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Remediation Test Bank

Chapter 2

1. The internal morality of medicine falls under which of the following moral rules?

A. Do not cause pain and suffering.

B. Do not deprive of freedom.

C. Do not neglect your duty.

D. Obey the law.

Ans: C.

A-head: Intro section

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

2. Which of the following is *not* one of the goals of medicine as per the 1996 Hastings Center's Goals of Medicine Project?

A. Reassuring the worried well who have no disease or injury

B. The prevention of disease and injury and the promotion and maintenance of health

C. The relief of pain and suffering caused by maladies

D. The avoidance of premature death and the pursuit of a peaceful death

E. All of the listed choices are goals of medicine as per the 1996 Hastings Center's Goals of Medicine Project.

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Ans: A.

A-head: Section 1.1 The Goals of Medicine

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Difficult

3. The exercise of medical knowledge and/or skill in the pursuit of some goal is what is meant by:

A. medical futility.

B. professionalism.

C. the goals of medicine.

D. the means of medicine.

Ans: D.

A-head: Section 1.2 The Means of Medicine

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

4. Medical futility is an example of which of the following?

A. Goal illegitimacy

B. Means-ends disjunction

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C. Means illegitimacy

Ans: B.

A-head: Section 1.5.2 Medical Futility and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

5. An act is that has physiologic effects that are adjudged to be non-beneficial to the patient as a person is said to be:

A. physiologically futile.

B. qualitatively futile.

C. quantitatively futile.

Ans: B.

A-head: Section 1.5.1.2 Qualitative Futility

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Easy

6. Vocations or occupations requiring special, usually advanced, education, knowledge, and skill traditionally included which of the following?

A. Divinity

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B. Law

C. Medicine

D. All of the listed choices are correct.

Ans: D.

A-head: Section 2.1 Professionalism Defined

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Easy

7. Professional self-regulation is an example of which of the following tenets of professionalism?

A. The expert authority of the medical professional

B. The medical professional's acts of profession

C. The medical professional's motivations

D. The medical professional's role as a mediator between individual patients and society

Ans: B.

A-head: Section 2.2 Parsonian Model of Professionalism

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

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Chapter 2: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

1. Which of the following statements is true regarding Hippocratic Oath?

A. It prohibits abortion.

B. It prohibits physician assisted suicide or euthanasia.

C. It prohibits sexual relations with patients.

D. It requires maintaining confidentiality.

E. All of these are correct.

Ans: E

A-head: Section 2.2.4 Acts of Profession

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Easy

2. According to Gert, "A person has a malady if and only if he has a condition, other than his rational beliefs and desires, such that he is suffering, or is at increased risk of suffering, a harm or an evil (death, pain, disability, loss of freedom or opportunity, loss of pleasure) in the absence of a distinct sustaining cause." Which of the following persons has a malady?

A. A man who agrees to enter the ring with the heavyweight champion for 1 minute in order to win $1 million; he hopes not to be hurt too badly

B. A prisoner whose head is on the guillotine, about to be executed

C. A skydiver who is about to jump from a plane

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D. A woman who, believing herself to be Supergirl, is about to leap from a tall building

Ans: D

A-head: Section 1.1 The Goals of Medicine

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

3. Characteristics of professionalism include which of the following?

A. Acts of profession

B. Expertise

C. Fiduciary responsibility

D. Motivations not related to power or wealth

E. All of these are correct.

Ans: E

A-head: Section 2.2 Parsonian Model of Professionalism

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Easy

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4. What is the name of the brain-dead California child who was moved by her family to New Jersey?

