Healthcare Law and Ethics 7th edition Fremgen Test Bank

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***Healthcare Law and Ethics, 7e* (Fremgen)**
Chapter 1 Introduction to HealthCare Law, Ethics, and Bioethics

1) Which definition most accurately describes applied ethics?
A) The legal application of moral standards that concern benefiting the public
B) The practical application of moral standards that are meant to benefit the patient
C) The legal application of moral standards that benefit the patient
D) The legal application of moral standards that are based on the sincerity of a person's beliefs
Answer: B

2) Illegal actions are _____
A) usually unethical.
B) seldom unethical.
C) not unethical.
D) always unethical.
Answer: A

3) Laws are rules or required actions that are _____
A) written by the people to control the actions of criminals.
B) moral decisions about how the population should live.
C) ethical considerations regarding the cultural beliefs of the population.
D) prescribed by an authority and have a binding legal force.
Answer: D

4) The purpose of the law is to _____
A) provide a way of measuring our actions.
B) punish us when our actions break the law.
C) provide moral decision-making standards.
D) A and B.
Answer: D

5) Studying a subfield of philosophy that deals with morality, ethical standards, and moral judgments is known as _____
A) ethics.
B) law.
C) medical practice acts.
D) utilitarianism.
Answer: A

6) The quality of being virtuous is called _____
A) sympathy.
B) utilitarianism.
C) morality.
D) empathy.
Answer: C

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7) The Lo three-step clinical model includes all the following *except* _____
A) resolving the dilemma.
B) communicating clearly.
C) gathering information.
D) clarifying the ethical issues.
Answer: B

8) Which of the following describes medical practice acts correctly?
A) Laws that apply to the practice of medicine in all fifty states
B) Laws that apply to the practice of medicine in a particular state, including the requirements and methods of licensure
C) Laws that define what constitutes unprofessional conduct in all 50 states
D) Laws that apply to all graduates of an accredited medical school
Answer: B

9) The principle of nonmalfeasance is best illustrated in what example below?
A) A nurse rechecks her documentation for accuracy.
B) A Doctor takes a detailed patient history.
C) A Surgeon examined a patient and determined that surgery was not needed.
D) All of the above
Answer: D

10) The study of ethics includes the use of _____
A) moral principles.
B) moral judgments.
C) logic.
D) all of the above.
Answer: D

11) Medical professionals need to adopt moral norms in applied ethics for the purpose of _____
A) implementing the best scientific information.
B) helping the patient.
C) practicing courtesy toward other professionals.
D) addressing the interests of the patient's family.
Answer: B

12) Virtue-based ethics or seeking the "good life," is our legacy from what philosopher?
A) Aristotle
B) John Rawls
C) Immanuel Kant
D) Richard Norman
Answer: A

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13) The strength of rights-based ethics is to protect individuals from injury. What is the downside to this approach?
A) The healthy are subsidizing the unhealthy.
B) There can be incidents of individualistic selfish behavior that are independent of the outcomes.
C) Behavior is mandated out of a sense of duty regardless of the consequences.
D) People might take advantage of someone who is too trusting.
Answer: B

14) Deontological ethical theory asserts that at least some actions are right or wrong and thus, we have a duty or obligation to perform them or refrain from performing them _____
A) with concern for the individual rights of people.
B) by disregarding the rights of specific social and economic groups.
C) based on one's own beliefs.
D) without consideration of the consequences.
Answer: D

15) The medical profession's ethical standards are established and defined by _____
A) individual state legislatures.
B) the U.S. Congress.
C) professional organizations.
D) the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
Answer: C

16) The purpose of a cost/benefit analysis concerning medical care is to _____
A) justify the cost of a treatment as compared to the benefit.
B) justify only the benefit of a treatment.
C) provide an estimate of the cost of a treatment.
D) make sure no one "falls through the cracks" for treatment.
Answer: A

17) An ethics committee can serve in an advisory capacity to _____
A) patients.
B) family.
C) staff.
D) all of the above.
Answer: D

18) Which of the following is the best definition of confidentiality?
A) The confidence of employees that their rights will be protected
B) One person exerting power over another
C) Faithfulness or commitment to a person or persons
D) The ability to safeguard another person's information
Answer: D

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19) Due process in the workplace refers to _____
A) the right of employers to fire employees at will..
B) the responsibility of employers to provide a safe work environment.
C) the right of employees to have a fair hearing when their rights are in jeopardy.
D) all of the above.
Answer: C

20) The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's rules define sexual harassment as any verbal or physical behavior that is of a sexual character when _____
A) submission to such conduct is a term or condition of employment.
B) submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for employment decisions affecting the employee.
C) such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with the individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.
D) all of the above.
Answer: D

21) Extending equal pay requirements to all persons who are doing equal work is known as _____
A) due process.
B) cost/benefit analysis.
C) comparable worth.
D) fidelity.
Answer: C

22) What justice-based ethics philosopher believed that scarce organ donation should be handled so that no one would know the gender, age, race, health, number of children, income, wealth, or any other arbitrary personal information about the recipient?
A) Immanuel Kent
B) John Rawls
C) Richard Norman
D) None of the above
Answer: B

23) A person should not rely on the law for moral decision-making because _____
A) laws are often reactive.
B) the law allows morally offensive acts such as lying.
C) the requirements of the law are often negative.
D) all of the above
Answer: D

24) Which of the following are types of issues that are reviewed by a QA committee?
A) Medication errors
B) Inability to obtain venous blood draw on the first attempt
C) Bioethics
D) A and B
Answer: D

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25) List the four bioethical principles needed when patients are unable to communicate their personal wishes.
A) Principles of justice and autonomy
B) Principles of empathy and honesty
C) Principles of beneficence and nonmalfeasance
D) A and C
Answer: D

26) According to John Rawls (Rawlsian Justice), requires the following: _____
A) using a democratic and fair approach to others.
B) protecting the interests of the weak and powerless.
C) adhering to laws enforced by government authorities.
D) A and B
Answer: D

27) Under which ethics approach patients with the most immediate need (and who would benefit the most) would receive the organ?
A) Rights-based ethics
B) Utilitarianism
C) Justice-based ethics
D) Duty-based ethics
Answer: B

28) What is due process?
A) Assessing how a process will make us feel
B) Associating the problem with corrective action
C) Is the entitlement of employees of the government and public companies to have certain procedures followed when they believe their rights are in jeopardy
D) All of the above
Answer: C

29) What is informed consent?
A) Patients must be informed and fully understand what the treatment involves, the risks involved, the chance for success, and the alternatives before they can provide consent for treatment.
B) Patients must be able to write the procedure on paper in sequential order.
C) Gaining patient agreement
D) Explaining the procedure to the patient after anesthesia has been administered
Answer: A

30) A teleological theory asserts that an action is right or wrong depending on _____
A) whether it produces good or bad consequences.
B) whether someone believes it is right or wrong.
C) whether the law forbids the behavior.
D) whether the behavior is justice-based.
Answer: A

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