1 x 60=60



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22 Programme – Bachelor of Science in Operation Theatre Technology Course Name – Medical Law and Ethics Course Code - BOTT205 (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) 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) In misadventure, which part is not included? b) Diagnostic a) Therapeutic d) Experimental c) Non-therapeutic (3) Which is not included under consent? a) Express b) Written c) verbal d) non-verbal (4) Positive act of killing with drugs is known as a) active euthanasia b) passive euthanasia c) involuntary d) non-involuntary (5) Autonomy is a) self mechanism b) self determination c) disrespect d) discontinue to patient (6) Confidentiality means a) privacy b) disrespect d) misbehave c) unethical conduct (7) HIPAA act was in a) 1946 b) 1967 d) 1996 c) 1986

(8) Slander defamation is related with	
a) patient	b) doctor
c) patient party	d) sweeper
(9) Self rule will be termed as	
a) autonomy	b) confidentiality
c) malpractice	d) negligence
(10) Intentional actions to the patient is known as	
a) malpractice	b) paternalism
c) autonomy	d) confidentiality
(11) Lung transplant was first done in	
a) 1945	b) 1963
c) 1967	d) 1987
(12) What is important in medical ethics?	
a) informed consent	b) penalty
c) disrespect	d) untruth
(13) All of the following are required to obtain inform	ned consent except:
a) Disclosure	b) Competency
c) Agreement of the health care proxy	d) Understanding
(14) Informed consent is based on which principle?	
a) Justice	b) Beneficence
c) Autonomy	d) Nonmaleficence
(15) What does HIPAA stand for?	
a) Human Interference Protection and Privacy Act	b) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
 c) Home Insurance Portability and Accountability Act 	d) Health Income Potential and Protection Act
(16) The philosophy of "first, do no harm" is based or	n which principle?
a) Autonomy	b) Nonmaleficence
c) Dignity	d) Beneficence
(17) Which of the following best defi nes an action the one negative?	at produces two effects, one positive and
a) Beneficence	b) Autonomy
c) Double effect	d) Euthanasia
(18) Which of the following best describes beneficend	ce?
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
(19) Which of the following is best described as prote punishment in an emergency?	ection for the physician from civil
a) Abandonment	b) Good Samaritan Law
c) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)	d) Compliance

(20) Once a patient gives his informed concent for research, then		
a) He cannot withdraw concent	b) Withdrawl is subject to principal researcher's wish	
c) He can withdraw concent at any time without prejudice	d) Legal intervention is necessary for the patient to withdraw	
(21) Which of the following does not come under Ethi	cs?	
a) autonomy	b) Advocacy for the client	
c) beneficence	d) informed consent	
(22) The four medical ethics principles which shared between Values Based Medicine and the principles of ethics, explained by Beauchamp and Childress are:		
 a) Autonomy, privacy, respect, and confidentiality 	b) Autonomy, nonmaleficence, beneficence, and justice	
 c) Autonomy, veracity, nonmaleficence, and beneficence 	d) Veracity, privacy, confidentiality, and fidelity	
(23) Which of the following ethical issues form the for	remost part of Hippocratic Oath?	
a) Confidentiality	b) Sexual boundaries	
c) Advertising	d) Doctor's rights	
(24) 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	
(25) The principles of medical ethics are all, except:		
a) Maleficence	b) Beneficence	
c) Autonomy	d) Confidentiality	
(26) 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.	
(27) Nonmaleficence means:		
a) First of all, assess your patient.	b) Not being malicious.	
c) Doing no harm.	d) Avoiding malpractice.	
(28) Justice means:		
a) Fairness.	b) Judgment.	
c) Sincerity.	d) Legal.	
(29) 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.	
(30) At the center of the patient–therapist relationship is:		
a) Loyalty.	b) Affection.	
c) Sincerity.	d) Trust.	
(31) Which principle of research ethics states that research should not cause harm?		
a) Non-Maleficence	b) Beneficence	
c) justice	d) autonomy	

