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ETHICAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF MEDICAL CARE
MULTIPLE CHOICE FINAL EXAMINATION
December 1999

*Please give the **ONE BEST** answer:*

1. After a child is born with sickle cell trait, both parents are tested to discern if either has the trait, because if both do, a future child could have sickle cell disease and prophylactic penicillin could be beneficial. The mother asks that her husband not be told if he is not the biological father of the child. The argument which best supports non-disclosure of paternity is?
- a) Disclosure is legally required in all states.
 - b) Respect for the father's autonomy.
 - c) Avoiding stress to the patient's careprovider.
 - d) Protecting the integrity of the medical profession.
 - e) The child's welfare.
2. An infant is born with extremely low birth weight. Which of the following answers is correct?
- a) How careproviders respond may depend on whether society gives priority to the possibility of normal life for an individual patient or to the bad consequences to many.
 - b) The infant should be kept alive indefinitely even if it has a poor statistical prognosis.
 - c) The infant should be allowed to die since infants who may do poorly should be allowed to die.
 - d) If the infant survives, it will have little likelihood of having increased mental and physical defects.
 - e) Careproviders should decide what to do (give full treatment or allow the infant to die) on the basis of their individual moral conscience.

3. A woman is dying from cancer. Her son kills himself. The question arises whether she should be told. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- a) Some prominent ethicists assert that the truth should be told in all cases. ✓
- b) Most ethicists would say that this case requires the need to balance the values of truth telling and avoiding harm. ✓
- c) There is no need to know this patient's religious views because they would not influence how she would respond.
- d) The length of time this woman is likely to live is a factor which may affect the degree to which she is likely to be harmed.
- e) Due to how this society regards suicide, the patient is likely to respond differently if her son had been run over by a car.

4. Which of the following phrases should complete the following sentence? When patients with a terminal illness request relief from pain, doctors should give them sufficient pain-relieving medication to relieve their pain...

- a) Even though the medication may result in the patient's premature death.
- b) Unless the patient's family could bring suit.
- c) Unless this could affect the patient's blood pressure and result in a stroke.
- d) Unless this would dull the patient's consciousness.
- e) Unless the patient's family disagrees.

5. Which of the following statements regarding cost containment is true?
- a) In the absence of socially derived rules for "micro allocation", distribution of limited medical goods is rarely carried out informally by physicians.
 - b) In this society, saving dollars is now considered an acceptable sole justification when deciding whether to save individual patients' lives.
 - c) When physicians are in "gate-keeping" situations and two or more of their own patients' interests are in conflict, finding mechanisms to delegate decisions to others destroys the integrity of the patient/doctor relationship.
 - d) It is generally considered more respectful of human dignity to deny resources to categories of patients, such as patients who need heart transplants, than to deny resources after these patients are personally identified.
 - e) Patients who have terminal illness should be asked prior to going to an ICU whether they wish to consider declining ICU admission to conserve medical resources.
6. A patient has a type of cancer the treatment for which is scientifically controversial. His attending believes that no treatments would be effective but refers him to oncology. The oncologist is more optimistic and believes that the patient should be started on chemotherapy. The attending chooses not to reveal the oncologist's view. You are the ethics consultant. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
- a) If you tell the patient of the controversy, the patient can indicate his preference.
 - b) If you call the patient and indicate the oncologist's plan, you may give the patient a choice but risk undermining the attending's credibility by implying that he withheld information regarding the controversy from the patient.
 - c) If you call the attending and ask him to disclose the difference of opinion, this approach allows the patient to express his preference and enables the attending to retain credibility.
 - d) If possible, the patient's welfare and relationship with the attending should be preserved.
 - e) If the patient is informed that there are two options, the patient will feel overwhelmed and, in net effect, be harmed.