A. Jahi McMath

B. Karen Quinlan

C. Marlise Munoz

D. Terri Schiavo

Ans: A

A-head: Case 2.A

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Easy

5. Which of the following is the best evidence that an act is a health care act?

A. The act is done at the request of the patient.

B. The act is done by a licensed health provider.

C. The act is done under color of health care authority.

D. The act is prohibited by law.

Ans: C

A-head: Introduction

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Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

6. Which of the following is *not* one of the Hastings Center's Goals of Medicine?

A. The avoidance of premature death and the pursuit of a peaceful death

B. The care and cure of those with a malady, and the care of those who cannot be cured

C. The enhancement of normal traits (i.e., raising the IQ of one with a normal IQ)

D. The prevention of disease and injury and the promotion and maintenance of health

E. The relief of pain and suffering caused by maladies

Ans: C

A-head: Section 1.1 The Goals of Medicine

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

7. Assume for the purposes of this question that reversal of the signs of aging (through the use of Botox or cosmetic surgery) is a violation of the internal morality of medicine. Why is it a violation?

A. Goal illegitimacy

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B. Means illegitimacy

C. Means-goal disjunction

Ans: A

A-head: Section 1.4.1 Goal Illegitimacy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

8. Voluntary active euthanasia is a *prima facie* violation of the internal morality of medicine.

Why?

A. Goal illegitimacy

B. Means illegitimacy

C. Means-goal disjunction

Ans: B

A-head: Section 1.4.2 Means Illegitimacy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

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9. The concept of medical futility dates back to:

A. antiquity (i.e., Hippocrates).

B. the 1950s.

C. the 1970s.

D. the 1990s.

Ans: A

A-head: Section 1.5.1 The Nature of Medical Futility

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Easy

10. Why does medical futility matter in a practical sense?

A. It doesn't; it is purely of theoretical/academic interest.

B. It matters because health professionals are generally not obligated to provide medically futile treatments.

C. It matters because health professionals are never obligated to provide medically futile treatments.

D. None of the listed statements is correct.

Ans: B

A-head: Section 1.5.1 The Nature of Medical Futility

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Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Easy

11. The least controversial type of medical futility is:

A. physiologic futility.

B. qualitative futility.

C. quantitative futility.

D. All of the listed choices are equally controversial.

Ans: A

A-head: Section 1.5.1.1 Physiologic Futility

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

12. The use of artificial feeding and hydration (ANH) in patients in permanent vegetative state (PVS) (e.g., as in the Terry Schiavo case) was arguably an example of which of the following?

A. Physiologic futility

B. Qualitative futility

C. Quantitative futility

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D. None of the listed choices is correct.

Ans: B

A-head: Section 1.5.1.2 Qualitative Futility

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

13. How are medical futility and the internal morality of medicine related to one another?

A. They are not related.

B. Acts that violate the internal morality of medicine are always medically futile.

C. Medically futile acts violate the internal morality of medicine because of goal illegitimacy.

D. Medically futile acts violate the internal morality of medicine because of means illegitimacy.

E. Medically futile acts violate the internal morality of medicine because of means-goal disjunction.

Ans: E

A-head: Section 1.5.2 Medical Futility and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Difficult

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14. According to the Parsonian model, elements of professionalism include which of the following?

A. The professional is either a physician, attorney, or priest.

B. The professional acts as a mediator between individual patients/clients and society.

C. The professional is motivated by a desire for political power or wealth.

D. The professional is regulated by the state.

Ans: B

A-head: Section 2.2 Parsonian Model of Professionalism

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Easy

15. In November 2004, Kentucky Governor Ernie Fletcher, a former family physician, signed the death warrant for 51-year-old convicted killer Thomas Clyde Bowling. Assuming for the purposes of this question that his act did *not* violate the internal morality of medicine, which of the following best explains why?

A. Because Bowling deserved to die

B. Because Fletcher was a “former” family physician

C. Because it was not an act performed under color of medical authority

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D. Because no act authorized by the government (in this case, governor) violates the internal morality of medicine

Ans: C

A-head: Case 2.B

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Difficult

16. Peer review is an example of which of the following elements of professionalism?

A. The expert authority of the medical professional

B. The medical professional's role as a mediator between individual patients and society

C. The medical professional's motivations

D. The medical professional's acts of profession

Ans: D

A-head: Section 2.2.4 Acts of Profession

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

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17. Professionalism is to the internal morality of medicine as _____ is to duty.

