

**ETHICAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF MEDICAL CARE
MULTIPLE CHOICE EXAMINATION**

December 2000

Please give the **ONE BEST** answer:

1. After a child is born with sickle cell trait, both parents are tested to discern if either has the trait, because if both do, a future child could have sickle cell disease and prophylactic penicillin could be beneficial. The mother asks that her husband not be told if he is not the biological father of the child. The argument which best supports non-disclosure of paternity is?
- a) The father's right to know.
 - b) Respect for the father's autonomy.
 - c) Avoiding stress to the patient's care provider.
 - d) Protecting the integrity of the medical profession.
 - e) The child's greatest vulnerability.
2. Which of the following statements is currently considered valid:
- a) Competent, terminally ill patients' requests to have food and water withheld should be honored.
 - b) Once treatment, such as a respirator is started, it should be continued indefinitely.
 - c) A patient's life is extended longer by continuing nutrition than by continuing hydration.
 - d) Pain medication for patients with terminal illness should be limited since they may become addicted.
 - e) "Cosmetic codes" in which no real attempt at cardiovascular resuscitation is made should be an option when patients have terminal illness, because this is likely to keep the family from suffering.

3.

An 80-year-old man with incurable cancer and lung metastases has a DNR order. He develops pneumonia and needs admission to the ICU for treatment of his pneumonia to be successful. His doctor refuses because this would use up a scarce resource. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The doctor is justified because if a DNR order is written, other "heroic" treatments should not be given.
- b) If the patient wants to survive a few weeks longer for some events such as a grandchild's graduation for college, this consideration is ethically irrelevant.
- c) The doctor is justified because he has responsibility for "gate-keeping" and thus should impose his or her value bias.
- d) If the patient needs the ICU and it is full, the physician should consider taking initiative to find a free ICU bed in another hospital.
- e) The doctor is justified not because the patient will use up a scarce resource but because his or her situation is futile.

4. A two-year-old girl with multiple organ system abnormalities is in severe pain and requires mechanical ventilation. Her parents refuse to give you permission to relieve her pain. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Legally, you have no right to do what the parents want.
- b) You cannot attempt to go to court on the child's behalf.
- c) If you give the child medication for relief of pain and suffering, you may be protected legally for giving analgesics over the parents' objection.
- d) Ethically, the parents' autonomy should preclude relieving the patient's pain.
- e) It would be inappropriate, if the parents object, to bring the case before an ethics committee.

5. **When patients with terminal illness request relief from pain, doctors should give them sufficient pain-relieving medication to relieve their pain**

- a) Even though the medication may result in the patient's premature death.
- b) Unless this could result in premature death and the patient's family could bring suit.
- c) Unless this could affect the patient's blood pressure and result in a stroke.
- d) Unless this would dull the patient's consciousness.
- e) Unless the patient's family disagrees.

6. **A pregnant woman who is 36-years-old requests amniocentesis to determine whether her fetus has Down's syndrome. Which of the following statements is true?**

- a) It can be assumed that if her child has Down's syndrome, she will get an abortion.
- b) If she also wants to know the sex of her fetus, it can be assumed that if it were the "wrong" sex, she would want an abortion.
- c) If doctors are against abortion, they should tell women considering abortion that they believe that they are acting immorally.
- d) Doctors who spiritually oppose abortion can separate abortion from amniocentesis without violating their beliefs.
- e) If doctors who oppose abortion ask why a woman wants to have an amniocentesis, won't do it if she give the "wrong" reasons, and don't tell her why they are asking, these doctors are implicitly deceiving her.

7. **Which of the following statements regarding cost containment is true?**
- a) In the absence of socially derived rules for "micro allocation", distribution of limited medical goods is rarely carried out informally by physicians.
 - b) In this society, saving dollars is now considered an acceptable sole justification when deciding whether to save individual patients' lives.
 - c) When physicians are in "gate keeping" situations and two or more of their own patients' interests are in conflict, finding mechanisms to delegate decisions to others destroys the integrity of the patient/doctor relationship.
 - d) It is generally considered more respectful of human dignity to deny resources to categories of patients, such as patients who need heart transplants, than to deny resources after these patients are personally identified.
 - e) Patients who have terminal illness should be asked prior to going to an ICU whether they wish to consider declining ICU admission to conserve medical resources.
8. **A principal investigator wants to be the first research subject of her own highly dangerous research. The ground on which she would be refused, most likely, would be because**
- a) The research is not important.
 - b) She is not emotionally stable.
 - c) The PI may die before the research is completed.
 - d) The PI is in an inherently coercive situation.
 - e) Alternatives to the dangerous research could be found.

