
Seminar Test	Student data
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Name:

Faculty number:

Group:

Date:

Signature:

Points:

Section 1. True or False (____/15pts.)

For each of the following 10 statements, please write **T** if you think the statement is correct and **F** if you think the statement is wrong.

Statement 1

One disadvantage of substituted judgment is that it does not consider the autonomy of the patient.

Statement 2

Autonomy is often invoked as guide for decision making when patient lacks decision making capacity and has no advance directive.

Statement 3

In antiquity, physicians were allowed active assistance in dying.

Statement 4

Paternalism in medicine is always accepted as desirable because it assumes that the physician cares for a young patient much like a parent would.

Statement 5

The accepted standard is that every information revealed to a physician by a patient is, in principle, subject to the requirement of confidentiality. However, if maintaining confidentiality places others at risk, then confidentiality may need to be breached.

Statement 6

The principle of formal justice states the equals should be treated equally and that those who are unequal they must also be treated equally

Statement 7

The deliberative model is based on the balance of beneficence and respect for autonomy.

Statement 8

In the Middle Ages, accompanying during illness and death was considered an essential duty of the doctor, but it is not expressed by treatment.

Statement 9

In the deliberative model /between a physician and a patient/ the physician may represent their excellence and supremacy in front of the patient in taking the correct decision for the treatment.

Statement 10

The ethical concept of deontology considers an action as good or bad depending on the consequences.

Section 2. MCQ - For each question chose only one possible answer. (____/15pts.)

Question 1

The main idea from „The six steps protocol“ is:

- a. How to manage the treatment
- b. How to share the information with the patient
- c. How to treat people with different religious beliefs
- d. How to establish a relationship with the patient

Question 2

Regarding the difference between morality and law, which one do you think is **incorrect**?

- a. Morality is produced earlier than law
- b. The scope of moral is wider than that of law
- c. The expression of morality is not as strict as law
- d. The implementation of morality is more mandatory than law

Question 3

Which of the following ethical issues arises from the foremost part of Hippocratic Oath?

- a. Confidentiality
- b. Sexual boundaries
- c. Advertising
- d. Doctor's rights

Question 4

Primum Non Nocere means:

- a. First, do no harm
- b. Never be the first
- c. The higher, the fewer
- d. Give nothing to the first

Question 5

The principles of medical ethics are all, except:

- a. Non-Maleficence
- b. Beneficence
- c. Autonomy
- d. Confidentiality

Question 6

Exceptional circumstance for the application of the principle of consent is:

- a. Surgical operation
- b. Anesthesia
- c. Emergency situation
- d. Invasive diagnostic method

Question 7

The most important consideration regarding the information in informed consent is:

- a. It be understood by the patient
- b. It must be communicated free of emotion
- c. It must be technically accurate
- d. It must be delivered in writing

Question 8

Which of the following statements is not true about the confidentiality?

- a. The duty of confidentiality is found referred to in the Hippocratic Oath
- b. It is an absolute duty, without exceptions
- c. It is governed by common law and statute

Question 9

Physicians are legally required to report all of the following information about a patient except:

- a. suspected child abuse
- b. diagnosis of tuberculosis
- c. evidence of marital infidelity
- d. gunshot wound

Question 10

What information must be included in the informed consent discussion?

- a. The cost of the procedure
- b. The risks, benefits, and alternatives of the procedure
- c. The education background of the physician

Question 11

Which of the following is **not** an underlying goal of ethics committees?

- a. To promote the rights of patients
- b. To promote shared decision making between patients and their clinicians
- c. To promote fair policies and procedures that maximize the likelihood of achieving good, patient-centered outcomes
- d. To improve the public perception of health care professionals and health care institutions

Question 12

A state where the human organism has irreversibly lost his/her capacity of consciousness :

- a. Coma
- b. Persistent vegetative state
- c. Brain death
- d. Diabetes

Question 13

Bulgarian legislation does not require informed consent in the following cases:

- a. Before procedures for diagnosis and treatment which lead to temporary loss of consciousness
- b. Before applying methods which are without universal application
- c. Before applying complex invasive diagnostic methods
- d. All are false

Question 14

Allotransplantation is:

- a. From one human to another human
- b. Between identical twins
- c. Between mother and a child
- d. From animal to human

Question 15

According to the ethical principles, the benefits we are obliged to provide as healthcare professionals are specified in part by ...

- a. Our upbringing and personal values
- b. Our relationship, role, and agreements
- c. Our employer, the law, our conscience
- d. Our contract with the hospital or clinic

Section 3. Open questions. Please, write your answer under each question. (____/20pts.)

Question 1

Which are the requirements of valid informed consent?

Question 2

Which are the steps of Breaking bad news protocol?

Question 3

Which are the types of Euthanasia?

