**NURS\_6441\_DiscussionWK11**

The Project Management Institute (PMI) Code of Ethics and the Code of Ethics for Nurses guide professionals in their respective fields. They both focus on ethical behavior, responsibility, and accountability.

According to pmi.org, the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct explains expectations of ourselves and our fellow practitioners in the global project management community. It articulates our ideas and the behaviors that are mandatory in our professional and volunteer roles. The Code of Ethics for Nurses is important as they should identify healthcare dilemmas and make good judgments and decisions based on their values while keeping within the laws that govern them. (Haddad, 2023) American Nurses Association developed a Code of Ethics to practice competently with integrity. (Haddad, 2023)

**Key similarities and overlap:**

The PMI and Nursing Code focus on honesty and integrity as core values. PMI focuses on transparency in communication, fair practices, and honesty in reporting project progress. whereas the Nursing Code stresses truthfulness in interactions with patients, families, and colleagues to maintain trust.

Respect is common in both, PMI emphasizes respect for team members and clients promoting open communication and cultural sensitivity, in nursing respect is given while caring for patients, respecting their autonomy and rights.

There is responsibility and accountability in both. PMI managers accept responsibility for their decisions and actions and Nursing mandates accountability in caring for patients, ensuring nurses answer for the care they provide.

**Differences:**

The Nursing Code specifically focuses on patient welfare and the commitment to the patient’s best interest and advocacy, While PMI focuses on stakeholder satisfaction, not on individual well-being to the extent that the Nursing Code does, Stakeholders and Clients are organizations or teams rather than individuals.

Nurses have to deal with life-and-death situations, making the ethics of their actions often more personal and immediate. On the other hand, PMI does not address life and death issues but focuses more on managing project constraints or balancing stakeholder interests.

**Issue:**

I encountered a situation once when I had to manage a project in our unit. We had very limited time, and we were already behind schedule. One of my coworkers suggested not to report the delay to the manager so that we could avoid immediate consequences. This would be considered a breach of integrity and honesty according to the PMI code. In response to his suggestion, I advocated for transparency and shared the details of our progress along with the strategy to make up for the time lost. If this was in Nursing, the ethical breach might have more immediate life-impacting consequences.

In both cases, transparency and integrity are the fundamental principles of professional ethics.

**References:**

Haddad, L. M. (2023, August 14). Nursing ethical considerations. StatPearls [Internet].

[https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK526054/Links to an external site.](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK526054/)

PMI Code of ethics and professional conduct. (n.d.-b). [https://www.pmi.org/-/media/pmi/documents/public/pdf/ethics/pmi-code-of-ethics.pdfLinks to an external site.](https://www.pmi.org/-/media/pmi/documents/public/pdf/ethics/pmi-code-of-ethics.pdf)

**Response 1:**

Hello Niketa,

Great post and enjoyed reading your post. I agree with your point that they both “emphasize how decisions affect people’s health and wellbeing. They both emphasizes continuous education and adherence to evidence-based practice, in other words they both are committed to professional Competence.  There are many similarities between the ethics that a project manager must use and the ethics that a health care organization and its employees are expected to follow. Pmi.org asserts that for a profession to exist “a code of ethics imposing standards qualitatively of its members and extensively beyond those that prevail or are tolerated in the marketplace” is required.

**References:**

Utilizing the ethics of Project Management in the Healthcare Field. (n.d.-c).

[https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/ethics-project-management-healthcare-field-7446Links to an external site.](https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/ethics-project-management-healthcare-field-7446)

**Response2**

Hello Xiaoying

Great post

As you mentioned in your post, both codes focus on the importance of professional integrity, fairness, and transparency. For both professions, ethical decisions as well as challenges are shaped by their workplace settings, roles, and responsibilities.

Both use technology in different ways. Despite increased usefulness and increasing enthusiasm for technology’s adoption, little attention is paid to the potential ethical issues.

Technologies can introduce some hazards, so the safety of information in the system is a real challenge. Recent news of security breaches has put a question mark on this system. (Ozair, 2015) Workplace ethics for everyone is the moral code that guides employees concerning what is wrong and right conduct, eventually leading to employee satisfaction and better outcomes.

**Reference:**

Ozair, F. F., Jamshed, N., Sharma, A., & Aggarwal, P. (2015). [Ethical issues in electronic health records: A general overview.Links to an external site.Links to an external site.](https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=101877372&site=ehost-live&scope=site&authtype=shib&custid=s6527200) *Perspectives in Clinical Research*, (2), 73–76. doi:10.4103/2229-3485.153997