9. You are discussing with a patient the possibility that the patient may have cancer. The patient remarks, "If I ever become incompetent, please don't keep me alive with machines". Which of the following should you do:

- a) Write this down in the chart because it indicates that the patient has a tendency to panic.
- b) Write this down in the chart because it is a "soft indication" that the patient is depressed.
- c) Write this down in the chart because this comment indicates the patient's preference.
- d) Do not write this down in the chart because the patient has not given consent to write this down.
- e) Do not write this down in the chart because this would violate patient/doctor confidentiality.

10. Which of the following is not true regarding casuistry?

- a) It uses principles to resolve ethical dilemmas.
- b) It compares cases.
- c) It operates similarly to case law or judge made law.
- d) It relies on principles to find equivalent cases.
- e) It challenges traditional philosophical analysis.

11. Reasons for genetic screening do not include.

- a) Treatment of disease.
- b) Helping patients plan their futures.
- c) Reproductive guidance.
- d) Preventing onset of the disease.
- e) Mandatory abortion.

12. Genetic task forces have NOT agreed on the following:

- ~~a)~~ Prior to screening, the population should be educated.
- ~~b)~~ Subjects should be informed.
- c) The diagnoses should be accurate.
- d) Professional counseling should be available.
- e) Information on children should be given to teachers when this would be useful to them.

13. Genetic information

- a) Is seen by some as belonging to the family.
- b) Should be available to insurance companies.
- c) Should be used to screen recruits for the military.
- d) Is equivalent to any other lab results.
- e) Is sufficiently important that service persons' DNA should be kept indefinitely after they retire.

14. Children found to have sickle cell trait

- ~~a)~~ Have not been excluded from athletics.
- ~~b)~~ Are likely to die in youth.
- ~~c)~~ May have acquired it sexually.
- d) Will lose consciousness as pilots.
- e) May have a child with sickle cell disease if they marry.

15. **Persons have felt low self-esteem as a result of sickle cell trait, because**

- a) The word sickle reminds them of the USSR.
- b) Being tested for syphilis also, they thought it was a sexually transmitted disease.
- c) They thought this was a serious disease because it included the word "sick".
- d) They associated this symbol of a sickle with manual labor.
- e) They were denied admission to medical schools.

16. **A grandfather is dying of cancer. His family informs you that in their culture he would not be told.**

- a) Your ethical dilemma is greater if you have already told the patient you would tell him the truth than if the family informs you before you have met him.
- b) The grandfather should be told if this is your view.
- c) The family's wish should be respected because if it is not they may sue.
- d) Cultural views should always be given priority, as when husbands request that their wives undergo genital mutilation.
- e) The family's views should be respected only if the patient is incompetent.

17. **In the view of Dr. Pellegrino, the fundamental value underlying the patient/doctor relationship is.**

- a) A promise to patients.
- b) A contract with patients.
- c) Treating the patient as an equal.
- d) Respecting the care provider's interests.
- e) Treating the patient as a friend.

18. In the view of Dr. Pellegrino, virtue is

- a) Keeping anxiety-provoking information from patients.
- b) Speaking softly with patients.
- c) Doing right at 3 a.m. when no one is watching.
- d) Doing what attendings say.
- e) Blowing the whistle on wrongdoing attendings when you believe they have made an ethical error.

19. You are treating a patient who can receive an antibiotic highly likely to be effective for free. Another highly expensive antibiotic could be slightly more effective, but the patient cannot afford it because the patient is poor. Which of the following arguments favors telling the patient about the more expensive antibiotic?

- a) This may harm the patient by evoking unnecessary fear.
- b) The patient may not be able to afford the better antibiotic.
- c) There may be no benefit of the more expensive antibiotic.
- d) The patient may want the cheaper antibiotic.
- e) The doctor has made an implicit promise to all patients to be truthful.

20. A liver is available for transplant. Statistically, four potential recipients stand to benefit to an equivalent degree. One has a history of alcoholism. One smokes. One is obese. One, Tom, a rich, white male does not drink excessively, does not smoke and is not overweight. It is asserted that Tom should get this liver because he has taken most responsibility for his health. This argument is problematic because

- a) It is hard to assess the influence of wealth.
- b) It is hard to assess the influence of social factors.
- c) Genetic factors are unknown.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