(32) 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.	1) 7: 1: 1: 1:	
a) Autonomy and privacy	b) Dignity and justice	
c) Beneficence and non-malfeasance	d) Ethics and beneficence	
(33) 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-malfeasance	d) Beneficence	
(34) is an ethical principle that states that communication between a patient and a provider must remain private.		
a) Autonomy	b) Honesty	
c) Consent	d) Confidentiality	
(35) Which of the following refers to the behaviors the medical professionals with moral integrity are expected to exhibit?		
a) Courtesy	b) Mores	
c) Customs	d) Medical ethics	
(36) The four major principles of medical ethics are:		
 a) Autonomy, beneficence, non-malfeasance and justice 	b) Privacy, autonomy, beneficence and justice	
c) Autonomy, beneficence, universality and justice	d) Autonomy, beneficence, non-malfeasance and morality	
(37) 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 maintaing function	
(38) What does non-maleficence mean in medical ethic	es?	
 a) Giving the best treatment possible to the patient following their wishes 	b) The duty to do no harm to the patient	
c) Making the patient aware of the potential risks of undergoing treatment	d) privacy of the patient	
(39) The study of ethics includes the use of		
a) moral principles.	b) moral judgments.	
c) logic.	d) malpractice	
(40) Absolute Moral Duties Based on Principle		
a) Golden Rule	b) Kant's Categorical Imperatives	
c) Ethics	d) Customs	
(41) 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	
(42) Which is not included under documentation of medical records?		
a) Accuracy	b) Relevance	
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c) Autonomy	d) Confidentiality
(43) Correct documentation of medical record means	
a) Accuracy	b) Timeliness
c) Confidentiality	d) Relevance
(44) Relevant information of patient's healthcare mean	ns
a) Accuracy	b) Timeliness
c) Relevance	d) confidentiality
(45) Specific time for completion of the medical recor	rd termed as
a) Relevance	b) Accyracy
c) Confidentiality	d) Timeliness
(46) HIPAA rule deals with	
a) malpractice	b) confidentiality
c) negligence	d) Beneficence
(47) Which principle belongs to Accurate and relevan	t information to the patient?
a) Principle 5	b) Principle 6
c) Principle 7	d) Principle 8
(48) Medicare was administered over people of	
a) 65	b) 66
c) 67	d) 68
(49) Medical imaging studies are part of	
a) Prinicipal diagnosis	b) laboratory diagnosis
c) radiology diagnosis	d) differential diagnosis
(50) Diagnostic error was proposed by	
 a) National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 	b) National Institute of Science
c) National Health Academy	d) National Diagnosis Academy
(51) Collection, handling and dissemination of inform correct use is known as	ation on medications, and their safe and
a) Medical Negligence	b) Medical Priority
c) Medical Information	d) Medical Diagnosis
(52) Healthcare records of an adult will be	
a) 5 years	b) 6 years
c) 7 years	d) 8 years
(53) Records of mentally disordered patient will be	
a) 15 years	b) 20 years
c) 25 years	d) 30 years
(54) Clinical records is transferred in	
a) State Archives	b) National Archives
c) District Archives	d) Zonal Archives
(55) Organ Transplant is done	
a) Orally	b) Rectally
c) Surgically	d) Injectible

(56) In Organ transplantation, the organ is	_with functioning one
a) Removed	b) Replaced
c) Removed & Replaced	d) None
(57) Donated Organ can be from	
a) Deceased	b) living
c) animal	d) ALL
(58) Most Common Organ that is transplanted	
a) Heart	b) Kidney
c) Liver	d) Lungs
(59) 2nd Most common Organ which is transplan	ited
a) Heart	b) Kidney
c) Liver	d) Lungs
(60) Father of Organ transplantation	
a) Sir Peter Medaver	b) Alexis Carrel
c) Bruce Reitz	d) Dr Edward Zirm