A. character

B. law

C. morality

D. right

Ans: A

A-head: Section 2.1 Professionalism Defined

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

Complexity: Moderate

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Multiple Choice

1. The internal morality of medicine falls under which of the following moral rules?
A. Do not cause pain and suffering.
B. Do not deprive of freedom.
C. Do not neglect your duty.
D. Obey the law.

Ans: C
A-head: Intro section
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

2. Which of the following is *not* one of the goals of medicine as per the 1996 Hastings Center's Goals of Medicine Project?
A. Reassuring the worried well who have no disease or injury.
B. The prevention of disease and injury and the promotion and maintenance of health.
C. The relief of pain and suffering caused by maladies.
D. The avoidance of premature death and the pursuit of a peaceful death.
E. All of the listed choices are goals of medicine as per the 1996 Hastings Center's Goals of Medicine Project.

Ans: A
A-head: Section 1.1 The Goals of Medicine
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Difficult

3. The exercise of medical knowledge and/or skill in the pursuit of some goal is what is meant by:
A. medical futility.
B. professionalism.
C. the goals of medicine.
D. the means of medicine.

Ans: D
A-head: Section 1.2 The Means of Medicine
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

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Complexity: Moderate

4. Medical futility is an example of which of the following?
A. Goal illegitimacy
B. Means-ends disjunction
C. Means illegitimacy

Ans: B
A-head: Section 1.5.2 Medical Futility and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

5. An act is that has physiologic effects that are adjudged to be non-beneficial to the patient as a person is said to be:
A. physiologically futile.
B. qualitatively futile.
C. quantitatively futile.

Ans: B
A-head: Section 1.5.1.2 Qualitative Futility
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Easy

6. Vocations or occupations requiring special, usually advanced, education, knowledge, and skill traditionally included which of the following?
A. Divinity
B. Law
C. Medicine
D. All of the listed choices are correct.

Ans: D
A-head: Section 2.1 Professionalism Defined
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Easy

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7. Professional self-regulation is an example of which of the following tenets of professionalism?
A. The expert authority of the medical professional
B. The medical professional's acts of profession
C. The medical professional's motivations
D. The medical professional's role as a mediator between individual patients and society

Ans: B
A-head: Section 2.2 Parsonian Model of Professionalism
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

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Multiple choice

1. Which of the following statements is true regarding Hippocratic Oath?
A. It prohibits abortion.
B. It prohibits physician assisted suicide or euthanasia.
C. It prohibits sexual relations with patients.
D. It requires maintaining confidentiality.
E. All of these are correct.

Ans: E
A-head: Section 2.2.4 Acts of Profession
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Easy

2. According to Gert, "A person has a malady if and only if he has a condition, other than his rational beliefs and desires, such that he is suffering, or is at increased risk of suffering, a harm or an evil (death, pain, disability, loss of freedom or opportunity, loss of pleasure) in the absence of a distinct sustaining cause." Which of the following persons has a malady?
A. A man who agrees to enter the ring with the heavyweight champion for 1 minute in order to win $1 million; he hopes not to be hurt too badly
B. A prisoner whose head is on the guillotine, about to be executed
C. A skydiver who is about to jump from a plane
D. A woman who, believing herself to be Supergirl, is about to leap from a tall building

Ans: D
A-head: Section 1.1 The Goals of Medicine
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

3. Characteristics of professionalism include which of the following?
A. Acts of profession
B. Expertise
C. Fiduciary responsibility
D. Motivations not related to power or wealth
E. All of these are correct.

Ans: E
A-head: Section 2.2 Parsonian Model of Professionalism

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Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Easy

4. What is the name of the brain-dead California child who was moved by her family to New Jersey?
A. Jahi McMath
B. Karen Quinlan
C. Marlise Munoz
D. Terri Schiavo

Ans: A
A-head: Case 2.A
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Easy

5. Which of the following is the best evidence that an act is a health care act?
A. The act is done at the request of the patient.
B. The act is done by a licensed health provider.
C. The act is done under color of health care authority.
D. The act is prohibited by law.

