



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)

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) In misadventure, which part is not included?

a) Therapeutic	b) Diagnostic
c) Non-therapeutic	d) Experimental
- (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
c) unethical conduct	d) misbehave
- (7) HIPAA act was in

a) 1946	b) 1967
c) 1986	d) 1996

- (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 informed 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 on which principle?
- a) Autonomy
 - b) Nonmaleficence
 - c) Dignity
 - d) Beneficence
- (17) Which of the following best defines an action that produces two effects, one positive and one negative?
- a) Beneficence
 - b) Autonomy
 - c) Double effect
 - d) Euthanasia
- (18) 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
- (19) Which of the following is best described as protection for the physician from civil punishment in an emergency?
- a) Abandonment
 - b) Good Samaritan Law
 - c) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
 - d) Compliance

- (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.
- a) Autonomy and privacy
b) Dignity and justice
c) Beneficence and non-maleficence
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-maleficence
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-maleficence and justice
b) Privacy, autonomy, beneficence and justice
c) Autonomy, beneficence, universality and justice
d) Autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence 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 maintaining function
- (38) What does non-maleficence mean in medical ethics?
- 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

- c) Autonomy
 (43) Correct documentation of medical record means
 a) Accuracy
 c) Confidentiality
- d) Confidentiality
 b) Timeliness
 d) Relevance
- (44) Relevant information of patient's healthcare means
 a) Accuracy
 c) Relevance
- b) Timeliness
 d) confidentiality
- (45) Specific time for completion of the medical record termed as
 a) Relevance
 c) Confidentiality
- b) Accuracy
 d) Timeliness
- (46) HIPAA rule deals with
 a) malpractice
 c) negligence
- b) confidentiality
 d) Beneficence
- (47) Which principle belongs to Accurate and relevant information to the patient?
 a) Principle 5
 c) Principle 7
- b) Principle 6
 d) Principle 8
- (48) Medicare was administered over people of
 a) 65
 c) 67
- b) 66
 d) 68
- (49) Medical imaging studies are part of
 a) Principal diagnosis
 c) radiology diagnosis
- b) laboratory diagnosis
 d) differential diagnosis
- (50) Diagnostic error was proposed by
 a) National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine
 c) National Health Academy
- b) National Institute of Science
 d) National Diagnosis Academy
- (51) Collection, handling and dissemination of information on medications, and their safe and correct use is known as
 a) Medical Negligence
 c) Medical Information
- b) Medical Priority
 d) Medical Diagnosis
- (52) Healthcare records of an adult will be
 a) 5 years
 c) 7 years
- b) 6 years
 d) 8 years
- (53) Records of mentally disordered patient will be
 a) 15 years
 c) 25 years
- b) 20 years
 d) 30 years
- (54) Clinical records is transferred in
 a) State Archives
 c) District Archives
- b) National Archives
 d) Zonal Archives
- (55) Organ Transplant is done
 a) Orally
 c) Surgically
- b) Rectally
 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 transplanted
- 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