7. A principal investigator wants to be the first research subject of her own highly dangerous research. The ground on which she would be refused, most likely, would be because
- a) The research is not important.
 - b) She is not emotionally stable.
 - c) The PI may die before the research is completed.
 - d) The PI is in an inherently coercive situation.
 - e) Alternatives to the dangerous research could be found.
8. Which of the following is NOT true regarding casuistry?
- a) It uses principles to resolve ethical dilemmas.
 - b) It compares cases.
 - c) It operates similarly to case law or judge made law.
 - d) It relies on principles to find equivalent cases.
 - e) It challenges traditional philosophical analysis.
9. When clinical research is carried out, which one of the following concerns should prevail over all the others?
- a) Keeping all subjects in the study if this will save many.
 - b) Keeping all subjects in the study if this will make the results statistically significant.
 - c) Removing a subject if there is a serious risk to the subject.
 - d) Furthering the public good.
 - e) Avoiding the appearance of plagiarism.

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10. Which of the following considerations is most relevant to deciding whether a pregnant woman should be given a Caesarean section over her objection?
- a) Whether men must give a kidney when a child needs a transplant.
 - b) Whether prisoners must give urine when the urine could be evidence of criminal activity.
 - c) Whether potential fathers must give blood when DNA can prove paternity.
 - d) Whether doctors can do intrauterine fetal surgery to which the mother consents.
 - e) Whether "gene therapy" should be given prior to gestation.
11. Which one of the following factors most supports doing research using pregnant women as subjects?
- a) Fetal interests.
 - b) Pregnant women can have diseases such as asthma and diabetes.
 - c) Husbands' rights.
 - d) The public's need for clinical data.
 - e) The public's need for "bench" data.
12. Which of the following is allowed in animal research?
- a) Restraints.
 - b) No post-op pain meds.
 - c) No pre-op sedation.
 - d) Research damage to the inner ear.
 - e) Swimming to death.

13. A public health official must decide how to conduct a screening test for asymptomatic urinary tract infection in 12 year old girls at public schools. The girls could take home testing kits which will detect 3 times as many cases of infection, but this would also result in a disproportionate number of poor children's infections not being detected.

- a) This approach would favor equity and utility.
- b) This approach would benefit those worst off.
- c) This approach would benefit those worst off but it is immoral since it would violate utility.
- d) This approach would violate equity.
- e) This approach would violate utility.

14. Reasons for genetic screening do NOT include:

- a) Treatment of disease.
- b) Elimination of disease from the population.
- c) Reproductive guidance.
- d) Preventing onset of the disease.
- e) Enhancing infants' welfare.

15. Genetic information

- a) Is seen by some as belonging to the family.
- b) Should be available to insurance companies.
- c) Should be used to screen recruits for the military.
- d) Is equivalent to any other lab results.
- e) Is sufficiently important that servicepersons' DNA should be kept indefinitely after they retire.

16. Genetic information about a patient should be given to patients' spouses

- a) To enable them to decide whether to have children.
- b) To show misattributed paternity.
- c) To enhance spouses' autonomy.
- d) When this is a prior understanding.
- e) When spouses request it.

17. Which of the following outcomes occurred due to sickle cell screening?

- a) Paratroopers lost higher paying jobs.
- b) Couples believed the motivation for screening was genocide.
- c) Insurance companies changed their premiums.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

18. In the view of Dr. Pellegrino, the fundamental value underlying the patient/doctor relationship is:

- a) A promise to patients.
- b) A contract with patients.
- c) Treating the patient as an equal.
- d) Respecting the careprovider's interests.
- e) Treating the patient as a friend.

19. In the view of Dr. Pellegrino, virtue is
- a) Keeping anxiety-provoking information from patients.
 - b) Speaking softly with patients.
 - c) Doing right at 3 a.m. when no one is watching.
 - d) Doing what attendings say.
 - e) Blowing the whistle on wrongdoing.



