Euthanasia is not painless

People’s lives are like leaves on the tree: some will fall, but some will stay. Those fallen leaves are because of a lack of nutrition which are like those patients who are almost dying or have no chance of treatment. They are suffered by illness, for every day they need to take medicine, remedy or surgery. It is painful for everyone. A bunch of patients puts their money into treatments, but sometimes it does not work. Deteriorating condition is always in. Although they want to end their lives, the reality does not allow them to do so. Euthanasia is a way to help them to escape this disaster, which can benefit people to die with happiness rather than live with pain. However, euthanasia is a violent poison which cannot is not painless at all, and it is also another way of committing suicide. Thus, I do not agree that people should use euthanasia.

**Hard for the family to accept:**

Although euthanasia promotes painless death, it will still feel uncomfortable during the process because euthanasia is a highly poisonous medicine. It can block blood flow and let people suffocate, and they will die in a few minutes without any breath. If patients feel uncomfortable during the process and want to end up, doctors will still inject the medicine and medicine has already works. Once it starts, it cannot end. Euthanasia is not something that one can decide which needs the whole family to support; thus, it is tough for the whole family to support euthanasia for their relatives because no one can suffer that their relatives expire in front of them.
No one wants to give up their lives easily; everyone wants to keep going and try their best to fight for death. Although euthanasia is "not only the taking of one's own life but also head into the ethically more challenging area of helping another to end his or her life" (Cholbi, 2017), it still needs family members to take a long time to understand, and it curls for them to lose their love. While patients feel pain during the process of treatment, "the family members who are in even greater emotional need than the patient" (Johnston, 1998). No one can imagine how family members come over with this enormous challenge. They are under pressure not only from life but also from the financial. The high expense forces patients to give up treatment, for they hope to save money for the whole family. Nonetheless, their family members do not want to give up even though they are ruined. Hence, patients are able to decide euthanasia without any thinking, but their relatives cannot determine it easily.

**Negative effects on society:**

Euthanasia is an uncomplicated way to die for patients who have a seriously illness. Compare with painful in the course of treatment, die is nothing for patients. Euthanasia takes confidence away from patients, for it is possible to change or reduce the patients' desire for survival. They will give up rather than live stronger and bravely. As the long process of treatment, they will lose more and more confidence and become disappointed about their condition. It is not a positive phenomenon for doctors to survive their patients. They bring negative attitudes to society, especially to the young people. "Euthanasia is likely to increase the suicide rate" (Arguments against euthanasia, n.d.) which is contrast for the aim for the society; hence, it is not a beneficial way for our society's improvement. Moreover, every country exists poor people, and terminally ill always happen on them. Costs of treatments are expansive to them. "A study by Cancer Care
(1973), conducted in 1971 and early 1972, found that total expenditures of patients who died of advanced cancer ranged from less than $5,000 to more than $50,000 per patient, with an average cost of $21,718" (Scitovsky, 2005). It is a massive expanse for the low-income family; thus, those patients would instead to choose to euthanasia because of it only costs 75-100 dollars. It is not expansive for them compared with $21,718. On the other hand, euthanasia is not the only way to end life without any pain. If people who find their life only a few months, they can travel and adjust their attitude to positive to enjoy the few months of their lives. It is also a method to help them live away from painful.

**Euthanasia VS. Ethics**

On the one hand, in modern society, death is a necessary phenomenon in life and some people advice that they should rethink about the principles of ethics. People have the right to live and also have rights to die. When a people who are terminally ill, and he or she suffer a lot every day, there is no way to acid him or her to alive, so the first thing we can do is to release the painful for patients, and we should care patients' thoughts first. Euthanasia is the best way to let those patients die quietly with personal dignity; thus, there is no reason for us to object their requests.

However, euthanasia is contrary to traditional ethics, medical ethics, and humanitarian principles, as a society develop quickly, people still need to remember those principles. Putting all of their money and energy are a normal phenomenon when they have treatments, but if these people are a low-income person, he or she does not have enough money to support high medical bills. They sell their house, loan from a bank or ask friends to borrow some money, but their result is still mostly dead. It brings enormous mental pressure and financial burden; meanwhile,
it also wastes the limited social resources of medical. Doctors spend those limited resources on an unruly person rather than other people who can be saved but lose the opportunity to heal. “It makes more sense to channel the resources of highly-skilled staff, equipment, hospital beds, and medications towards life-saving treatments for those who wish to live, rather than those who do not” (Nordqvist, 2018). It also violates the principles of humanity and ethics of traditional and medical. Moreover, based on the religious and ethics views, Trisha Torrey points out that “most religions condemn self-destruction and do not permit the intentional shortening of life due to the belief in a higher power, having faith in its authority over a person’s length of life” (Hokmollahi, 2018) which means that euthanasia is a method to “cause the soul and body to be separated at an unnatural time, the result will damage the karma of both doctor and patient” (Hokmollahi, 2018). Although people have not found the importance of time for people to die, time will figure it out.

