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| Author  | Document type | Title | Phrasing of moral distress | Definition or explanation of moral distress |
| Gotowiec S, Cantor-Graae E. Journal of International Humanitarian Action. 2017;2(1):2. | Research article, qualitative study | The burden of choice: a qualitative study of healthcare professionals’ reactions to ethical challenges in humanitarian crises. | Moral distress | Using Jameton´s, Kälvemark et al’s and Raines´ moral distress theories paired together, to clarify the negative stress symptoms coupled to ethical challenges in humanitarian crises. |
| Noutsou E. The thesis is submitted for obtaining the Master’s Degree in International Humanitarian Action. | Master thesis, Uppsala university May 2016 | Moral stress in humanitarian aid workers: A qualitative study on aid workers working with the migration flow to Europe. 2016. | Moral stress | Using Raines´ definition as a base to the study of moral stress among humanitarian workers working with the migration flow in Europe. *Moral stress is also an emotional condition and not only centered on moral judgement and ethical decision-making.*  |
| Nilsson S, Sjöberg M, Kallenberg K, Larsson G.Ethics & behavior. 2011;21. | Research article, qualitative study | Moral stress in international humanitarian aid and rescue operations: a grounded theory study.  | Moral stress | Building further on Jameton´s definition: *“the painful feelings when being conscious of the morally right action in a given situation but hindered to perform it due to institutional obstacles, such as lack of time, supervision or institutional policy”.* Negative experiences coupled to stress reactions were found to be indicators of moral stress described as: insufficiency, frustration, powerlessness, meaningless.  |
| ICRC, international Committe of the Red CrossA field guide developed by ICRC and the WHO EMT secretariat, funded by AO foundation, 2016. | Book Chapter in fieldguide.  | Management of limbinjuries in disasters and conflict. Chapter 12: Ethics in healthcare in disasters and conflict.  | Moral distress | *“When one knows the ethically correct action but feel powerless to take that action”.*Five main categories around ethical challenges giving rise to moral distress are described*.* |
| Boswell SM. The Nursing clinics of North America. 2016;51(4):585-97. | Research article, qualitative study | Complicated Realities: Mental Health and Moral Incongruence in Disaster/Humanitarian Response. | Moral distress | Moral distress is explained as one of the labels of psychological burden of moral compromise*,* using the definition by Corley: “*Uncomfortable psychological disequilibrium that occurs as a result of unethical performance due to obstacles such as time, supervisory conflict, legal parameters, organizational policy and hierarchal relationships”.* |
| Hunt M. Dev World Bioeth. 2008;8. | Research article, qualitative study | Ethics beyond borders: how health professionals experience ethics in humanitarian assistance and development work. | Ethical distress, ethical issues result in distress and anxiety | Complex ethical issues may have a substantial impact on clinicians and be a source of anxiety, moral uncertainty and angst. As was reported by the participants, ethical issues can have a significant impact on international health workers and result in distress and anxiety. |
| Hunt MR, Sinding C, Schwartz L. J Clin Ethics. 2012;23(4):338-44. | Research article, qualitative study | Tragic choices in humanitarian health work. | Moral distress | Moral distress is displayed with strong feelings of discomfort and anxiety and also described as moral costs that can linger years after the incident. Moral uncertainty coupled to situations where clinicians must decide whether or not to act outside of professional competency is a source of moral distress. |
| Hunt MR, Schwartz L, Fraser V. Prehospital and disaster medicine. 2013;28(5):502-8 | Research article, qualitative study | "How far do you go and where are the issues surrounding that?" Dilemmas at the boundaries of clinical competency in humanitarian health work. | Moral distress | Situations when clinicians must decide whether to provide care that is near the margins of their professional competency are a source of moral uncertainty that can give rise to moral distress. Two aspects that may help to support a more comprehensive analysis to make ethical defensible actions was developed: evaluation of a current situation and performing a retrospective debriefing after a situation.  |
