises, reneged manifestos	Often hurried, partly pressured, unequal negotiation, failed surgery
Real	Infinite enduring unseen reality and power of truth, like gravity	Enduring ideal of informed and voluntary consent in human agency and relations

Table 4 Consent as emergence and process







experiences, ideas and options	catalyst of consent	decision and action
Socialisation	society ↔ individuals, TMSA	reproduction, transformation
social and cultural structures	inner conversations morphogenesis, morphostasis structures ↔ agents	agents reproduce, transform or resist

Table 5 Benign MELD

dialectic - movement, interaction of opposites the surgeon's and the patient's tasks

1M first moment (non-identity, absence and the epistemic fallacy): stand back, suspend stereotypes, try to grasp reality/ontology, many interacting causal mechanisms underlying unseen influences

2E second edge (negativity and power₂): recognise the problem, needs and risks, discuss options, decide the diagnosis and treatment, move to intervene, negate negations in causes and effects.

MELD benign process

dialectic - movement, interaction of opposites,

3L third level (open totality):

See larger wholes: possible future life, use of scarce healthcare resources, common good, global economics and international staff, possible alternatives?

4D fourth dimension (praxis, self-transformative agency and power₁, movement to freedom, solidarity and justice):

resolve questions, decide treatment, patient moves from fear and rejection of dangerous treatment, towards doubt, hope, to trust and courage.

With new insights surgeons return to 1M and repeat virtuous cycle. Long-term patients may repeat the cycle.

MELD malign process

1M first moment (non-identity, absence and the epistemic fallacy): Miss the deep analysis and questioning

2E second edge (negativity and power₂): Leave patients' under-informed, confused, fearful and unheard

3L third level (open totality): Ignore social and economic contexts, causes and prevention of illness

4D fourth dimension (praxis, self-transformative agency and power₁, movement to freedom, solidarity and justice):
Block self-awareness, shared consciousness, voluntary consent, and new insights. Keep repeating malign cycle.

Critical realist analysis of consent

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These to include:
 unseen underlying causal mechanisms
   of respect and trust;
 children's and young people's dignity (scars);
 their inner conversations while they journey from fear
    to trust and weigh risks with the hoped-for
     benefits of surgery;
 clinicians' use of new technologies, and how floods of
     complex new information affect human
     relationships;
 old ideas of voluntary consent in new clinical contexts.
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