21. **A family brings in a 77-year-old man to the ER. He has had chest pain, which they treated with Maalox for eight hours. He dies. You believe he could have lived if brought in sooner. A relative asks, "He wouldn't have survived if we had brought him in sooner, would he?"**
- a) You should tell the truth at all times.
 - b) If you tell the truth, the price will be dear.
 - c) You should tell her it is possible.
 - d) You should tell her that you have no crystal ball.
 - e) You should ask why she is asking.
22. **You are considering whether to tell a patient to walk around the office for 10 minutes before you take an oxygen blood level because a lower level may enable her to get home oxygen at no cost.**
- a) If you "game the system" like this, the system will fail.
 - b) No doctors "game the system" like this.
 - c) If you do not game the system but other doctors will, this patient will suffer inequity.
 - d) If you "game the system" like this, patients will distrust you.
 - e) The patient should have to pay because in the US, all patients have health insurance.
23. **A nurse asks you to increase the morphine of a patient because the patient is having severe pain. The patient has terminal illness and has requested relief of pain above all else.**
- a) You should refuse because you could lose your license.
 - b) You should refuse because it is not the nurse's decision.
 - c) You should do whatever your moral conscience will allow.
 - d) It is legally and ethically permissible to give more pain meds in this situation as long as you do not know that this increase will kill the patient.
 - e) You should refuse because the pain builds character.

24. **A 78-year-old woman has had a stroke, is unconscious and needs a ventilator. Connecting a ventilator is considered. Which of the following is true?**

- a) Starting the ventilator is the only way to know if the ventilator would enable her to recover.
- b) If the ventilator is started, it cannot be stopped.
- c) The physician should not start the ventilator because legally this is an assault.
- d) Psychologically, it would be easier to stop the ventilator than to start it.
- e) This patient should be placed on a ventilator only if this is her prior preference.

25. **When psychiatrists treat servicepersons for combat fatigue, which of the following is true?**

- a) The psychiatrist should send the patient back to the states to maximize the likelihood of recovery.
- b) The serviceperson should be kept awake because the service person may have a concussion.
- c) If relieved from combat, the serviceperson is less likely to have permanent emotional problems due to survivor guilt.
- d) The serviceperson should expect to return to combat.
- e) The service person should be given fluid but no food since he may have a head injury and vomit and aspirate.

26. When military physicians practicing in another country treat captured enemy soldiers,

- a) If they treat enemy servicepersons before their own soldiers, this will improve their own troop morale.
- b) One reason for treating enemy prisoners equally is in the hope that enemy forces will treat one's own soldiers well.
- c) International law allows captured enemy servicepersons to be treated after one's own soldiers.
- d) Under International law, the U.S. can withhold treatment "to make them talk."
- e) Under international law, the U.S. can give truth serum since this causes no harm and is like getting them drunk.

27. A physician is opposed to turning off the respirator when this is legally permissible and a patient who is competent makes this request:

- a) If the physician "could not live with him or herself," the physician should refer the patient to another doctor.
- ~~b) The physician should ask a relative to turn off the respirator.~~
- ~~c) The physician should ignore the physician's own moral beliefs and go along with the patient's request.~~
- ~~d) The physician should attempt to persuade the patient to change his mind.~~
- e) The physician should ask the patient if he wants to see a psychiatrist.

28. Which of the following policies are least ethically problematic?

- a) Treating civilians in occupied territory according to their medical needs.
- b) Treating civilians in occupied territory only if they join your military forces.
- c) Treating civilians in occupied territory only if they give useful information regarding the enemy.
- d) Treating civilians in occupied territory only with highly dramatic procedures such as plastic surgery.
- e) Treating civilians in occupied territory only if they agree to be spies.

29. If a patient has AIDS and is imminently dying, the patient:

- a) Should be asked the conditions under which he or she would like to die.
- b) Should be told that a miracle drug may become available tomorrow.
- c) Should not discuss death because this may be depressing.
- d) Should not be asked about a do-not-resuscitate order because this may be depressing.
- e) Should be asked about a do-not-resuscitate order only if relatives concur.

30. An 800-gram infant is born. It will survive and be normal if given neonatal intensive care. Another infant currently in neonatal ICU will have severe mental retardation even if it survives. The value which would most favor not admitting the 800-gram infant to the ICU in place of the other infant is

- a) Keeping the parents of the child already in the ICU from suing.
- b) Keeping a promise to the parents of the child already in the ICU.
- c) The Care Perspective or maintaining a good relationship with both sets of parents.
- d) Saving society money.
- e) Utility.

31. **Great sums of money are not given to research subjects because:**
- a) Little money is available for research.
 - b) This would attract persons wanting money and thus the subjects will be a biased sample.
 - c) Researchers would use animals instead of humans.
 - d) This would exploit the poor.
 - e) Too few researchers would get grants.
32. **A physician initiates discussion of religion in the hope of converting a patient to the physician's religious beliefs. Which of the following statements is true?**
- a) This represents optimal care.
 - b) Patients would find it easy to object.
 - c) There is an ethical consensus that this is an appropriate expression of the physician's autonomy.
 - d) The physician is exploiting the patient's vulnerable situation.
 - e) This is a recommended practice by the medical profession.
33. **When military research is conducted, servicepersons:**
- a) Should be discharged from the military if they do not want to be subjects in the research study.
 - b) Should be allowed to volunteer to be a subject when this could avoid combat.
 - c) Should be able to participate in research to achieve a promotion in rank.
 - d) Should be sought out in preference to civilians since they already risk life and limb during combat and thus should take risks as research subject as well.
 - e) Are in an inherently coercive situation if all their peers participate.