Furthermore, what is the real role for doctors? Rescue the wounded is the doctor's fundamental responsibility, but rescue the physical problem is the first step to move. Having a healthy body is a foundation for the human to alive. Doctors should do their best to rescue every patient because the standards of morality are in preference to a physician's judgment. "It is the submission to these standards that have traditionally given the medical profession a uniquely respectful standing in society" (Hokmollahi, 2018). Once doctors and hospitals against those moral degrade, they will lose the public trust about the medical field.

**Legalization about euthanasia:**

Based on the three points I have mentioned; I state that countries should not be legal to use euthanasia. Although in some western countries, especially in Europe, the government publish
the policy to make euthanasia legal. Nonetheless, there still have some disadvantages to the legalization about euthanasia. The policy of legal countries is not perfect at all. People will be addicted to euthanasia and rely on it so that the rate of death moves up, and their desire for survival will decline instead which will hinder countries development. Once they feel pain during the process of treatment, they will use euthanasia to end their life instead of keeping treatments. Euthanasia maybe is the best solution for the patient, but it increases other people's despair, especially their family members. For example, in the Netherlands, during 2007 to 2016, the rate of euthanasia is 40% which is the most significant increase number in the suicide in the random of six countries (Theo, 2018). Theo also mentions research that "the above-mentioned governmental evaluation estimates that in 2015 alone 544 patients had a life expectancy of more than half a year. My own research estimates that among those whose life expectancy exceeded 6 months; the average life expectancy was 4.2 years. Of those patients, 31.2% had an estimated life expectancy of 5 years or longer" (2018). The people who choose to suicide that they miss many years of worthwhile living and lose the chance to live. They can live and enjoy the rest of their life, like traveling or spending time with family members. Due to the law of the Netherlands accept patients to choose euthanasia without any punishment; thus, more and more people end their life quickly without any hesitation. Society facilitates their death and count their vulnerability, and this phenomenon can never recover. This is a conflict signal with the initial purpose of euthanasia.

However, euthanasia is still illegal in some Asian countries, like China. People in China have various kinds of arguments about whether euthanasia should be legal or not. Ma Xuesong who is a scholar of the Jiangxi Academy of Social Sciences, he states that “China should first
accumulate judicial experience in handling cases regarding euthanasia. The Supreme Court can then come up with judicial interpretations and guidance and finally legalize euthanasia at the proper time” (Zeldin, 2011), but the time is still not yet. There are 1.386 billion people in China; thus, it is a challenge for the government to pursue the policy of euthanasia because it is difficult for them to control. On the other hand, “the legitimation of euthanasia may open a door for crimes like murder” (2003, n.d). Crime rate will rise significantly, for people will use euthanasia freely to kill people or hurt others which are not benefit for a country to develop. Those criminals will catch all the opportunities to abuse euthanasia. It is impossible to implement the policy everywhere especially in some poor areas. Although the legalization of euthanasia should depend on each country’s situation, and every country needs to find a path which is the most suitable for its development, I still recommend that euthanasia should not be used to end one person’s life.

In conclusion, euthanasia should not be used in worldwide, for it will harm the relationship in the whole family, slow down the social development and have a paradox with morality and ethics. Even though it has already legal in some countries, they still exist problems which cannot recover for a while. Moreover, through the whole passage, I admit that I lack other reasons why euthanasia cannot be used. I do not cover all reasons in my passage and I also do not use plenty of resources to support my ideas; thus, I hope other writers who is interest in this topic can improve those limitations.
Reference list:


   Retrieved from https://eds.a.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=0&sid=9daa360e-492f-4e68-ac64-c26c5ef36163%40sessionmgr4008&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWRzLWxpdmUmc2NvcGU9c2I0ZQ%3d%3d#AN=inun.1266297&db=cat00016a


   Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2690284/


   Retrieved from https://medium.com/@armieta1/the-negative-effects-of-euthanasia-1fcc328e2e1b

