Medical Law & Ethics
Quiz 3
Beneficence, Nonmaleficence, Autonomy (Ethics, not Law), Informed Consent
40pts, 2pts ea

Multiple Choice
Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The book does not like Paternalism because it conflicts with
d. patient autonomy
b. physician duties
c. patient autonomy
d. physician autonomy
e. surrogate duties

2. The overarching, most important consideration regarding the information in informed consent is:
a. it be understood by the patient
c. it must be technically accurate
e. it must be strictly medical
b. it must be communicated free of emotion
d. it must be delivered in writing

3. The classification of people as children, intellectually disabled, or “pleasantly confused” tells us
c. nothing about their ability to give informed consent
e. they can never give informed consent
b. little about their ability to give informed consent
d. healthcare workers are sometimes cruel

4. The Ethics text suggests that health care has moved, historically, to respect for autonomy from which model?
 b. Priestly
e. Covenant
c. Collegial
d. Engineering

5. The Best Interests Principle and the Rational Choice Principle are principles that guide
d. physicians
e. children
b. patients
c. insurance companies
d. surrogates

6. The Standard of Care uses the “reasonable professional” to set the standard. The term reasonable is defined by
d. practice standards, education, institutional policies, federal and state statutes
e. none of the above; reasonable is undefined
b. federal law, state law, county ordinances, city ordinances
c. competency, education, experience, success
d. coursework, internships, practicals, experience
7. The ‘ought implies can’ principle says
   a. if you ought to do something, someone other than you can do it
   b. if you can do something, then you ought to do it
   c. if you ought to do something, then you can do it
   d. a and b
   e. b and c

8. Primum Non Nocere means
   a. First, do no harm
   b. First, do not listen
   c. Never be the first
   d. The higher, the fewer
   e. Give nothing to the first

9. Fair distribution limits our duties of beneficence. What basic goods of others should be met before we dole out any luxuries?
   a. Food, kindness, education
   b. Attention, compassion, consideration
   c. A job, a home, an education
   d. Nourishment, shelter, clothing
   e. Food, entertainment, companionship

10. According to the book, 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
    e. our willingness to help

11. “Granted informed consent, the physician should do what is medically indicated, such that, from a medical point of view, more good than evil will result.” That is called the
    a. Hippocratic oath
    b. Medical Nonmaleficence Principle
    c. Medical Indications Principle
    d. Physician’s Code
    e. Best Interests Principle

12. “Meaningful consent requires that the patient be properly informed about treatment.” In class, we wondered about the truth of this given the possibility of ...
    a. Human doormats
    b. Intellectual deficiencies
    c. Therapeutic Privilege
    d. Physician’s Code
    e. Anger management
Medical Ethics texts talk a great deal about the importance of patients understanding the consequences of their consent. Which of the following is often left out, but may be just as important to the patient?

a. Understanding the legal consequences (it might get them into trouble)
b. Understanding the harm it might cause physicians (it might increase hospital costs)
c. Understanding the expense (there may be hidden costs)
d. Understanding the nature of their consent (it may involve lying, breaking a promise, etc.)
e. Nothing is left out; only consequences matter to rational people.

The Ethics book rejects the principle of Double Effect in favor of which principle below (the principle exists to help determine when it is okay to knowingly cause harm in pursuit of some good).

a. Principle of Proportionality
b. Principle of Diminishing Returns
c. Principle of Utility
d. Principle of Triple Effect
e. Rejects? The book endorses the principle!

Which of the following is not relevant to a physician’s determination of who should go first in a triage or emergency prioritization situation?

a. Patient bone injuries
b. Patient blood loss
c. Patient tolerance for pain
d. Patient responsibility for their condition
e. Patient burns

Autonomy is ...

a. selfishness
b. the right to be selfish
c. self-awareness
d. self-promotion
e. self-governance

The book dislikes the Patient Preference rule for specifying the information provided in informed consent because it:

a. gives the patient too much respect
b. it takes power out of the hands of doctors
c. suggests patients are competent to make decisions themselves
d. absolves patients from their duties
e. invites wasting time with silly questions

The book dislikes the professional custom rule that guides what information must be shared in obtaining informed consent because:

a. physicians will often lie to justify an expensive treatment
b. physicians are always changing their customs
c. the customs may be bad
d. patients are too likely to simply agree without thinking
e. patients mistrust physicians, creating a conflict
_d_ 19. What should you do if you recognize a conflict between the known wishes of a patient and the decision of their surrogate (the patient has recently become incompetent)
   a. immediately call the police
   b. refer the matter to superiors
   c. first, harm the surrogate, then the patient
   d. first, do no harm, be ready to seek court intervention
   e. first, do no harm, then contact parents or guardians

_a_ 20. The Ethics book’s advice for how to handle cases your action will produce both bad results and good results is, “[T]here must be a proportionate good to justify risking the evil effect, provided …
   a. the action does not go directly against the dignity of the individual person”
   b. the action is endorsed by an ethics committee”
   c. the action is ethical in nature”
   d. the action conforms to society’s norms”
   e. the action is done really, really quickly, with few onlookers”

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_b_ 21. EXTRA CREDIT: What is required for maintaining human dignity, or remaining human, the book calls …
   a. a good
   b. a necessary good
   c. an obligatory good
   d. a transcendental good
   e. pretty good

_b_ 22. EXTRA EXTRA CREDIT: The full version of the ‘Ought Implies Can’ principle is …
   a. Ought implies can, only when you can
   b. Ought implies can, and can not
   c. Ought implies can (that’s it; what more do you want!)
   d. Ought implies can, and can implies ought
   e. Ought implies ought, and can implies can