A liver is available for transplant. Statistically, three potential recipients stand to benefit to an equivalent degree. One has a history of alcoholism. One smokes. One is obese. In deciding who should receive the liver it is asserted that the decision should be based on who has taken most responsibility for his/her health. This basis for deciding is problematic because

- a) It is hard to assess causality.
 - b) Equity cannot be established.
 - c) Consistency might require looking also at who did not exercise.
 - d) Genetic factors are unknown.
 - e) All of the above.
21. A family brings in a 77 year old man to the ER. He has had chest pain which was treated with Maalox for eight hours. He dies. You believe he could have lived if brought in sooner. A relative asks, "He wouldn't have survived if we had brought him in sooner, would he?" Which of the following statements is valid for all persons, regardless of their individual ethical belief?
- a) You should tell the truth at all times.
 - b) If you tell the truth, the price will be dear.
 - c) You should tell her it is possible.
 - d) You should tell her that you have no crystal ball.
 - e) You should ask why she is asking.

22. If pregnant women were required to undergo Caesarian sections for the sake of their fetus, justice would be furthered if:
- a) Men could decide whether Caesarian sections would be performed.
 - b) They were also required to submit to in uteri surgery.
 - c) This was required only when such patients were poor.
 - d) Men were required to give compatible bone marrow to their children.
 - e) Pregnant women were prosecuted for using illegal drugs, but men who sold these drugs were not prosecuted.

23. A patient in a coma who has a terminal illness requires surgery to recover from the coma. His wife says he would not want the surgery. His parents say he would.
- a) Most state laws say which substitute decision makers' views should have priority.
 - b) Following the wife's view would most respect this patient's autonomy.
 - c) Helping the wife and parents to come to a compromise all could accept would further the care perspective.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.

24. An infant is dying. The infant is grimacing in pain. The parents insist that the infant be kept alive and that no analgesics be given.
- a) Child abuse statutes are inapplicable.
 - b) Child protective agency actions are irrelevant.
 - c) Infants cannot experience pain because their brain is undeveloped and, thus, inanimate like a rock.
 - d) Careproviders who would be concerned must develop "doctors' objectivity".
 - e) The careprovider could give the infant analgesics and risk the parents taking him or her to court.

25. A patient is on dialysis. Her family is devoted to her. An ethics consultant fears she does not truly know that she has "permission" to refuse dialysis. He meets her and tells her she can refuse.

- a) The ethics consultant is enhancing her autonomy.
- b) The ethics consultant is enhancing her autonomy at the risk of "suggesting" that she should refuse dialysis.
- ~~c) Her family probably would want her to refuse dialysis.~~
- ~~d) There is no rational reason she would want to refuse dialysis.~~
- ~~e) Patients on dialysis are unlikely to be vulnerable to suggestion.~~

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A patient is dying. His life savings will send his children to college. You know that a managed care organization will give him a lump sum to pay for his care if he accepts palliative care only.

- a) If you tell the patient, this will harm him.
- b) If you tell the patient, you will impair his autonomy.
- c) Patients accept palliative care now to save money.
- d) Say nothing, the children might get scholarships.
- e) Offer to treat the patient aggressively at no cost.

27. A patient is dying at home and has thought of ending it all with an overdose. The patient says he would like to discuss this.
- a) The careprovider should say, "No way".
 - b) The careprovider should tell the patient that this is suicide.
 - c) If the careprovider allows the patient to discuss this, the likelihood of the patients taking the overdose should decrease.
 - d) The careprovider should attempt to involuntarily commit the patient.
 - e) The careprovider should bring in a psychiatrist whom the care provider knows opposes assisted suicide.

28. A 78-year-old woman has had a stroke, is unconscious and needs a ventilator. Connecting a ventilator is considered. Which of the following is true?

- a) Starting the ventilator is the only way to know if the ventilator would enable her to recover.
- b) If the ventilator is started, it cannot be stopped.
- c) If the ventilator is stopped, the physician should write the order and delegate this task to a nurse.
- d) Psychologically, it would be easier to stop the ventilator than not to start it.
- e) This patient should be placed on a ventilator only if this is her prior preference.

