



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science in Critical Care Technology

Course Name – Medical Ethics

Course Code - BCCT205

(Semester II)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Which part is not included under negligence?

a) Duty	b) Deleriction
c) Direct causation	d) Conservation
- (2) Which is not included under consent?

a) Express	b) Written
c) verbal	d) non-verbal
- (3) Positive act of killing with drugs is known as

a) active euthanasia	b) passive euthanasia
c) involuntary	d) non-involuntary
- (4) Beneficence means

a) restore health and maintain function	b) improper health
c) bad condition	d) misbehave to patient
- (5) Autonomy is

a) self mechanism	b) self determination
c) disrespect	d) discontinue to patient
- (6) Social responsibility depends on

a) untruthfulness	b) equity
c) violence	d) misconception
- (7) Carelessness in medical practice is termed as

a) malpractice	b) confidentiality
c) beneficence	d) veracity

- (8) Self rule will be termed as
- a) autonomy
 - b) confidentiality
 - c) malpractice
 - d) negligence
- (9) Lung transplant was first done in
- a) 1945
 - b) 1963
 - c) 1967
 - d) 1987
- (10) All of the following are required to obtain informed consent except:
- a) Disclosure
 - b) Competency
 - c) Agreement of the health care proxy
 - d) Understanding
- (11) Informed consent is based on which principle?
- a) Justice
 - b) Beneficence
 - c) Autonomy
 - d) Nonmaleficence
- (12) Which of the following conveys your preferences regarding medical care intended to sustain life?
- a) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
 - b) Health care proxy
 - c) Living will
 - d) Palliative care
- (13) Which of the following is defined as intentionally ending a life to provide relief from pain and/ or suffering?
- a) Euthanasia
 - b) Double effect
 - c) Abortion
 - d) Advanced directive
- (14) Which of the following best describes beneficence?
- a) Automatically making a decision for a patient
 - b) The right of an individual to make his or her own informed decision
 - c) Taking action that serves the best interest of the patient
 - d) Do not harm the patient
- (15) Once a patient gives his informed consent for research, then _____
- a) He cannot withdraw consent
 - b) Withdrawal is subject to principal researcher's wish
 - c) He can withdraw consent at any time without prejudice
 - d) Legal intervention is necessary for the patient to withdraw
- (16) Which of the following does not come under Ethics?
- a) autonomy
 - b) Advocacy for the client
 - c) beneficence
 - d) informed consent
- (17) Autonomy is one of the main principles of bioethics, which mean:
- a) Selfishness
 - b) Self-governance
 - c) Self-promotion
 - d) Self-awareness
- (18) Which of the following ethical issues form the foremost part of Hippocratic Oath?
- a) Confidentiality
 - b) Sexual boundaries
 - c) Advertising
 - d) Doctor's rights
- (19) Confidentiality can be breached
- a) When the patient does not listen to the doctor.
 - b) When financial resources are scarce and patient is not compliant.
 - c) When a patient authorizes to do so
 - d) For a patient who requires Invasive treatment

- (20) The Standard of Health Care, known as: “reasonable professional” is defined by
- a) Practice standards, education, institutional policies, federal and state statutes
 - b) Federal law, state law, county ordinances, city ordinances
 - c) Competency, education, experience, success
 - d) Coursework, internships, practical, experience
- (21) Medical Ethics:
- a) Is the study of moral aspects of a doctor’s professional life?
 - b) Is the study of legal aspects of a doctor’s professional life?
 - c) Is the code of conduct of doctor’s professional life?
 - d) Is regulated by local Medical and Dental council
- (22) Healthcare ethics are unique because:
- a) Patients are vulnerable.
 - b) A lot of money is involved.
 - c) Healthcare workers care about people.
 - d) Patients have complete autonomy.
- (23) Justice means:
- a) Fairness.
 - b) Judgment.
 - c) Sincerity.
 - d) Legal.
- (24) An evolving standard of autonomy supports patients but must be balanced with:
- a) Demonstrated skills in ethical decision making.
 - b) A willingness to partner responsibly with their provider.
 - c) Effective use of the Internet to gather facts about their care.
 - d) Absence of mental or emotional issues.
- (25) Which principle of research ethics states that research should not cause harm?
- a) Non-Maleficence
 - b) Beneficence
 - c) justice
 - d) autonomy
- (26) _____ is the ethical principle most applicable to the highly publicized issue of universal healthcare.
- a) Justice
 - b) Autonomy
 - c) Non-maleficence
 - d) Beneficence
- (27) The principles of _____ and _____ must be balanced to be certain that any risks involved in medical treatment or procedures is outweighed by the benefit to the patient.
- a) Autonomy and privacy
 - b) Dignity and justice
 - c) Beneficence and non-maleficence
 - d) Ethics and beneficence
- (28) _____ is the major principle of medical ethics that states that physicians and other medical professionals must act in the best interest of the patient.
- a) Justice
 - b) Autonomy
 - c) Non-maleficence
 - d) Beneficence
- (29) The definition of a double effect does not state that:
- a) A double effect is a byproduct of non-maleficence
 - b) The action being considered is in itself either morally good or morally indifferent.
 - c) There was no direct intention to cause harm.
 - d) The beneficial result must be disproportionate to the harm caused by the action.
- (30) The four major principles of medical ethics are:
- a) Autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence and justice
 - b) Privacy, autonomy, beneficence and justice