Question 4

Explain the degree of breaching medical confidentiality:

Question 5

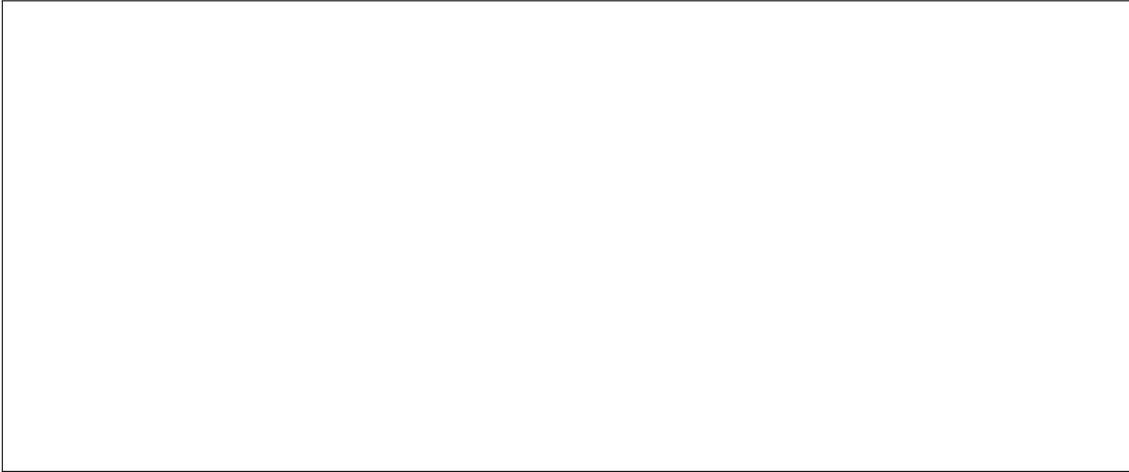
Write the two main ethical principles which are in conflict in case of social abortion:

Question 6

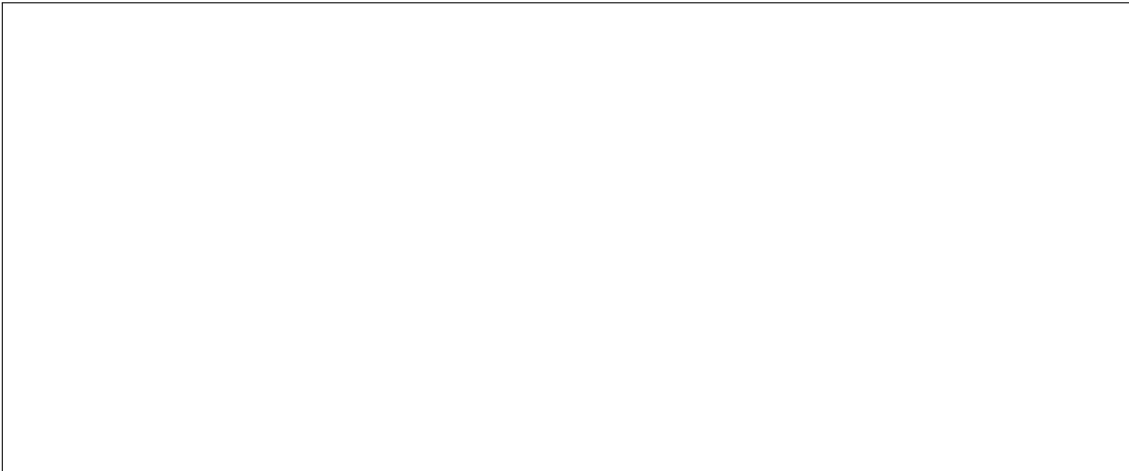
Types of Physician-patient relationships are:

Question 7

Moral aspects of human reproduction include some arguments in favor of contraception. They are:

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What are the types of informed consent?

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Question 9

What are the steps in ethical analysis?

Question 10

Which are the criteria for the selection of organ recipients?

Section 4. Case studies (____/10pts.)

Chose only one possible answer

Question 1

A 52-year-old man sees you in follow-up after a radical prostatectomy. He had been fully informed about the risk of the procedure such as incontinence and impotence. Neither of these adverse effects occurs. While searching on the Web he finds that there is treatment without surgery involving the implantation of radioactive seeds or pellets in the prostate. He files suit against you because of an improper informed consent.

What will be the most likely outcome of the suit?

- a. He will lose because there were no adverse effects. He will lose because all the risks of the surgery were explained to him before he signed consent.
- b. He will lose because radical prostatectomy is a standard procedure.
- c. He will win because you did not inform him of the risks and benefits of alternative therapy to surgery.
- d. He will win because radioactive seeds are the superior form of therapy.

Question 2

Mr. Dorone is a 22-year-old man who sustained a subdural hematoma and a brain contusion in a motor vehicle accident. He needs blood in order to have the necessary life-saving surgery done. His parents refuse to allow the transfusion based on their religious beliefs.