34. A no-code:

- a) Should preclude patients from being admitted to the ICU because this and only this policy would be consistent.
- b) Requires that other life prolonging treatments to be withheld as well.
- c) Should be ordered by physicians regardless of what patients want when CPR would be unlikely to be successful.
- d) Should be reversed if the patient later changes his or her mind.
- e) Should be ordered when a patient is incompetent and care is expensive.

35. **It is discovered on a physical workup that a 23-year-old patient has testicular feminization and XY chromosomes. Which of the following statements is true?**

- a) This patient will be able to have a child.
- b) Telling this patient that she has XY chromosomes will not upset her.
- c) She will be hyperaggressive.
- d) The physician should address the patient as a woman in conversation.
- e) She is more likely to be a criminal.

36. **A pediatric patient requires cardiovascular surgery. The child is seen by a surgeon in a rural hospital. The doctor's success in treating this condition is substantially less than that of another physician at an urban hospital (at which this surgery is performed much more frequently). Which of the following statements is true?**

- a) The patient should be told that this physician's lower success rate is because more difficult patients are referred to this physician.
- b) Respecting the parents' autonomy would require that the physician inform the parents of the difference in success rates.
- c) If the parents cannot seek care for their child at the urban hospital they will nonetheless be happy anyway because they can be with their child.
- d) The parents should not be told of this difference because the physician should "first do no harm."
- e) Informing all such parents of this discrepancy problem would result in more cardiovascular surgery being performed at the rural hospital.

37. **Prisoners have been excluded from participating in research because:**

- a) They are not a representative population, but rather, tend to have criminal tendencies.
- b) They are unreliable and may lie.
- c) They might harm researchers if they get angry.
- d) They are in an inherently coercive situation.
- e) They should not be allowed to expiate their guilt.

38. **Parents' request to withdraw life preserving treatment from a child whose situation is futile is honored legally because:**

- a) Such parents may treat the child badly if it survives.
- b) Society may save money.
- c) The parents, more than anyone else, will live with the decision.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

39.

Hundreds of retarded, institutionalized children were given hepatitis, artificially (at Willowbrook). This research has been criticized because:

- a) The argument that the children would otherwise have developed more serious hepatitis is false.
- b) The argument that these children would experience less pain because they were retarded is false.
- c) This research exploited these experimental subjects' vulnerability by not attempting to remediate it.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

40. **If physicians agree to family requests that patients not be told that they are dying:**

- a) Physicians will respect such patient's autonomy.
- b) Physicians will fulfill an implied promise to their patients.
- c) The family will carry on a charade.
- d) The patient will feel as close as possible to the family.
- e) The family will find it easier to grieve the patient's death.

41

A pregnant woman tells her physician that she is using cocaine. The strongest utilitarian argument against the physician taking action to commit her against her will is:

- a) The likelihood that the fetus will be harmed from cocaine is small.
- b) The mother due to this "wake-up" call" will enhance her own autonomy.
- c) This will fulfill an implicit prior doctor promise to do all the doctor can for her.
- d) If the doctor hospitalizes the patient, he or she could better persuade the patient to stop using cocaine.
- e) If other pregnant women who use cocaine learn of this physician's response, they may not come for prenatal care.

42

An argument for doctors' deciding which of several patients' interest should take priority at the bedside is:

- a) Doctors would maintain their role as patient advocates.
- b) Decisions should reflect physicians' idiosyncratic ethical biases.
- c) Patients know that doctors do not always give their patients' interests first priority.
- d) Doctor knows best what is good for society.
- e) Society has not yet spoken.

43

A man with painful, incurable cancer sees his doctor. She informs him about standard chemotherapy and about a research protocol with a new drug.

- a) It can be assumed the patient will not have unwarranted hope for the new drug.
- b) Since the patient is exceptionally vulnerable, the new drug should not be offered.
- c) Since the patient is frightened, as surrogate decision maker should be appointed.
- d) The physician should recommend one or other choice.
- e) The physician also should discuss the option of hospice care.

44

You have performed three bone marrow aspirations under supervision and are now about to perform one on your own (on a fourth year hematology rotation). Your patient, a retired Sergeant, says "Doc, have you done lots of these?" Which of the following most respects this patient's autonomy?