29. When psychiatrists treat servicepersons for combat fatigue, which of the following is true?
- a) The psychiatrist should give priority to protecting the patient from dying during combat.
 - b) The serviceperson should be kept awake.
 - c) If relieved from combat, the serviceperson is less likely to have permanent emotional problems due to survivor guilt.
 - d) The serviceperson should be given the expectation that he or she will return to combat.
 - e) The serviceperson should be given fluid but no food.
30. When military physicians practice in another country performing triage
- a) If they treat enemy servicepersons before their own soldiers, this will improve their own troop's morale.
 - b) One reason for treating enemy prisoners equally is in the hope that enemy forces will treat one's own soldiers well.
 - c) International law allows captured enemy servicepersons to be treated after one's own soldiers.
 - d) Under international law, the U.S. must treat injured civilians before treating one's own servicepersons.
 - e) International law requires that civilians be treated before captured enemy soldiers.

31. A physician is opposed to turning off the respirator though this is legally permissible. When a patient is competent, and makes this request:
- a) If the physician "could not live with herself", the physician should refer the patient to another doctor.
 - b) The physician should ask a relative to turn off the respirator.
 - c) The physician should ignore the physician's own moral beliefs and go along with the patient's request.
 - d) The physician is legally entitled to refuse but should do what the patient requests.
 - e) The physician should turn the respirator down but not off.
32. When treatment is medically indicated, the patient is incompetent, and the family members consent, physicians often treat the patient without going to court because:
- a) A family member would most likely be appointed guardian if a guardian were appointed.
 - b) They know what is best.
 - c) They consider the law untrustworthy.
 - d) They are afraid the court will go against them.
 - e) They fear that the court will seek out another family member who will sue.
33. Which of the following policies is most ethically justifiable?
- a) Treating civilians in occupied territory according to their medical needs.
 - b) Treating civilians in occupied territory only if they join the military.
 - c) Treating civilians in occupied territory only if they give useful information regarding the enemy.
 - d) Treating civilians in occupied territory with highly dramatic procedures such as plastic surgery.
 - e) Treating civilians in occupied territory only if they agree to be spies.

34. An 800-gram infant is born. It will survive and be normal if given neonatal intensive care. Another infant currently in the neonatal ICU will have severe mental retardation even if it survives. The value which would most favor admitting the 800-gram infant to the ICU in place of the other infant is

- a) Keeping the parents from suing.
- b) Equity.
- c) The Care Perspective.
- d) Distributive justice.
- e) Utility.

35. Great sums of money are not given to research subjects because:

- a) Little money is available for research.
- b) This would attract persons wanting money and skew the results.
- c) Researchers would use animals instead of humans.
- d) This would exploit the poor.
- e) Too few researchers would get grants.

36. When military research is conducted, servicepersons:

- a) Should be discharged from the military if they decide they do not want to continue to be in a research study.
- b) Are not in an inherently coercive situation if they volunteer for research because they are bored with peacetime duties.
- c) Are not in an inherently coercive situation if they participate in research to achieve a promotion in rank.
- d) Are often sought out in preference to civilians due to convenience.
- e) Are not in an inherently coercive situation if all their peers participate.

37. When military physicians treat servicepersons during combat so that they can return to battle:
- a) They play no part in these deaths if the servicepersons die during combat.
 - b) They further equity between these servicepersons and servicepersons who remain at the front.
 - c) They violate servicepersons' expectations.
 - d) They violate an earlier promise to servicepersons.
 - e) They give priority to their usual professional obligation to save patients' lives.
38. It is discovered on physical workup that a 23 year old patient has testicular feminization and XY chromosomes. Which of the following statements is true?
- a) This patient will be able to have a child.
 - b) Telling this patient that she has XY chromosomes will not upset her.
 - c) She will be hyperaggressive.
 - d) The patient should be addressed as a woman in conversation.
 - e) She is more likely to be a criminal.