- c) Autonomy, beneficence, universality and justice
- d) Autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence and morality
- (31) What is the 'beneficence' pillar of medical ethics?
- a) Whether the action in question is in the patient's best interests
- b) The patient's right to decide what will benefit them
- c) Whether the action in question will harm the patient
- d) restoring health and maintaining function
- (32) The study of ethics includes the use of
- a) moral principles.
- b) moral judgments.
- c) logic.
- d) malpractice
- (33) Medical ethics have been around since the time of
- a) Hippocrates
- b) Hercules
- c) Einstein
- d) Hawking
- (34) Standards of behavior that are personal
- a) Ethics
- b) Morals
- c) Values
- d) Customs
- (35) Why are ethical issues important in research?
- a) They will help me pass the assignment
- b) They indicate what the researcher ought to do and how they should treat people
- c) They help the researcher write up their research
- d) They indicate that all people are very sensitive
- (36) Correct documentation of medical record means
- a) Accuracy
- b) Timeliness
- c) Confidentiality
- d) Relevance
- (37) Specific time for completion of the medical record termed as
- a) Relevance
- b) Accuracy
- c) Confidentiality
- d) Timeliness
- (38) Which principle belongs to Accurate and relevant information to the patient?
- a) Principle 5
- b) Principle 6
- c) Principle 7
- d) Principle 8
- (39) Patient Autonomy and consent are included in
- a) Principle 2
- b) principle 3
- c) Principle 4
- d) Principle 5
- (40) Healthcare records of an adult will be
- a) 5 years
- b) 6 years
- c) 7 years
- d) 8 years
- (41) Who among the following extends the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or excludes from, any Union territory?
- a) Parliament by law
- b) The President of India
- c) The Chief Justice of India
- d) Legislature of the State in which the High Court is situated
- (42) Who can remove the Judge of the Supreme Court?
- a) Chief Justice
- b) Parliament

- c) President
d) Parliament & President
- (43) Who among the following has the right to establish the bench of the Supreme Court elsewhere in the country?
a) Chief Justice
b) President
c) Parliament
d) Prime Minister
- (44) The constituent assembly was setup in
a) 1945
b) 1946
c) 1947
d) 1949
- (45) Who among the following was first woman judge of India?
a) Leila Seth
b) Anna Chandy
c) Fathima Beevi
d) Sujata Manohar
- (46) Which among the following is the correct age of retirement of Judge of Supreme Court?
a) 58 years
b) 60 years
c) 62 years
d) 65 years
- (47) Who is the first Chief Justice of India
a) Mehr Chand Mahajan
b) A K Sarkar
c) Harilal J kania
d) S R Das
- (48) What is the term used for money given to make amends for an injury or a loss?
a) Donation
b) Compensation
c) Both A & B
d) None
- (49) What type of cases are decided by under Civil Law?
a) Divorce
b) Rent matters
c) Sale of land
d) All
- (50) Once appointed, a judge can be removed by:
a) District Judge
b) CM
c) PM
d) None
- (51) Each state district is presided over by
a) District Court
b) Judiciary
c) Subordinates
d) None
- (52) What is at the apex level?
a) Supreme Courts
b) Lower Court
c) District Court
d) High Court
- (53) How many court are there at apex level?
a) 16
b) 1
c) 26
d) 0
- (54) CPA act is applicable for all states except
a) J&K
b) Kerala
c) New Delhi
d) WestBengal
- (55) CPA stand for
a) Consumer Privacy Act
b) Central Postal Act
c) Consumer Protection Act
d) Civil Police Action
- (56) JAGO GRAHAK JAGO is tagline of

- a) CPA
- b) MTP Act
- c) RCI ACT
- d) None

(57) This is not among Consumer Right

- a) right to be protected
- b) right to be informed
- c) right to be heard
- d) right to be visible

(58) Which of the following is not a Consumer Problem

- a) Fair Trade Practice
- b) Adulteration
- c) Deceptive Packing
- d) Deficiency of Service

(59) Qualification for President of NCDRC

- a) Judge of High Court
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Judge of Supreme Court
- d) Judge of District Courts

(60) State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission must have at least _____ member apart from president

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4