**Background:** In hospital settings, ethical issues are the consequential factors in quality of patient care; if they are not approached and resolved in appropriate path, they could cause negative impacts on hospitals' cultures, operations, reputations, and economics, as well as hospital staff. In the United States, many teaching methods are adopted in hospitals in the form of conferences, case-based courses, or discussion sessions about recent difficult or uncertain situations. In general, most of the methods work efficiently; nevertheless, there are a number of hindering factors that prevent those programs from optimizing their effectiveness, such as the pressure of time for physicians and healthcare personnel, insufficient foundation of ethics knowledge, lack of a systematic discussion derived from moral reasoning and ethical theories for ethics situations, and low awareness of culture, race, and ethnicity.

**Purpose:** In attempt to provide a supplementary tool to optimize the effectiveness of other ethical teaching methods while saving time, reducing cost and educating persistently, a-daily-dose-of-ethics method is an appropriate method that presents many benefits to ethics teaching in hospitals.

**Method:** The method aims to all audiences who directly interact with patients, patient's families, or other patients' caregivers. In this method, the teaching is implemented in the form of pop-up multiple-choice questions, once and at the first time logging in computer in the day/shift. After the answer is chosen, brief rationales for every choice will appear on the screen. If necessary, a hyperlink that redirects to reference link, documents, and contact information of ethics committee members should be included. Multiple levels of certificates may be designated, after completing all the levels, the person will receive a certificate of completion the ethics teaching course in the hospital, which may benefit for his or her professional practice reference.

**Conclusion:** The method is suggested as a universal model, the hospital may adjust the content and method according to its own philosophy and policy. Adopting this method will help the hospital raise and promote awareness of ethics among hospital staff, improve ethical practice throughout hospital, as well as to prevent the recurrence of the ethics conflicts. The method may also benefit hospitals in rural areas where often face shortage of trained ethicists.