| Jean-Marc Biquet, Philippe Calain, Nan-Hsin Chang, Ainhoa Salvador.http://www.msf-ureph.ch/sites/default/files/fichiers/poster\_sae-greece.pdf | Poster by UREPH, MSF-CH.  | Dealing with psychological and moral distress among expatriate health workers in MSF.  | Moral distress | Using the definition by Kälvemark et al. Ethical challenges are frequently encountered by humanitarian aid workers, who as a result are likely to suffer from moral distress. Moral distress is mostly addressed when ‘moral residues’ accrue with repeated experiences of unresolved moral challenges, ultimately leading to psychological distress. |
| Durocher E, Chung R, Rochon C, Henrys JH, Olivier C, Hunt M. J Med Ethics. 2017;43(9):613-7. | Research article, qualitative study | Ethical questions identified in a study of local and expatriate responders' perspectives of vulnerability in the 2010 Haiti earthquake. | Ethical distress | Inequalities as a result of uneven allocated aid, where more vulnerable people were left without assistance was reported as causing ethical distress among responders, both in the immediate moment but also feelings of regret later. A recognized need which is higher than could be addressed and also not having enough information to deliver the most effective response were expressed as creating ethical distress. |
| Hunt M. Disasters. 2011;35. | Research article | Establishing moral bearings: ethics and expatriate health care professionals in humanitarian work. | Moral distress | Many ethical issues in humanitarian health practice are resolved on a routine basis, other issues present significant challenges and can lead to moral uncertainty or distress.This paper contributes to the development of theoretical knowledge that can inform ethical analysis in humanitarian settings. It elaborates a set of questions to help guide HCPs as they assess ethical issues.  |
| Schwartz L, Sinding C, Hunt M. AJOB Prim Res. 2010;1. | Research article, qualitative study | Ethics in humanitarian aid work: learning from the narratives of humanitarian health workers. | Moral distress | Situations when health care workers and agencies in humanitarian assistance do not help as intended and instead imposing harm on patients and/or local staff and health systems is described as contributing to devastating moral distress. Exploring and addressing these situations and issues of ethical challenges is then of major importance and four main sources of ethical challenges was framed from the findings.  |
| Schwartz L, Hunt M, Sinding C, Elit L, Redwood-Campbell L, Adelson N. et alMontreal McGill Queen's University Press; 2012. 73-88 p. | Research article, qualitative study | Western clinical health ethics: How well do they travel to humanitarian contexts? | Moral distress | The findings points at HCP are offered little or no formal preparations that would enable them to address and manage ethical challenges and the moral distress they may encounter during field missions. Either due to not being prepared to rearrange their priorities or having ideals and expectations thwarted by circumstances outside their control, respondents felt an impact on both professional and personal identity.  |
| Nordahl S. Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Clinical Medicine. UNIVERSITY OF OSLO | Master Thesis. University of Oslo, April 2016. | Mental health in and psychosocial support for humanitarian field workers. A literature review. | Moral distress, ethical distress, complex humanitarian distress | Key findings of this literature review may be condensed in a single quote: “one overarching theme: complex humanitarian distress and growth”. Most prominent are findings on ethical experiences, moral distress and inner conflict. Stressors and traumatic events in the work may result in reactions such as burnout, complicated grief, traumatic stress and moral distress. |
| Wagner JM, Dahnke MD. J Emerg Nurs. 2014. 41(4):300-6. | Research article | Nursing Ethics and Disaster Triage: Applying Utilitarian Ethical Theory. | Moral distress | Moral distress is deriving from situations in disasters where the nurse “*has to ignore the instincts of helping and nurturing patients”.* The fact that loose guidelines and few standards are provided as guidance to the staff compounds the moral distress and issues of self-doubt often felt by triage staff.  |
| Smith J. Chapter 1. 30-45 p. Hum action and ethics.2018. Edited by Ayesha Ahmad and James Smith | Book chapter; in the book Humanitarian action and ethics.  | Difficult decision making, compromise and moral distress in medical humanitarian response. | Moral distress | Describing moral distress among humanitarian workers by using the definitions by Jameton. Decisions related to micro level are mentioned as the clinical encounter where health care providers face the challenges of delivering care to individuals, when this fails moral distress might develop.  |