

21

22. The following is the best description of the ability to think, select and behave the grounds of thought without restrictions And individually

a. Confidentiality

**B. Autonomy**

C. Reasoned analysis

D. Virtue Theory

E. Non matericence

QA 19. The concept of informed consent is related to

A. Business ethics

b. Medical Ethics

c. Media ethics

D. Legal ethics

e. Research ethics

LA

2. The physician who respects the patient's right to refuse treatment is following which bioethical principle?

A. justice

B. Beneficence

C. **Autonomy**

D. Fidelity

E. maleficence

11

Question 34: stopping a medication that is shown to be harmful is an example of

- a. Non **maleficence**
- b. Autonomy
- c. Teleological Theory
- d. Justice
- e. Beneficence:

Question 33: 55-year-old man has a 3-month history of chest pain and fainting spells. You feel his symptoms merit cardiac catheterization. You explain the risks and potential benefits to him and include your assessment of his likely prognosis without the intervention. He can demonstrate that he understands all of this but refuses the intervention. Can this refusal of the intervention be considered a refusal of care?

a. No, because the patient does not comprehend the severity of his cardiovascular condition.

b. No, because the patient has a documented life-threatening cardiac condition.

c. Yes, because he is competent to make this decision, and the doctor has a duty to respect his choice.

d. The doctor can perform the cardiac catheterization after obtaining a court order.

e. Yes because it is a physician decision.

41

41

Question 32: The concept of justice in ethics is.?: answer is b

a. An obligation of the patient to the society.

b. That the health resources must be distributed according to the principals of equity.

c. Taken as patients' right to choose or refuse treatment

d. For all medical Professionals to do good for all patients under circumstances

Question 30: Informed consent is related to the following principle of ethics? LA

a. Autonomy

b. Justice

c. Beneficence

d. non-maleficence

e. Objectivity



Question 28: As regard as the principle of informed consent is related to?

a business ethics

b. medical ethics

c. Media ethics

d. Legal ethics

e. Research ethics.



QA Question 22: The capacity to think, decide and act on the bases of thought and decision freely and independently without let or hindrance best described as?

a Confidentiality

b. **Autonomy**

c Reasoned analysis

d. Virtue Theory

e. Non maleficence

Question 14: There are.....pillars/principles of medical ethics?

41

a.3

b.4

c.6

d.7

e: 2

Question 6: All of these are principles of medical ethics EXCEPT?

a. Autonomy

b. Beneficence

c. **Honesty**

d. Social Justice

.e. Non maleficent

Q10- All of the following are a general principles of medical ethics except:

- A. Non-maleficence
- B. Beneficence
- C. Autonomy
- D. Capacity
- E. Justice

Answer : D

**Q18- A principle states that any competent person should be given the freedom to decide on any decision that is related to his/her body and/or health is :**

- A. justice
- B. Non-maleficence
- C. Capacity
- D. Disclosure
- E. Autonomy

**Answer:E**

**Q5** 5- The science or study of morals and its activity in the academic context , is :

A. Morals

B. Ethics

C. Applied ethics

D. Confidentiality

E. Consent

Answer: B

Q4- The meaning of “Called Teleological, Greek word, Telos, meaning end or consequence”:

A. Deontological theory

B. Ethical theory

C. Utilitarian theory

D. virtue theory

Answer :C

21 3- Regarding the deontological theory , all of the following are false except:

- A. Looks to ones obligation to determine what is ethical.
- B. Consequentialism.
- C. Tha acts right or wrong dependent of their consequences.
- D. Called Teleological.

Answer: A



22

22. The following is the best description of the ability to think, select and behave the grounds of thought without restrictions And individually

a. Confidentiality

**B. Autonomy**

C. Reasoned analysis

D. Virtue Theory

E. Non matericence

QA 19. The concept of informed consent is related to

A. Business ethics

b. Medical Ethics

c. Media ethics

D. Legal ethics

e. Research ethics

LA

2. The physician who respects the patient's right to refuse treatment is following which bioethical principle?

A. justice

B. Beneficence

C. **Autonomy**

D. Fidelity

E. maleficence

11

Question 34: stopping a medication that is shown to be harmful is an example of

- a. Non **maleficence**
- b. Autonomy
- c. Teleological Theory
- d. Justice
- e. Beneficence:

Question 33: 55-year-old man has a 3-month history of chest pain and fainting spells. You feel his symptoms merit cardiac catheterization. You explain the risks and potential benefits to him and include your assessment of his likely prognosis without the intervention. He can demonstrate that he understands all of this but refuses the intervention. Can this refusal of the intervention be considered a refusal of care?

- a. No, because the patient does not comprehend the severity of his cardiovascular condition
- b. No, because the patient has a documented life-threatening cardiac condition
- c. Yes, because he is competent to make this decision, and the doctor has a duty to respect his choice
- d. The doctor can perform the cardiac catheterization after obtaining a court order.
- e. Yes because it is physician decision

41

41

Question 32: The concept of justice in ethics is.?: answer is b

a. An obligation of the patient to the society.

b. That the health resources must be distributed according to the principals of equity.

c. Taken as patients' right to choose or refuse treatment

d. For all medical Professionals to do good for all patients under circumstances

Question 30: Informed consent is related to the following principle of ethics? LA

a. Autonomy

b. Justice

c. Beneficence

d. non-maleficence

e. Objectivity



Question 28: As regard as the principle of informed consent is related to?

a business ethics

b. medical ethics

c. Media ethics

d. Legal ethics

e. Research ethics.



41

Question 22: The capacity to think, decide and act on the bases of thought and decision freely and independently without let or hindrance best described as?

a Confidentiality

b. **Autonomy**

c Reasoned analysis

d. Virtue Theory

e. Non maleficence

Question 14: There are.....pillars/principles of medical ethics?

41

a.3

b.4

c.6

d.7

e: 2

Question 6: All of these are principles of medical ethics EXCEPT?

a. Autonomy

b. Beneficence

c. **Honesty**

d. Social Justice

.e. Non maleficent

Q10- All of the following are a general principles of medical ethics except:

- A. Non-maleficence
- B. Beneficence
- C. Autonomy
- D. Capacity
- E. Justice

Answer : D

Q18- A principle states that any competent person should be given the freedom to decide on any decision that is related to his/her body and/or health is :

- A. justice
- B. Non-maleficence
- C. Capacity
- D. Disclosure
- E. Autonomy

Answer:E

**Q5** 5- The science or study of morals and its activity in the academic context , is :

A. Morals

B. Ethics

C. Applied ethics

D. Confidentiality

E. Consent

Answer: B

Q4- The meaning of “Called Teleological, Greek word, Telos, meaning end or consequence”:

A. Deontological theory

B. Ethical theory

C. Utilitarian theory

D. virtue theory

Answer :C

21 3- Regarding the deontological theory , all of the following are false except:

- A. Looks to ones obligation to determine what is ethical.
- B. Consequentialism.
- C. Tha acts right or wrong dependent of their consequences.
- D. Called Teleological.

Answer: A