**Table 1**

**Principles used to guide decision making for difficult ethical dilemmas.**

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|  | Ethical issue | Description | Value |
| 1. | Egalitarianism | Equal moral right of each individual for goods. E.g. a lottery to decide or first come first serve for an ICU bed | Less helpful, as those with better outcomes who may present later not receive treatment |
| 2. | Utilitarianism | Maximize benefit at the level of society e.g., governments looking at quality adjusted life years to decide on care, and cost of QALYs to decide on approval of therapy | Maximizes benefit for the many, may be based on varied criterion, such as outcome/lives saved based as well. Useful in scare resources. |
| 3. | Prioritarianism | Priority given to the worst off- give a chance to young over old as they have not had a chance to live life. | May be less useful under current circumstances, with limited resources, and poorer outcomes in those that are worse off |
| 4. | Rule of rescue | Save those most likely to die | Similar downsides to prioritarianism |