Ethics in Health Administration 4th edition Morrison Test Bank

SKU: 9781284156119-TEST-BANK

Test Bank

Health Care Ethics for Administrators

4th Edition

The test bank for this edition offers sample questions for evaluations that are mentioned in the teaching materials for the course. For the midterm examination, I use a fill in the blank or short answer format to determine if the students have understanding of concepts and can apply them. I also include a short essay which is another method of determining the ability to apply complex ideas. Of course, you can choose to use these materials, adapt them, or ignore them.

Because of the short time between finals and submitting grades, my final exams tend to be multiple-choice using a 4 choice format. However, I attempt to include application questions rather than the simpler format of recall. I have included an example of one of my final exams for your consideration.

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Ethics Midterm Exam Key

Name_____ Community_____

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS.
This examination measures your comprehension of terms and concepts from Chapters 1-7. Read each item carefully and write the best word or words that complete the sentence. If the answer requires a list, be sure to use complete sentences.
Each item is worth two points for a total of 120 points.
Number your answer sheet and place your answers next to the question number. Be sure to check your spelling.

Chapter 1

1. Ethics is more than obeying the _law_____.

2. Summers (2014) defines ethics as knowing right from wrong.

3. Organizations use normative ethics to define their standards for acceptable behaviors.

3. An administrator makes discussions for personal benefit; he/she is practicing _ethical egoism.

4. St. Thomas Aquinas' theory brought together faith and _reason___.

5. Aquinas' definition of good included acts that preserve *h*uman life.

6. In Kant's theory, talent, beauty, and money all have worth have _relative value.

7. For Kant, all human beings have _absolute_____ worth.

8. Kant's test for determining moral duty is called the _categorical imperative_____.

9. According to Mill, one should base his/her ethical choices on consequences. This assumption is part of his theory of __utilitarianism_____.

10. An ER physician treats a person who is having a heart before he treats someone with a sprained ankle. This decision is based on Mill's act utility

11. An administrator creates a policy that employees must be on time so that they can serve patients. He/she disciplines those who are chronically late. This is decision is based on Mill's rule utility

12. Rawls' Theory includes the idea that people should have the same basic rights. This is called social justice or justice as fairness.

13. According to Rawls, why is it ethical to provide care for children or people in poverty?

Should address the idea of lesser position or social justice.

14. An administrator researches options before creating a policy so that it is effective and ethical.

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Aristotle would call this process _practical wisdom_____.

15. An administrator chooses to dedicate her life to serving the needs of patients. Aristotle would say that she is demonstrating eudaimonia.

16. An administrator refers to her staff members as "my worker bees". This action is an example of Buber's I-IT relationship.

17. The highest moral relationship in Buber's theory deals with choosing to make people beloved and is often expected by patients. It is the I -THOU relationship.

18. Kohlberg's theory dealt with developing moral judgment and used stages to describe this development. Why should level V be an appropriate development level for a health administrator?

19. In the Ethics of Care model, Gilligan found that the pattern of moral development was different for women.

20. In the Ethics of Care model's conventional level, caring for others becomes important.

Chapter 2

21. Autonomy is based on the ability to make decisions or self rule or self determination.

22. Voluntariness means that patients are not under the control or influence of others.

23. If the patient lacks health literacy, it can affect his/her ability to give informed consent.

24. The standard used for appropriate patient disclosure is called the reasonable person standard.

25. A nurse is in the elevator and says, "I am so sick of that patient in 237. She is always complaining about her stitches." Administrators could prevent break in the patient confidentiality, by practicing management by walking around.

26. Successful business relationships in health care are based on truth telling, which is also called fidelity.

27. In *The Case of the Misguided Relative*, the receptionist violated Mr. Carpenter's autonomy when she called his ex-wife to tell her about his potential diagnosis.

Chapter 3

28. Nonmaleficence includes an ethical and legal duty to avoid causing harm.

29/30. List two ways that health administrators can prevent harm to staff members.

31. The nature health care requires a higher ethical duty to practice active beneficence. (two words)

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