39. A pediatric patient requires cardiovascular surgery. The child is seen by a surgeon in a rural hospital whose success in treating this condition is substantially less than that of another physician at an urban hospital (at which this surgery is performed much more frequently). Which of the following statements is true?
- a) This physician's lower success rate could not be because more difficult patients are referred to this physician.
 - b) Respecting the parents' autonomy would not require that the physician inform the parents of the difference in success rates.
 - c) If the parents cannot seek care for their child at the urban hospital and the physician informs them of the urban physician's higher success rate, this will not increase the parents' emotional pain.
 - d) The parents should not be told of this difference because the physician should do no harm.
 - e) Informing all such parents of this discrepancy theoretically, at least, could result in no more cardiovascular surgery being performed at the rural hospital.
40. A doctor believes no patient should be admitted to the ICU with a DNR order.
- a) The doctor should tell patients about this belief.
 - b) This belief is based on an erroneous premise.
 - c) This belief is justified to save societal resources.
 - d) A & B
 - e) A & C
41. Prisoners have been excluded from participating in research because:
- a) They are not a representative population.
 - b) They are unreliable.
 - c) They might harm researchers if they get angry.
 - d) They are in an inherently coercive situation.
 - e) They should not be allowed to expiate their guilt.

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A six-week-old baby girl dies. It is discovered on autopsy that she was a baby boy. The doctor tells the parents. The parents are initially upset, but later thank the doctor profusely for being honest. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) The parents' initial response to the physician's telling them is indicative of their later reaction.
- b) The correct action depends on the judgment of the attending physician's peers.
- c) The correct action depends on the judgment of the attending physician's chairperson.
- d) Whether the infant had a sex-linked genetic illness such as hemophilia is a morally relevant factor.
- e) The correct action can be determined by the parents' final view.

43. A good reason for honoring families' requests to withdraw life preserving treatment from a child whose situation is futile is that:

- a) The family may dislike the child and treat it badly if it survives.
- b) The family may save money.
- c) The hospital may save money.
- d) Society may save money.
- e) The family, more than anyone else, will live with the decision.

44. Hundreds of retarded, institutionalized children were given hepatitis, artificially (at Willowbrook). Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- a) Many of the children would otherwise have developed more serious hepatitis.
 - b) The children were viewed as means as well as ends.
 - c) These experimental subjects were expected to experience less pain because they were retarded.
 - d) This research was expected to benefit these children by providing them better surroundings.
 - e) This research exploited these experimental subjects' vulnerability by not attempting to reduce it.
45. It is proposed that research be carried out on patients who are in a persistent (PVS) vegetative state (lack cortical brain function) instead of animals. Which of the following arguments is valid?
- a) Animals are less intelligent than humans when humans are in a PVS.
 - b) If this research is done, humans may fear that if they entered a PVS, they would be used as experimental subjects.
 - c) Animals experience less pain than humans who are in a PVS.
 - d) No one would care if humans in a PVS were subjects of experiments.
 - e) Experimenting on humans in a PVS would not benefit society.
46. If physicians agree to family requests that patients not be told that they are dying:
- a) The physicians will respect such patients' autonomy.
 - b) The physicians will fulfill an implied promise to their patients.
 - c) The family will carry on a charade.
 - d) The patient most probably will feel as close as possible to the family.
 - e) The family will find it easier to grieve the patient's death.

47. A pregnant women tells her physician that she is using cocaine. The strongest utilitarian argument against the physician taking action to commit her against her will is that:
- a) The likelihood of the fetus being harmed from cocaine is small.
 - b) The mother will lose her autonomy.
 - c) The physician would spend too much time in court.
 - d) If the doctor hospitalizes the patient, he or she could better persuade the patient to stop using cocaine.
 - e) If other pregnant women who use cocaine learn of this physician's response, they may not come for prenatal care.
48. You have performed three bone marrow aspirations under supervision and are now about to perform one on your own (on a fourth year hematology rotation). Your patient, a retired Sergeant, says "Doc, have you done lots of these?" Which of the following most respects this patient's autonomy?
- a) Tell him that you have performed several without a hitch.
 - b) Tell him that you have performed just a few but have had no difficulties.
 - c) Inform him that you have performed many under supervision and are therefore considered by the staff to be competent.
 - d) Ask him if he is afraid of pain and reassure him that this fear is normal.
 - e) Inform him that you have performed some under supervision and that the staff considers you competent but that if he wants a more experienced person to perform the aspiration, this is possible.