- a) Tell him that you have performed several without a hitch.
- b) Tell him that you have performed just a few but have had no difficulties.
- c) Inform him that you have performed many under supervision and are therefore considered by the staff to be competent.
- d) Ask him if he is afraid of pain and reassure him that this fear is normal.
- e) Inform him that you have performed some under supervision and that the staff considers you competent but that this is your first and that if he wants someone more experienced you will find someone.

45. **When patient's physician is the same as the one who is conducting therapeutic research**
- a) ✓ Patients will fear that their physician may be upset if they don't participate.
 - b) ✓ The physician is likely to be aware of risks of the new drug and how they could affect the patient.
 - c) ✓ The physician would have a greater interest in the patient remaining in the study.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.
46. **A patient with a potentially reversible illness states that she wants to go home and be left alone and die. A physician repeatedly sends her flowers in the hope that she will allow him to talk with her.**
- a) The physician is respecting her autonomy.
 - b) The physician is attempting to form a therapeutic relationship with her.
 - c) The physician has a romantic interest towards the patient.
 - d) The physician is violating the law.
 - e) The physician should seek psychiatric help.
47. **The strongest ethical argument behind giving all persons access to basic health care is that:**
- a) To most persons, health care is more important than education.
 - b) To many persons health care is more important than being prepared to provide military defense.
 - c) Health care is a precondition for persons to enjoy other goods.
 - d) Health care is more important to almost everyone than the arts.
 - e) Most persons would want to spend more money on health care than highways.

48

A 90-year-old patient comes into a clinic with kidney failure. Assume that there are insufficient funds in this country to provide kidney dialysis to everyone. Which of the following statements is valid?

- a) If the doctor tells the patient that dialysis could save his life, the patient may want to raise funds to go abroad.
- b) If the doctor tells the patient that dialysis could save his life but he cannot have it at public expense, the patient may feel greater emotional pain.
- c) If the doctor does not tell the patient about dialysis, this would be "lying by omission."
- d) All the above.
- e) None of the above.

49

An infant is born with extremely low birth weight. Which of the following answers is correct?

- a) How care providers respond may depend on whether society gives priority to allowing the possibility of normal life for an individual patient or to avoiding bad consequences to many.
- b) The infant should be kept alive indefinitely even if it has a poor statistical prognosis.
- c) The infant should be allowed to die since infants who may do poorly merit least consideration.
- d) If the infant survives, it will have little likelihood of having increased mental and physical defects.
- e) Care providers should decide what to do (give full treatment or allow the infant to die) on the basis of their individual moral conscience.

50. **A patient has a type of cancer the treatment for which is scientifically controversial. His attending believes that no treatments would be effective but refers him to oncology. The oncologist is more optimistic and believes that the patient should be started on chemotherapy. The attending chooses not to reveal the oncologist's view. You are the ethics consultant. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?**

- a) If you tell the patient of the controversy, the patient can indicate his preference.
- b) If you call the patient and indicate the oncologist's plan, you may give the patient a choice but risk undermining the attending's credibility by implying that he withheld information regarding the controversy from the patient.
- c) If you call the attending and ask him to disclose the difference of opinion, this approach allows the patient to express his preference and enables the attending to retain credibility.
- d) If possible, the patient's welfare and relationship with the attending should be preserved.
- e) If the patient is informed that there are two options, the patient will feel overwhelmed and, in net effect, be harmed.

51. Which one of the following factors most supports doing research using pregnant women as subjects?
- a) Fetal interests.
 - b) Pregnant women can have diseases such as asthma and diabetes.
 - c) Husbands' rights.
 - e) The public's need for clinical data.
 - f) The public's need for "bench" data
52. A patient is dying at home and has thought of ending it all with an overdose. The patient says he would like to discuss this.
- a) The care provider should say, "No way."
 - b) The care provider should tell the patient that this is suicide.
 - c) If the care provider allows the patient to discuss this, the likelihood of the patients taking the overdose should decrease.
 - d) The care provider should attempt to involuntarily commit the patient.
 - f) The care provider should bring in a psychiatrist whom the care provider knows opposes active euthanasia.

For questions 53-56, please match the following:

- a) Must regard patients as ends in themselves, not means to ends.
- b) Uses servicepersons as guinea pigs since they risk their lives in combat anyway.
- c) Furthers equity between servicepersons in combat and servicepersons who are dying.
- d) Avoids opening up "flood gates."
- e) Is a preventative health care measure.

- C 53. Military medical triage
- D A 54. Treating combat fatigue
- A D 55. Treating civilians in occupied territory
- E 56. Use of vaccines against biological weapons

57. **When patients who are extremely sick participate in therapeutic research**

- a) They are likely to believe that they will benefit more from the research than the medical facts would suggest.
- b) They are less vulnerable than subjects who are healthy.
- c) Their illness is not an inherently coercive factor.
- d) The physician treating the patient should be the principal researcher, as well.
- e) The patient would be better off not entering a protocol.