- a. Honor the parents' wishes and do not give the blood.
- b. Give the blood.
- c. Wait for a formal hearing with a judge and a court.

Question 3

The neighbor of a 14-year-old boy brings him to the emergency department after sustaining a slight laceration to the scalp from head trauma. You evaluate him and determine that suturing of the scalp will be necessary.

- a. He is an emancipated minor; the patient can give consent.
- b. The neighbor can give consent.
- c. Wait for the consent of at least one parent.
- d. Wait for the consent of both parents.
- e. Consent is not necessary in this case.

Question 4

A 38-year-old bus driver is seen in clinic for fever, cough, and sputum with an apical infiltrate as well as sputum positive for acid-fast bacilli. The patient is unwilling to take tuberculosis (TB) medications consistently and his sputum remains positive for TB. Directly observed therapy while in his home has failed. You continue to cajole, discuss, encourage, threaten, educate, advise, and beg him to take the medications but he refuses.

- a. Nothing, he has a right to autonomy.
- b. Arrest the patient and put him in prison.
- c. Remove the family from the house.
- d. Remove the patient from his job as a bus driver and incarcerate him in a hospital to take medications.
- e. Physically restrain the patient and place a nasogastric tube to give the medications.

Question 5

A 27-year-old man is seen by you after the diagnosis of syphilis. As you are administering his treatment you find he is quite promiscuous. You inform him that you must notify the Department of Health and that his sexual contacts need to be treated. He is extremely embarrassed and asks how they will find out.

What should you tell him?

- a. You will notify them yourself but you will not give his name.
- b. You will notify them and must let them know he was the contact.
- c. You will tell the Department of Health but he himself must tell the contacts.
- d. The Department of Health will send a letter or call the contacts and let them know they have a serious health issue. They will test and treat the partners but will not reveal his name.
- e. He doesn't have a choice; he has to give the names.

Question 6

A 30-year-old woman presents to the clinic during her third trimester. The estimated gestational age of the fetus is 28 weeks and she is seeking an abortion. The patient is generally healthy. An ultrasound of the fetus at 26 weeks and routine genetic testing showed no abnormalities.

- a. It's okay; you will go ahead with the abortion.
- b. You will be happy to comply if she can get a court order.
- c. No way, third-trimester abortions are prohibited.
- d. Legally you can only do it if her life is at risk.
- e. No, you can't do it because the fetus is normal.

Question 7

A 68-year-old man attempted suicide by driving his car into a telephone pole with the intentional purpose of ending his life. He was found severely hemorrhaging and in the emergency department he refuses to give his consent for surgery necessary to stop the bleeding. He states that he wants to die. He was recently diagnosed with cancer and refused surgery to remove it. He states that his life had been complete and now, he wishes to end it.

What should you do about the surgery to stop the bleeding now?

- a. Follow his stated wish and withhold surgery.
- b. Perform the surgery.
- c. Obtain a court order to force the surgery.
- d. Ask the family members for consent.

Question 8

A 48-year-old woman has developed stage III non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and needs Combination chemotherapy for treatment. Without therapy she has no hope of survival beyond a few weeks or months. With therapy she has an 80 percent chance of complete remission. She understands this entirely but insists that she simply does not want the therapy. There is no evidence of depression.

Which of the following is the most appropriate action?

- a. Psychiatric evaluation.
- b. Ask the family for their opinion.
- c. Seek a court-appointed guardian.
- d. Honor the patient's wishes.
- e. Offer radiotherapy instead.

Question 9

Mr. M. consents to a procedure on his left ear. After the patient is anesthetized Dr. W. discovers that the right ear is in greater need of surgery.

What should the surgeon do?

- a. Perform the procedure on the right ear if it is clear that it is more necessary.
- b. Wake the patient up and seek consent for a different procedure.
- c. Seek a second opinion from another surgeon and proceed with the more necessary procedure.
- d. Perform the procedure on both ears.

Question 10

A 37-year-old man comes to your office for his regular visit. He has seemed severely depressed for some time but refuses to discuss either his feelings or treatment options of any kind. He does not want to use antidepressant medications. His only medications are vitamins. Your relationship with him is excellent but he just won't confront his feelings of depression although he firmly denies suicidal ideation. You prescribe a serotonin reuptake inhibitor for him and tell him that it is a vitamin. Over the next several months his mood markedly improves and he feels much better.

Which of the following most appropriately characterizes your action toward the patient?

- a. Your action is appropriate because it benefited the patient.
- b. Your action is appropriate because there were no side effects.
- c. Your action is not appropriate because you are not a psychiatrist.
- d. Your action is not appropriate because you treated the patient without his consent.
- e. Your action is appropriate because you are sincerely trying to help the patient.