49. When a patient's physician is the same as the one who is conducting therapeutic research
- a) Patients will know that their physician is primarily interested in their welfare.
 - b) The physician is less likely to be aware of risks of the new drug.
 - c) There is a greater likelihood that the physician will discuss with the patient the option of receiving hospice care.
 - d) The physician faces no conflicting interests.
 - e) The physician would have a greater interest in the patient remaining in the study.
50. When patients who are extremely sick participate in therapeutic research,
- a) They are likely to believe that they will benefit more from the research than the medical facts would suggest.
 - b) They are less vulnerable than subjects who are not ill.
 - c) Their illness is not an inherently coercive factor.
 - d) The physician treating the patient should be the principal researcher, as well.
 - e) The patient would be better off not entering a protocol.

51. The U.S. Supreme Court in the case Roe v. Wade provided for a "right of privacy ... broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy." Which of the following is the most accurate public policy statement regarding abortion?
- a) When a woman decides to terminate her pregnancy, whether an abortion will be permitted is not a matter for each state because it is only a matter between the woman and the father.
 - b) When a woman decides to terminate her pregnancy, whether an abortion will be permitted remains a matter for each state because the state must determine what is in the best interests of the husband.
 - c) When a woman decides to terminate her pregnancy, whether an abortion will be permitted is no longer a matter for each state because abortion is legal.
 - d) When a woman decides to terminate her pregnancy, whether an abortion will be permitted remains a matter for each state because the state maintains an important interest in protecting potential life.
 - e) When a woman decides to terminate her pregnancy, whether an abortion will be permitted is no longer a matter for each state because the Supreme Court has recognized that Victorian morality is an anachronism.

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52. The U.S. Supreme Court in the case Roe v. Wade provided an unlimited:
- a) Right to have abortion provided by the state at any time in the pregnancy in cases of rape.
 - b) Right of medical privacy in the abortion decision.
 - c) Right to compel a doctor or hospital to perform an abortion.
 - d) Right to have an abortion at any point during pregnancy.
 - e) Right to have an abortion provided by the Federal Government.

53. Mr. and Mrs. B are married but unable to conceive a child because of biological complications. They contact a surrogate mother who agrees to accept an embryo fertilized by a sperm and egg donated by anonymous donors. Shortly before the birth of the child, Mr. and Mrs. B become divorced and Mr. B rejects any future responsibility for the child. Which of the following statements is the most accurate regarding the obligations of Mr. B?
- a) Mr. B has no responsibility for the child because he is not biologically related to the child.
 - ~~b)~~ Mr. B has no responsibility for the child because the sperm donor is responsible as father of the child.
 - c) Mr. B has full responsibility for the child because he has contracted with a surrogate mother to bear a child on his behalf.
 - ~~d)~~ Mr. B has full responsibility for the child because the sperm donor cannot be located and Mr. B is the only identifiable father figure for the child.
 - ~~e)~~ Mr. B has no responsibility for the child because he has a legal right to reject any child which he no longer wishes to have delivered, similar to a woman's right to choose an abortion.

54. Which of the following statements is the most accurate regarding adoption of a child?
- a) When a child is placed for adoption, the best interests of a child are assumed to be served by placement with someone of the same race.
 - ~~b)~~ When a child is placed for adoption, the best interests of a child are assumed to be served by placement with a married couple.
 - ~~c)~~ When a child is placed for adoption, the best interests of a child are assumed to be served by placement with a foster family.
 - ~~d)~~ When a child is placed for adoption, the best interests of a child are assumed to be served by placement with someone of the same background.
 - e) When a child is placed for adoption, the best interests of a child are assumed to be served by placement with a relative.