Ans: C
A-head: Introduction
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

6. Which of the following is *not* one of the Hastings Center's Goals of Medicine?
A. The avoidance of premature death and the pursuit of a peaceful death
B. The care and cure of those with a malady, and the care of those who cannot be cured
C. The enhancement of normal traits (i.e., raising the IQ of one with a normal IQ)
D. The prevention of disease and injury and the promotion and maintenance of health
E. The relief of pain and suffering caused by maladies

Ans: C
A-head: Section 1.1 The Goals of Medicine
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine

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Complexity: Moderate

7. Assume for the purposes of this question that reversal of the signs of aging (through the use of Botox or cosmetic surgery) is a violation of the internal morality of medicine. Why is it a violation?
A. Goal illegitimacy
B. Means illegitimacy
C. Means-goal disjunction

Ans: A
A-head: Section 1.4.1 Goal Illegitimacy
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

8. Voluntary active euthanasia is a *prima facie* violation of the internal morality of medicine. Why?
A. Goal illegitimacy
B. Means illegitimacy
C. Means-goal disjunction

Ans: B
A-head: Section 1.4.2 Means Illegitimacy
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

9. The concept of medical futility dates back to:
A. antiquity (i.e., Hippocrates).
B. the 1950s.
C. the 1970s.
D. the 1990s.

Ans: A
A-head: Section 1.5.1 The Nature of Medical Futility
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Easy

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10. Why does medical futility matter in a practical sense?
A. It doesn't; it is purely of theoretical/academic interest.
B. It matters because health professionals are generally not obligated to provide medically futile treatments.
C. It matters because health professionals are never obligated to provide medically futile treatments.
D. None of the listed statements is correct.

Ans: B
A-head: Section 1.5.1 The Nature of Medical Futility
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Easy

11. The least controversial type of medical futility is:
A. physiologic futility.
B. qualitative futility.
C. quantitative futility.
D. All of the listed choices are equally controversial.

Ans: A
A-head: Section 1.5.1.1 Physiologic Futility
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

12. The use of artificial feeding and hydration (ANH) in patients in permanent vegetative state (PVS) (e.g., as in the Terry Schiavo case) was arguably an example of which of the following?
A. Physiologic futility
B. Qualitative futility
C. Quantitative futility
D. None of the listed choices is correct.

Ans: B
A-head: Section 1.5.1.2 Qualitative Futility
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

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13. How are medical futility and the internal morality of medicine related to one another?
A. They are not related.
B. Acts that violate the internal morality of medicine are always medically futile.
C. Medically futile acts violate the internal morality of medicine because of goal illegitimacy.
D. Medically futile acts violate the internal morality of medicine because of means illegitimacy.
E. Medically futile acts violate the internal morality of medicine because of means-goal disjunction.

Ans: E
A-head: Section 1.5.2 Medical Futility and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Difficult

14. According to the Parsonian model, elements of professionalism include which of the following?
A. The professional is either a physician, attorney, or priest.
B. The professional acts as a mediator between individual patients/clients and society.
C. The professional is motivated by a desire for political power or wealth.
D. The professional is regulated by the state.

Ans: B
A-head: Section 2.2 Parsonian Model of Professionalism
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Easy

15. In November 2004, Kentucky Governor Ernie Fletcher, a former family physician, signed the death warrant for 51-year-old convicted killer Thomas Clyde Bowling. Assuming for the purposes of this question that his act did *not* violate the internal morality of medicine, which of the following best explains why?
A. Because Bowling deserved to die
B. Because Fletcher was a “former” family physician
C. Because it was not an act performed under color of medical authority
D. Because no act authorized by the government (in this case, governor) violates the internal morality of medicine

Ans: C
A-head: Case 2.B
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Difficult

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16. Peer review is an example of which of the following elements of professionalism?
A. The expert authority of the medical professional
B. The medical professional's role as a mediator between individual patients and society
C. The medical professional's motivations
D. The medical professional's acts of profession

Ans: D
A-head: Section 2.2.4 Acts of Profession
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

17. Professionalism is to the internal morality of medicine as _____ is to duty.
A. character
B. law
C. morality
D. right

Ans: A
A-head: Section 2.1 Professionalism Defined
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Professionalism and the Internal Morality of Medicine
Complexity: Moderate

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