



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024
Programme – B.Sc.(CCT)-2022/B.Sc.(CCT)-2023
Course Name – Medical Ethics
Course Code - BCCTC205
(Semester II)

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) Select the part that is not included in misadventure.
 - a) Diagnostic
 - b) Therapeutic
 - c) Non-therapeutic
 - d) Experimental
- (ii) State the meaning of Mercy Killing.
 - a) Good death
 - b) proper death
 - c) improper death
 - d) unnatural death
- (iii) State the meaning of the term Autonomy.
 - a) self mechanism
 - b) self determination
 - c) disrespect
 - d) discontinue to patient
- (iv) Select the factors on which Social responsibility depends on.
 - a) untruthfulness
 - b) equity
 - c) violence
 - d) misconception
- (v) Identify the meaning of Confidentiality.
 - a) privacy
 - b) disrespect
 - c) unethical conduct
 - d) misbehave
- (vi) Identify the one which does not require consent.
 - a) Disclosure
 - b) Competency
 - c) Agreement of the health care proxy
 - d) Understanding
- (vii) Identify the principle on which informed consent is based on.
 - a) Justice
 - b) Beneficence
 - c) Autonomy
 - d) Nonmaleficence
- (viii) Identify the principle on which the philosophy of "first, do no harm" is based on

- a) Autonomy
c) Nonmaleficence
- b) Dignity
d) Beneficence
- (ix) Identify the four medical ethics principles which are shared between Value Based Medicine and the principles of ethics, explained by Beauchamp and Childress.
- a) Autonomy, privacy, respect, and confidentiality
c) Autonomy, veracity, nonmaleficence, and beneficence
- b) Autonomy, nonmaleficence, beneficence, and justice
d) Veracity, privacy, confidentiality, and fidelity
- (x) Identify the concept of justice in ethics.
- a) an obligation of the patient to the society
c) taken as patients right to choose or refuse treatment
- b) health resources must be distributed according to the principals of equity
d) the obligation to do no harm to the patients
- (xi) Identify the reason behind Healthcare ethics being unique.
- a) Patients are vulnerable
c) Healthcare workers care about people
- b) A lot of money is involved
d) Patients have complete autonomy
- (xii) Identify the principle of research ethics states that research should not cause harm.
- a) Non-Maleficence
c) justice
- b) Beneficence
d) autonomy
- (xiii) Select the ethical principle that states that communication between a patient and a provider must remain private.
- a) Autonomy
c) Consent
- b) Honesty
d) Confidentiality
- (xiv) Identify from the following standards of behavior that are personal.
- a) Ethics
c) Values
- b) Morals
d) Customs
- (xv) Select the reason why ethical issues important in research.
- a) They will help the researcher pass the assignment
c) They help the researcher write up their research
- b) They indicate what the researcher ought to do and how they should treat people
d) They indicate that all people are very sensitive

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Write the main objectives of post mortem. (3)
3. Classify subordinate courts according to their roles. (3)
4. State the role of nurses and medical staffs in medicolegal issues. (3)
5. Describe 'Informed consent'. (3)
6. Summarize IPC (3)
7. Compare the features of 5th and 6th part of Indian constitution (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

8. Explain the principles of medical ethics. (5)
9. Explain the composition, function and services included in National Legal Services Authority (NLSA). (5)

- 10. Distinguish civil negligence and criminal negligence. (5)
- 11. Construct a note on MTP act 1971. (5)
- 12. Explain the criteria of valid consent. (5)
- 13. Conclude the responsibilities of a patient to the hospital and medical care providers. (5)

OR

Summarize the components included in Patient's medical records (5)
