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## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – BBA(HM)-2022

Course Name – Medical Ethics & Laws

Course Code - BBAHMC601

( Semester VI )

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

### Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Which of the following is NOT a branch of ethics?
  - a) Metaethics
  - b) Normative ethics
  - c) Legal ethics
  - d) Artistic ethics
- (ii) Choose the option that the Medical ethics primarily deals with.
  - a) The legal obligations of healthcare providers
  - b) The moral principles in healthcare practice
  - c) The management of medical records
  - d) Medical treatment protocols
- (iii) Outline the principle among the following that requires healthcare providers to act in the best interest of their patients.
  - a) Justice
  - b) Non-maleficence
  - c) Beneficence
  - d) Autonomy
- (iv) Show the rule in medical ethics that stresses the need to respect patient confidentiality.
  - a) Justice
  - b) Respect for person
  - c) Non-maleficence
  - d) Beneficence
- (v) Select the option that best portrays the role of ethics in the medical profession.
  - a) Ethics is governed by the legal framework
  - b) Ethics influences medical decisions but does not have legal consequences
  - c) Medical ethics is directly enforceable by law
  - d) Ethics guides professional behavior and decision-making within legal boundaries
- (vi) Identify among the following the body that regulates the practice of medicine in India.
  - a) Indian Medical Association (IMA)
  - b) National Medical Commission (NMC)
  - c) Medical Council of India (MCI)
  - d) State Medical Council
- (vii) What is the legal term for a person who makes an offer?
  - a) Offeree
  - b) Contractor
  - c) Offeror
  - d) Acceptor
- (viii) What does ' consideration ' in a contract mean?

- a) A written agreement between parties
- b) A legal obligation to perform
- c) Something of value exchanged between the parties
- d) An offer made by one party
- (ix) Outline the capacity to contract:
  - a) Age and mental state of the parties
  - b) Financial status of the parties
  - c) Their prior experience in contracts
  - d) All of these
- (x) Interpret free consent in a contract:
  - a) Consent must be given voluntarily, without any pressure
  - b) One party must force the other party to agree
  - c) Consent must be implied from conduct
  - d) Consent is not necessary for the validity of the contract
- (xi) Where can a consumer file a complaint for medical negligence under the Consumer Protection Act?
  - a) Police Station
  - b) District Consumer Redressal Forum
  - c) Ministry of Health
  - d) Supreme Court
- (xii) Show the key benefit of the Consumer Protection Act in healthcare.
  - a) It ensures fair treatment for patients
  - b) It increases hospital profits
  - c) It promotes medical tourism
  - d) It allows doctors to avoid lawsuits
- (xiii) Relate the role of consumer redressal agencies to patient rights in India.
  - a) They help patients seek legal remedies against medical negligence
  - b) They provide free medical treatments
  - c) They regulate hospital pricing
  - d) They ensure medical colleges follow admission rules
- (xiv) Compare the roles of State Medical Councils and the National Medical Commission in regulating medical education.
  - a) Both focus only on medical ethics
  - b) The State Medical Councils are more powerful than the National Medical Commission
  - c) The National Medical Commission sets national standards, while State Medical Councils oversee regional implementation
  - d) The National Medical Commission deals only with patient rights
- (xv) Choose the correct authority for handling medical negligence complaints under the Consumer Protection Act.
  - a) Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum
  - b) Medical Council of India
  - c) National Medical Commission
  - d) Police Department

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

- 2. Illustrate consideration and its significance in a contract. (3)
- 3. What is an offer in contract law? (3)
- 4. Define in short the concept of Ethics. (3)
- 5. Explain in short on the Consumer Protection Act and Medical Care. (3)
- 6. Build a case study portraying a consumer dispute is handled under the Consumer Protection Act. (3)

**OR**

Identify three situations a physician can disclose patient information without consent? (3)

### Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

- 7. Explain free consent in the context of contract formation. (5)
- 8. Define the essentials of a valid contract with suitable examples from hospital management. (5)

9. What are the differences between Law and Ethics in the context of sources? (5)
10. Explain in brief on the Informed consent principle in the Medico-legal practice. (5)
11. Develop a short note on the different duties and responsibilities of the doctors in the medical practice. (5)
12. Apply the principles of medical ethics to a case study involving medical negligence. (5)

**OR**

- Select a real-life case while the Consumer Protection Act has been employed in a healthcare setting and quantify its outcomes. (5)

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