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Part III Essay Questions

1. The article published by *Scientific American* discusses an opioid painkiller, Dsuvia, that was approved by the FDA despite controversy that it would contribute to the opioid crisis. Mill would have found it moral to approve Dsuvia only if the happiness provided by the drug to the consumers in pain relief (and to the manufacturers and sellers in monetary value) outweighed the pain that it would give, such as through stress of medical providers or family members of the consumer coping with an addiction. Beauchamp and Childress would have approved Dsuvia if those who choose to take it were adequately informed of the risks of consumption and manufacturers agreed to consistently provide data on its usage. Additionally, they would have likely leaned against rejecting or heavily restricting its distribution if, after a risk-benefit analysis, it is found that the primary rationale for restriction would involve opinions or judgments on users' "contested values" (234).
2. The video published by Johns Hopkins Medicine argues that there are several different factors that cause health disparities, including education, access to food and resources, the environment, and policy decisions. The theory regarding social utility could be the best theory to address this issue because it would maximize health resources that people could have access to. The theory on "the realization of core dimensions of well-being" (253) may be the least helpful because it does not address the systematic differences in health care that cause health disparities like class, location, and race.