58. **As discussed in class, you, a military doctor, are in a room with a policeman and a terrorist who has killed 30 persons. The policeman asks you to leave the room.**

- a) You should comply because the policeman can be trusted not to kill the terrorist claiming he tried to escape.
- b) This question is analogous to what you should do when treating captured enemy soldiers.
- c) The phrase "anything goes in war" should be a guide.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

59. **Servicepersons may be exposed to biological and chemical warfare the identity of which is not known. Protective compounds cannot be fully tested against these agents. If these agents are used without servicepersons' consent,**

- a) Servicepersons autonomy is violated.
- b) Servicepersons have agreed to necessary limitations in their autonomy when necessary for the good of the military mission.
- c) Servicepersons have agreed to necessary limitations in their autonomy when necessary for the good of other servicepersons.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

60. **When cancer patients are experiencing chronic pain which cannot be relieved by routine dosages of analgesics, they:**
- a) Should not be allowed to choose to receive higher doses of analgesics if this might increase the risk of their dying.
 - b) Should be allowed to choose to receive higher dosages because if they happen to die as a result, this would be active euthanasia which is illegal.
 - c) Should not be allowed to choose whether to receive higher doses because the risk is too high that they could become addicted.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.

61. **A serviceperson states during a routine medical history that the serviceperson used marijuana twice during the past year. If military physicians decide to report this serviceperson:**
- a) The patient wanted this to happen.
 - b) The military physician has been truthful throughout the exchange.
 - c) The military physician could have warned the serviceperson that the military physician would report the serviceperson's use of marijuana.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.

62.

When military physicians treat servicepersons during combat so that they can return to the battlefield, which of the following statements is true?

- a) They may be providing a link in the chain of events which results in some servicepersons' deaths.
- b) They maintain equity between servicepersons who are injured and servicepersons who remain at the front.
- c) They are acting consistently with these service persons' prior expectations.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

Which of the following statements concerning allocation of limited resources to the elderly is true:

- a) Discrimination against elderly persons exists when the criterion for allocating resources is patients' opportunity to live to old age.
- b) Discrimination against elderly persons is ethically indistinguishable from discrimination against racial groups.
- c) Policies that would justify discrimination against the elderly because "we all age" may be invalid because technological advances affecting one generation differ from one generation to the next.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

64. Which of the following arguments opposes informing the sexual partners of patients with HIV when these patients will not inform their partners themselves?
- a) Pregnant partners who become infected could transmit HIV to their fetus.
 - b) Partners not infected benefit from being informed.
 - c) Partners receiving this information would want to avoid infecting others.
 - d) Patients who knew that their partners would be informed might not go for testing.
 - e) Even if partners are already infected, they could seek treatment earlier.

65. **Mandatory screening for sickle cell trait can:**

- a) Result in stigmatizing those who have the trait.
- b) Place indirect pressure on persons having the trait to ask partners they wish to marry to get tested prior to getting married.
- c) Violate the interests of persons who would prefer not to know whether or not they have this trait.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

66

According to Rawls' egalitarian model

- a) The rich can get richer so long as the lot of the poor is improved.
- b) Persons choose best when they know their personal circumstances.
- c) Education is as important as health.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

67. **Suppose that treatment for a patient with schizophrenia is less effective if the patient is homeless and addicted to alcohol. Giving as much treatment to this patient as to other patients with schizophrenia:**

- a) Is justified by utility.
- b) Is disutilitarian.
- c) May be justifiable despite being disutilitarian.
- d) Is not justifiable because the patient has not take personal responsibility.
- e) Is not justifiable if these patients smoke or do not exercise.

68. **A reason for allowing the richest bidders from other countries to obtain scarce organs, such as a liver from US organ donors is:**

- a) This would further justice.
- b) The number of organ donors should increase.
- c) Poor persons may benefit if more transplant centers are created.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

69. **If doctors must report illegal immigrants to immigration authorities.**

- a) These persons' medical charts should not be kept confidential since this country does not want criminals.
- b) These persons may not seek health care.
- c) Doctors should report for the same reasons they would report syphilis.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

70.

When doctors must decide which of two or more patient' interests should prevail,

- a) They can be honest about their acting as microallocation decision makers.
- b) They can deceive their patients by acting as if they are fully committed only to each patient's interest.
- c) They can defer the decision to another care provider.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

71. According to a JAMA article

- a) All doctors game the system.
- b) Most doctors believe there should be severe penalties for gaming the system.
- c) Most doctors believe it is impossible to successfully game the system.
- d) Many doctors game the system.
- e) Few doctors game the system.

