Health Care Ethics 5th edition Morrison Test Bank

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Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following best defines normative ethics?
A) The study of right and wrong
B) A system of laws governing society
C) A set of religious commandments
D) Scientific rules of health

Ans: A
H1-head: Ethics and Health Care
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering

2. Several important debates such as those surrounding abortion, euthanasia, and social justice draw on which theory?
A) Egotistic Theory
B) Natural Law Theory
C) Authority-based Theory
D) Virtue Ethics

Ans: **B**
H1-head: Ethics and Health Care
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Understanding

3. Which branch of philosophy deals specifically with values related to right and wrong?
A) Epistemology
B) Metaphysics
C) Ethics
D) Aesthetics

Ans: **C**
H1-head: Ethics and Health Care
Subject: Chapter 1

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Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering

4. The theory of double effect distinguishes between:
A) theoretical reasoning and human behavior.
B) good and evil.
C) ethical systems and morals.
D) religious interpretations and social justice.

Ans: **B**
H1-head: Ethical Theories
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
Complexity: Moderate
Taxonomy: Understanding

5. Which ethical theory focuses on the outcomes or consequences of actions?
A) Deontology
B) Utilitarianism
C) Virtue ethics
D) Natural law

Ans: **B**
H1-head: Authority-Based Ethics Theories
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
Complexity: Moderate
Taxonomy: Understanding

6. The principle of deontology is most associated with:
A) Aristotle.
B) Immanuel Kant.
C) John Stuart Mill.
D) Jeremy Bentham.

Ans: **B**
H1-head: Authority-Based Ethics Theories

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Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering

7. According to Kant, moral duties are based on:
A) happiness.
B) divine will.
C) the categorical imperative.
D) social contract.

Ans: **C**
H1-head: Authority-Based Ethics Theories
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Understanding

8. Utilitarianism was developed primarily by:
A) Plato and Socrates.
B) Hobbes and Locke.
C) Kant and Hume.
D) Bentham and Mill.

Ans: D
H1-head: Authority-Based Ethics Theories
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering

9. Which ethical theory emphasizes character and the development of virtuous habits?
A) Deontology
B) Utilitarianism
C) Virtue ethics
D) Contract theory

Ans: C

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H1-head: Authority-Based Ethics Theories
Subject: Chapter 1
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Complexity: Moderate
Taxonomy: Understanding

10. The "golden mean," or balance between extremes, is central to which philosopher's ethics?
A) Aristotle
B) Socrates
C) Mill
D) Kant

Ans: **A**
H1-head: Ethics and Health Care
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering

11. Natural law theory holds that morality is derived from:
A) human desires.
B) divine command.
C) rational order of nature.
D) government law.

Ans: C
H1-head: Ethical Theories
Subject: Chapter 1
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12. Which theory is often summarized as "the greatest good for the greatest number"?
A) Virtue ethics
B) Deontology
C) Egoism
D) Utilitarianism

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Ans: **D**
H1-head: Authority-Based Ethics Theories
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13. Ethical egoism holds that:
A) actions are right if they promote the individual's self-interest.
B) actions are right if they benefit the majority.
C) morality is based on divine law.
D) ethics are cultural customs.

Ans: **A**
H1-head: Ethical Theories
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Complexity: Moderate
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14. Which philosopher is most associated with social contract theory?
A) Hobbes
B) Aristotle
C) Kant
D) Mill

Ans: **A**
H1-head: Authority-Based Ethics Theories
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15. Which ethical approach is most concerned with duties and rules?
A) Utilitarianism
B) Egoism
C) Virtue ethics
D) Deontology

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Ans: **D**
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16. Who believed that happiness is achieved through living a life of reason and virtue?
A) Mill
B) Aristotle
C) Kant
D) Bentham

Ans: **B**
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Taxonomy: Remembering

17. In healthcare ethics, beneficence refers to:
A) avoiding harm.
B) treating patients equally.
C) respecting patient autonomy.
D) doing good and promoting well-being.

Ans: **D**
H1-head: Authority-Based Ethics Theories
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18. The principle of nonmaleficence means:
A) respecting the law.
B) doing good.
C) avoiding harm.

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D) acting in self-interest.

Ans: **C**
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Taxonomy: Remembering

19. Justice in healthcare ethics primarily concerns:
A) maximizing happiness.
B) obeying physician orders.
C) following the law.
D) fair distribution of resources.

Ans: **D**
H1-head: Authority-Based Ethics Theories
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Understanding

20. Autonomy in health care means:
A) patients must always obey doctors.
B) the right of patients to make their own healthcare decisions.
C) acting in the interest of the community.
D) rejecting medical treatment.

Ans: **B**
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Chapter One: Multiple Choice Questions

Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
Information Field: Complexity
Information Field: H1-head
Information Field: Subject
Information Field: Title
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Highest Answer Letter: D
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No
NAS ISBN13: **9781284307504**, add to H1-head, Title tags

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A) theoretical reasoning and human behavior.
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H1-head: Ethical Theories
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5. Which ethical theory focuses on the outcomes or consequences of actions?

A) Deontology

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B) Utilitarianism

C) Virtue ethics

D) Natural law

Ans: B
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14. Which philosopher is most associated with social contract theory?

A) Hobbes
B) Aristotle
C) Kant
D) Mill

Ans: A
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B) Egoism

C) Virtue ethics

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Ans: D
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Chapter 1: Short Answer Questions

1. **What are the six most common normative ethical theories mentioned in the text?**

Answer: The six most common normative ethical theories are:
1. Natural law theories
2. Egoistic theories
3. Authority-based theories
4. Teleological theories
5. Deontological theories
6. Virtue ethics

Ahead: Ethics and Health Care
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Theory of Healthcare Ethics
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2. **How do egoistic theories conflict with the values of healthcare professionals?**

Answer: Egoistic theories claim that what is right is whatever maximizes an individual's self-interest. However, the ethical approach of nearly all healthcare professions is to prioritize the patient's interests above the practitioner's personal benefits. This establishes a fiduciary relationship in which the patient trusts that their interests are primary, conflicting with egoistic theories and the fundamental values of health care.

Ahead: Ethics and Health Care
Subject: Chapter 1
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3. **What is the "Principle of Double Effect" and what are its four key points?**

Answer: The "Principle of Double Effect" is a decision-making principle derived from the theory of natural law. It is used in situations where there is a conflict between a good and an evil, such as in cases of abortion or euthanasia. Its four key points are:
1. The act must be good or at least morally neutral, independent of its consequences.
2. The agent only intends the good effects, not the bad ones.
3. The bad effect must not be a means to the good effect.
4. The good effect must outweigh the bad effect.

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Ahead: Ethical Theories
Subject: Chapter 1
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4. **According to the text, why is a solid foundation in ethical theory and principles important for healthcare professionals?**

Answer: A strong foundation in ethical theory and principles is important for healthcare professionals because it provides practical tools for analyzing, justifying, and applying ethics-based decisions. This is especially crucial in a constantly changing healthcare environment where professionals are expected to provide patient-centered care, comply with legislation, and act in a fiscally responsible manner. Knowledge of ethical theories and ethical decision-making tools can assist in making the best decisions and finding the right solutions that respect patients, families, and the organization.

Ahead: Ethics and Health Care
Subject: Chapter 1
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5. **What is the difference between normative ethics and metaethics?**

Answer: Normative ethics is the study of what is right and wrong. It examines ethical theories and their application to specific disciplines like health care.
Metaethics, on the other hand, is the study of ethical concepts themselves. While the text discusses both, it is limited to a discussion of normative ethics and metaethics.

Ahead: Ethical Theories
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