

## DEVELOPING AN ETHICAL FRAMEWORK FOR HEALTHY AGEING

Report of a WHO meeting Tübingen, Germany,18 March 2017

# DEVELOPING AN ETHICAL FRAMEWORK FOR HEALTHY AGEING

Report of a WHO meeting Tübingen, Germany, 18 March 2017

#### WHO/HIS/IER/REK/GHE/2017.4

#### © World Health Organization 2017

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WHO logo is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: "This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition".

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Suggested citation. Developing an ethical framework for health ageing: report of a WHO meeting, Tübingen, Germany, 18 March 2017. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017 (WHO/HIS/IER/REK/GHE/2017.4). Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at http://apps.who.int/iris.

Sales, rights and licensing. To purchase WHO publications, see http://apps.who.int/bookorders. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see http://www.who.int/about/licensing.

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

**General disclaimers**. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.

Design and layout: Inis Communication - www.iniscommunication.com

### Contents

÷	Acknowledgements	iv
	Executive summary	V
÷.	1. Background	1
i.	2. Presentations by experts	3
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2.1 The starting-point: The world report on ageing and health	
	and the Global strategy	3
	2.2 Ageism as a form of discrimination	4
	2.3 Abuse of older people	5
	2.4 Ageism in medical research	6
	2.5 How non-western societies conceptualize ageing and health	6
	2.6 Age-related rationing and priority-setting in health care	7
:	2.7 Prevention and early detection of clinical conditions in older people	9
:	2.8 Establishing long-term care systems in low-resource settings	10
:	2.9 An ethical framework for dealing with dementia	10
į.	3. Towards an ethical framework for healthy ageing	11
	4. Specific issues in healthy ageing	13
	4.1 Definition of old age: the subject of the framework	13
:	4.2 Medical care of older people	14
:	4.3 Shaping the environment: enhancing the abilities of older people	17
:	4.4 Acting in a complex system	18
	4.5 Existential dimension of older age: a life-course approach	19
	4.6 Reshaping social attitudes towards older age	21
÷.	5. Conclusions	22
	References	23
Ļ	Annex 1. Agenda	26
i.	Annex 2. Participants	27

## Acknowledgements

WHO extends its thanks to Hans-Jörg Ehni, Urban Wiesing and Selma Kadi at the Institute for Ethics and History of Medicine of the University of Tübingen, Germany, who were supported by the Institutional Strategy of the University of Tübingen (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, ZUK 63), for hosting the meeting and supporting the attendance of several of the participants. The report of the meeting was prepared by Dr Laszlo Kovacs and Dr Hans-Jörg Ehni with support from Dr Abha Saxena of the Global Health Ethics team (Department of Information, Evidence and Research in the Health Systems and Innovation cluster) at WHO. Dr Andreas Reis (Global Health Ethics team) provided critical comments on the final manuscript. Stimulating discussions with Dr John Beard, Director of the Department of Ageing and Life Course at WHO, led to organization of the meeting, for which the team is grateful.

We acknowledge with thanks the additional resources provided by Age International for the meeting and the report. We also thank those participants who used their own funding to participate in the meeting and contribute to the discussions.

The Global Health Ethics team thanks Mr Johannes Koehler, intern at WHO, for carefully reading the manuscript and providing useful comments. The rapporteur of the meeting was Dr Laszlo Kovacs.

### **Executive summary**

ICRII ARIT PRO E FA F LIF LITY

Today, people live longer than ever. The rising number of older people is leading to radical social change, including challenges for global health and health care systems. This development was addressed in the World report on ageing and health published by WHO in 2015, followed by the Global strategy and action plan on ageing and health 2016-2020, which provides strategies and policy options for Member States to support people in living not only longer but also healthier lives. These documents indicate that some issues of healthy ageing require conceptual and ethical exploration. For this purpose, a scoping meeting was organized by WHO on 18 March 2017 at the University of Tübingen, Germany. Various experts in the fields of bioethics, gerontology, public health and other social and medical sciences were invited. This report presents the content of the presentations and summarizes the achievements of the meeting.

Participants agreed on the first steps towards an ethical framework for healthy ageing. The target groups of the framework are the older persons themselves and the stakeholders responsible for their health and well-being, such as family members, professional carers, institutions, communities and local and national

governments. All are responsible for contributing to ensuring conditions that help older people do and be what they value. These conditions are shaped by many considerations, including changing expectations of medical care in older age, a just allocation of medical resources, ensuring real possibilities for the participation of older people in social life, promoting an age-friendly environment that supports the functions valued by older people, ensuring the absence of discrimination and abuse in both personal relations and social structures, and having a deep understanding of the life-course, especially the meaning of older age, and respect for its special existential dimensions.

An ethical framework could increase awareness of these issues, help to reshape moral and social attitudes to old age and provide a tool that could be applied consistently by various stakeholders. The meeting was convened to identify the elements of such an ethical framework.

#### 预览已结束,完整报告链接和二维码如下:



https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\_25395