72. Which of the following statements is true?

- ~~a)~~ Ethical analysis will always resolve conflicting values.
- ~~b)~~ Ethical analysis will sometimes resolve conflicting values, but when it does not, an expert should be consulted.
- ~~c)~~ When ethical analysis will not resolve conflicting values, a majority vote should be taken.
- d) When ethical analysis will not resolve conflicting values, the question should switch to who should decide.
- ~~e)~~ When ethical analysis will not resolve conflicting values, the question should be determined on a religious basis.

73.

The two examples of an infant born with Down's syndrome and intestinal atresia and of persons from Mars with an I.Q. of 200 taking over persons on earth illustrate:

- a) The principle of distributive justice.
- b) The principle of respect for persons.
- c) The principle of consistency.
- d) The principle of doing good.
- e) The principle of avoiding harm.

74.

An example of a consequential value is:

- a) Telling the truth.
- b) Avoiding harm.
- c) Keeping a promise.
- d) Giving information.
- e) Treating persons equally.

Parents love a "baby girl." She has multiple birth problems and lives for 3 months. On autopsy, it is found she is genetically a male. There are no genetic implications for future offspring.

- a) The pediatrician should tell the parents.
- b) The parents' response in this case should serve as a guide to what pediatricians should do in future cases.
- c) If informed of this finding, the parents should be offered the opportunity to discuss their feelings.
- d) The parents should be told only if a baby boy, is in fact, a baby girl (the opposite of this case) since this outcome is preferable.
- e) The pediatrician should not tell the parents.

66.

A man is in a coma and has 6 months to live. He needs surgery to live these 6 months. His wife says he would not want surgery. His parents say he would.

- a) The wife's view should prevail since her substituted judgement most respects the patient's autonomy.
- b) The parents' view should prevail since this most respects the patients' autonomy.
- c) A "compromise solution" would give priority to maintaining the emotional bonds between the wife and parents.
- d) The doctor should decide.
- e) A coin should be flipped because there is no rational way to make this decision and this most furthers the principle of justice.

67.

A toddler has a genetic variety of "Lou Gehrig's Disease" and is becoming progressively paralyzed from the waist up. She will soon need to be on a respirator that will never be able to be withdrawn. The decision must be made whether to start a respirator in the future when she will need it.

- a) Experts should be consulted to determine the toddler's likely benefits and burdens.
- b) The argument is stronger to start the respirator if the bonds between the parents and toddler are greater.
- c) This benefit /burden ratio should have greater moral weight than it would with an incompetent adult who had previously been competent and expressed a preference.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

78.

A mother is deciding whether to abort a fetus that has severe problems and very likely will die. She says that even if it could not ever move its arms or legs or talk, she would want it so long as it in some way could "relate."

- a) Her self assessment is unrealistic.
- b) Many parents may gain immense gratification from raising such children.
- c) She should not be given this choice.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

79.

When taking a history from patients, care providers should:

- a) Notice what patients are feeling.
- b) Ask patients having a strong feeling to describe it.
- c) Ask patients what their having an illness means to them
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

80.

When taking a patient's history,

- a) Care providers should never let on that they don't know a medical fact.
- b) Care providers should never cry.
- c) Care providers should allow themselves to "wince" spontaneously if something the patient says evokes their pain, as that a child was killed.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

81. **When giving statistics, such as a patient's chance of living or dying if having surgery,**

- a) Tell only the likelihood of living.
- b) Tell only likelihood of dying.
- c) Tell the likelihood of both living and dying.
- d) Tell only the likelihood of living if the patient appears depressed.
- e) Tell only the likelihood of dying if the patient is denying death.

82. **When patients are in pain:**

- a) Treat only if you will not cause premature death.
- b) Treat only if you will cause them to have a decreased ability to communicate during the last days of their life.
- c) Treat only if they are not addicted to analgesics.
- d) Treat only if they are competent and request analgesics.
- e) In general, treat all patients' pain.

83. **If you are morally opposed to withdrawing food and water from a patient who legally has this right and requests this:**

- B = ✓ A
- a) Refuse.
 - b) Anticipate this and tell patients as early as possible.
 - c) Treat these patients as they wish.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.

84.

An infant is born with anencephaly. Her mother wants all possible life-sustaining treatment given. The staff opposes this. One basis on which the court may decide this case is:

- a) The decision who should die is so important that this should be left to the people to vote through their representatives.
- b) The decision should be based on whether the mother truly loves her child.
- c) The decision should be based on the staff's moral view since its moral view warrants more moral weight than the mother's.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

85.

