

Medical Law and Ethics, 6e (Fremgen)

Chapter 1 Introduction to Medical Law, Ethics, and Bioethics

1) Which definition most accurately describes applied ethics?

- A) The legal application of moral standards that concern benefiting the public
- B) The practical application of moral standards that are meant to benefit the patient
- C) The legal application of moral standards that benefit the patient
- D) The legal application of moral standards that are based on the sincerity of a person's beliefs

Answer: B

2) Illegal actions are

- A) usually unethical.
- B) seldom unethical.
- C) not unethical.
- D) not related to ethics.

Answer: A

3) Laws are rules or required actions that are

- A) written by the people to control the actions of criminals.
- B) moral decisions about how the population should live.
- C) ethical considerations regarding the cultural beliefs of the population.
- D) prescribed by an authority and have a binding legal force.

Answer: D

4) The purpose of law is to

- A) provide a way of measuring our actions.
- B) punish us when our actions break the law.
- C) provide moral decision-making standards.
- D) A and B.

Answer: D

5) The study of a branch of philosophy related to morals, moral principles, and moral judgments is called

- A) ethics.
- B) law.
- C) medical practice acts.
- D) utilitarianism.

Answer: A

6) The quality of being virtuous is called

- A) sympathy.
- B) utilitarianism.
- C) morality.
- D) empathy.

Answer: C

- 7) Unethical acts are
- A) not always illegal.
 - B) always illegal.
 - C) not related to the law.
 - D) uncommon in society.

Answer: A

- 8) Which definition is correct for medical practice acts?
- A) Laws that apply to the practice of medicine in all fifty states
 - B) Laws that apply to the practice of medicine in a particular state, including the requirements and methods of licensure
 - C) Laws that define what constitutes unprofessional conduct in all 50 states
 - D) Laws that apply to all graduates of an accredited medical school

Answer: B

- 9) Medical practice acts may include laws regarding
- A) conviction of a felony.
 - B) unlicensed persons practicing medicine.
 - C) insufficient record keeping.
 - D) all of the above.

Answer: D

- 10) The study of ethics includes the use of
- A) moral principles.
 - B) moral judgments.
 - C) logic.
 - D) all of the above.

Answer: D

- 11) In applied ethics, medical professionals must apply moral standards for the purpose of
- A) implementing the best scientific information.
 - B) helping the patient.
 - C) practicing courtesy toward other professionals.
 - D) addressing the interests of the patient's family.

Answer: B

- 12) Which statement best describes the theory underlying utilitarianism?
- A) Actions must be chosen to achieve the greatest good for the greatest number.
 - B) Actions must be chosen to achieve the best outcomes for the local patient population.
 - C) Some actions are right or wrong no matter the outcome.
 - D) Actions can only be chosen on the basis of the ability of the professional to carry them out.

Answer: A

13) An example of utilitarianism might be

- A) a drug company keeping the cost of a widely used life-saving drug low and providing it free to those who can't afford it.
- B) providing Medicare for only those who can afford the copays.
- C) a mandate to give the same level of care to all Americans, even though some would get more care than they need while others would get less care than they need.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: A

14) Rights-based ethics emphasizes the

- A) individual rights of persons.
- B) rights of specific social and economic groups.
- C) duty of persons to adhere to laws.
- D) character traits of persons.

Answer: A

15) Ethical standards that relate to the medical profession are set and defined by

- A) individual state legislatures.
- B) the U.S. Congress.
- C) professional organizations.
- D) the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Answer: C

16) The purpose of a cost/benefit analysis in relation to medical care is to

- A) justify the cost of a treatment as compared to the benefit.
- B) justify only the benefit of a treatment.
- C) provide an estimate of the cost of a treatment.
- D) make sure no one "falls through the cracks" for treatment.

Answer: A

17) Empathy requires the ability to

- A) feel sorry for someone else.
- B) feel a sense of commitment to a person.
- C) be aware of the feelings of another person.
- D) have a distant and unemotional attitude toward the patient.

Answer: C

18) Which of the following is the best definition of confidentiality?

- A) The confidence of employees that their rights will be protected
- B) One person exerting power over another
- C) Faithfulness or commitment to a person or persons
- D) The ability to safeguard another person's information

Answer: D

19) Due process in the workplace refers to

- A) the right of employers to fire employees at will.
- B) the responsibility of employers to provide a safe work environment.
- C) the right of employees to have a fair hearing when their rights are in jeopardy.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: C

20) Sexual harassment is defined in the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines as verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when

- A) submission to such conduct is a term or condition of employment.
- B) submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for employment decisions affecting the employee.
- C) such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with the individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

21) Extending equal pay requirements to all persons who are doing equal work is known as

- A) due process.
- B) cost/benefit analysis.
- C) comparable worth.
- D) fidelity.

Answer: C

22) A three-step model developed by Kenneth Blanchard and Norman Vincent Peale is used to evaluate

- A) alcoholism.
- B) legal issues.
- C) comparable worth.
- D) an ethical dilemma.

Answer: D

23) The best definition for ethics is the branch of philosophy relating to

- A) sincerity of feelings.
- B) religious principles and beliefs.
- C) morals, moral principles, and moral judgments.
- D) laws and regulations.

Answer: C

24) Which of the following is a branch of applied ethics?

- A) Medical ethics
- B) Ethical philosophy
- C) Bioethics
- D) A and C

Answer: D

- 25) Bioethics is concerned with moral dilemmas and issues relating to
- A) principles taught in university- and graduate-level biology courses.
 - B) advances in medicine and medical research.
 - C) the process of enacting federal-level medical laws.
 - D) all of the above.

Answer: B