

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Ethics Mid-Exam

### Adrenaline

Collected by: Sarah Jamal & Suzan Makableh

1. Nuremberg code is :

A: the first international document which advocated voluntary participation and informed consent and declaration of Helsinki is a reinterpretation of it.

2. application of respect of persons is:

A: informed consent

3. the four principles of bioethics are:

A: Autonomy, Beneficence, Non maleficence (to do no harm), Justice

4. differences between normative and non-normative:

A: all of listed

5. Definition of ethical theories

6. about consequences and Utilitarianism:

- Consequences is part of Utilitarianism
- Utilitarianism is part of Consequence

- they are the same
- they are completely opposite theories.

7. Utilitarianism is based on:

- getting happy as possible as you can.
- get the benefit immediately.
- non of the listed

8. which of this is a right for patients in parsons model:

- A: to shed some normal activities and responsibilities
- Must want to get well as quickly as possible
- Should seek professional medical advice
- Cooperate with the doctor

9. how social level affects DPR:

A: low educated patients need more information

10. in shared model of decision making the information exchange is:

A: in 2 ways

11. not true about autonomy:

A: it has criticized 'patient-centred' medicine

12. components of autonomous evaluation are:

- It is based on a correct understanding of the relevant facts
- The information is evaluated without making a relevant error of logic

-The person has been able to imagine what the relevant states of affairs will be like

-A:all of listed

13.How social level affects DPR :

A:High educated patients need more information

14.the true statement regarding a person addicted to alcohol may simultaneously desire alcohol and desire not to have the desire for alcohol , is:

- The desire for alcohol is a second-order' desire

- The desire not to desire alcohol is a first-order ' desire

-A:autonomy implies respecting The desire not to desire alcohol

15.in what case can the patient sue the doctor on battery:

A:touching him without his consent.

16.the ability to give or withhold consent is:

A:Competence

17.about withdrawal of the consent by the patient:

-he can't withdraw it

-A:he can withdraw it any time without giving a reason

-he can withdraw it only if he gives a logical reason

18.A patient's decision-making capacity is variable as their medications or underlying disease processes ebb and flow. You

should do what you can to catch a patient in a lucid state even lightening up on the medications if necessary and safe:

A:True

19.what's wrong about confidentiality :

A:its absolute

20.definition of confidentiality

21.why is it important to tell truth:

A:for reasons of autonomy and trust

22.when is it justified to hold the truth:

A:if the patient him- or herself states an informed preference not to be told the truth