A patient with a terminal illness tells a doctor he wants to die. If the doctor says, "that is certainly an option",

- a) This may become a self-fulfilling prophecy by conveying to the patient that this is a "beneficial option".
- b) This ~~may~~^{may} make it less likely that the patient will take this option because the patient may feel reassured by having this "way out".
- c) The doctor has missed an opportunity to tell the patient truthfully that the patient could make his final days the very best days of his life.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

86

Patients with terminal illness

- a) Often respond well to antidepressants.
- b) Should be depressed because they are terminally ill.
- c) Should be encouraged to relax if they express anger.
- d) Should be informed if they are not progressing through the stages of dying.
- e) Should be referred to a physician or organization who will help them die when they first express this wish.

87. Patients with terminal illness should be informed about

- a) The option of palliative care.
- b) Standard treatments.
- c) Research protocols in which they could enroll.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

88

When asking patients about advance directives,

- a) Tailoring patients' specific wishes to unique situations is preferable to having them fill out living wills.
- b) If the patients show an emotional response, they should be asked to report their associations and feelings.
- c) The specific choices patients want become more important as they become more seriously ill.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

89. A mother is hospitalized due to cancer and may die in one week. Her son commits suicide. Which of the following statements is/are true?

- A or B
- a) If she may live much longer, the case is stronger for telling her the truth.
 - b) If she is not religious, the case is stronger for telling her the truth.
 - c) If her son had died in an accident as opposed to committing suicide, the case is less strong for telling her the truth.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.

90. The sterilization of the mentally ill in Nazi Germany.

- a) Included "socially undesirable" persons, an "elastic" concept.
- b) Included only persons who had genetic disease.
- c) Included only persons who had genetic disease and would pass on their disease to their offspring.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

91. The persons tasked with opening and closing the "gas valve" to kill children in Nazi Germany were

- a) Clergy persons.
- b) Doctors.
- c) Administrators.
- d) Lawyers.
- e) Soldiers.

92. **Most of the Nazi doctors who participated in immoral acts:**

- a) Wanted to protect their careers.
- b) Feared death if they failed to cooperate.
- c) Could not initially refuse to take on these roles.
- d) Could not refuse once they discovered what they would be asked to do.
- e) Had unconscious sadistic needs.

93. **Patients facing surgery for cancer:**

- a) Should be told the surgery is superior to what it was years ago if this is true.
- b) Should be told if is less mutilating than it was years ago if this is true.
- c) Should be encouraged to express their fears.
- d) Should be told that if they lose hair, it will regrow.
- e) Should be told that if they lose hair, no one will know if they wear a wig.

104. **When fetuses are tested for carrier status,**

- a) If parents are told, they should be counseled so they do not erroneously treat their child as "diseased."
- b) The impact of such knowledge in children and their families is now known.
- c) Informing parents of their children's trait status violates the children's right not to know.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

A or I

95. Reasons for not honoring patients' requests to know their infants' carrier status are:

- a) This respects the child's right to confidential reproductive knowledge.
- b) This protects the child's self-concept.
- c) This avoids exposing the child to genetic discrimination.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

96. As resources diminish:

- a) Deserving patients should have first choice.
- b) Access to resources should be randomized.
- c) Money should count most.
- d) Those who can contribute most to society should have first choice.
- e) Privileges consistent with society's greatest good should prevail.

97. Children

- a) Ostracize those who look different.
- b) Should not participate in research.
- c) Should be able to make medical choices after age 13.
- d) Should be genetically tested even when they would not benefit.
- e) Should undergo reconstructive surgery only if they have major cranial facial defects.

98. **A care provider is morally opposed to a couple aborting a fetus because it is “the wrong sex.” If the care provider asks the couple why they are requesting prenatal genetic testing to “investigate” this possibility,**
- a) The care provider is “sexist.”
 - b) The care provider is “a reverse sexist.”
 - c) The care provider is carrying out a duty the society has given him or her as a “watchdog” to prevent “sexist abortions.”
 - d) The care provider may have negative impact on the patient/care provider relationship because he or she has abandoned his/her role of serving the patient’s interest and is serving his/her own moral value instead.
 - e) The care provider is being truthful because he/she is telling the couple all they need to know.

99. **As a result of seeing persons who suffer greatly again and again, physicians may become emotionally numb. One means of reducing this effect is**
- a) To accept this October outcome.
 - b) To associate primarily with other doctors.
 - c) To remain continually aware that this can occur.
 - d) To ask patients about their spiritual beliefs.
 - e) To explore more fully one’s own spiritual beliefs.

100. Suppose a physician helps women become pregnant with five embryo's and then refuses their request to terminate the lives of 2 or 3 so that the others will be more likely to survive:

- a) This shows exceptional virtue by not terminating life.
- b) This shows exceptional virtue only if the doctor decides which embryos' lives to terminate.
- c) This shows exceptional virtue only if the doctor terminates the lives of 2 but not 3 embryos.
- d) This is justifiable since the doctor should give priority to his or her values over those of these patients.
- e) This is ethically problematic since both practices are inconsistent.