55. Which is the most important question when there is an adoption contest between would-be parents of different races?
- a) Whether the adoptive parents' race is the predominant race in the country.
 - b) How the families plan to have the child educated.
 - c) Whether the child expresses a preference between the families.
 - d) How each family's race is likely to affect the child's racial identity.
 - e) Whether one family has more resources than another family.
56. Which of the following statements is the most accurate concerning the rights of unwed fathers.
- a) Unwed fathers cannot be presumed to be unfit custodial parents because natural fathers sometimes are as good at parenting as natural mothers.
 - b) Unwed fathers can be presumed to be unfit custodial parents because natural fathers are not as good at parenting as their natural mothers.
 - c) Unwed fathers cannot be presumed to be unfit custodial parents because natural fathers have a fundamental right to the care and custody of their children.
 - d) Unwed fathers are presumed to be unfit custodial parents because they are not the legal parents of their children.
 - e) Unwed fathers cannot be presumed to be unfit custodial parents because natural fathers must be presumed to be as good at parenting as natural mothers.

57. The U.S. Supreme court in the case Roe v. Wade provided for a "right of privacy broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy." Which of the following is the LEAST accurate statement regarding abortion?

- ~~a)~~ The state has an important and legitimate interest in preserving and protecting the health of the pregnant woman.
- ~~b)~~ The state has an important and legitimate interest in preserving and protecting potential human life.
- c) The state may prohibit abortion when necessary to preserve the life or health of the mother.
- ~~d)~~ The state may prohibit abortion when necessary to preserve the life or health of the fetus after the point of viability.
- e) Abortion is only a matter between the woman, her doctor, and God.

58.

In a recent study titled, Legalized Abortion and Crime, University of Chicago economist Steven Levitt & Stanford University law professor John Donohue III suggest that the rise in abortions after the 1973 Supreme Court ruling in Roe v. Wade may explain as much as 1/2 of the overall decrease in crime from 1991-97. Fewer offenses, Donohue and Levitt point out, are being perpetrated by people ages 24 and younger—those born after abortion was legalized. Increased abortions, they add, reduced the number of "unwanted" children born to teenage, unmarried and poor women—children considered most likely to commit crimes as adults. Which of the following conclusions is most likely to be valid.

- ~~a)~~ They can identify the type of women who will bear children likely to become criminals.
- b) The legalization of abortion in 1973 has had an overall positive effect on society by reducing the number of criminals.
- ~~c)~~ There are fewer criminals because fewer people have been born as a result of abortion.
- ~~d)~~ The legalization of abortion in 1973 has had a positive effect by reducing the number of artists, physicians, and carpenters.
- ~~e)~~ Because professors Donohue and Levitt can identify the type of women who will bear children likely to become criminals, these women should be sterilized to prevent future criminals from being born.

59. Sterilization sometimes is used by the state for persons who are mentally incompetent. Consider the following statements about sterilization. Which of the requirements below must be met before the state may sterilize an individual?

- a) Clear and convincing evidence of an ongoing need for contraception.
- b) Clear and convincing evidence that there is no other reasonable alternative form of contraception.
- c) Clear and convincing evidence of permanent incapacity of the individual.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

60. Dr. Joanne Lynn suggested that it may be more important for new office buildings to have more toilets than to be close to grammar schools. Her reason for raising this suggestion is that...

- a) Sanitation is a higher societal priority than education.
- b) The number of disabled persons in 2020 will be 4x what it is now.
- c) Unsanitary conditions are an increasing source of disease.
- d) Home education is increasing.
- e) Feminist concerns have led to recognition of a greater need for toilets.

61. Dr. Joanne Lynn asserted that at the present time it is easier to obtain CPR in an emergency room than a second pair of eyeglasses once one pair is broken. She was illustrating the point that:
- ~~a)~~ CPR is rarely successful except during surgery.
 - b) Our present health care system was designed according to the needs of the population several decades ago.
 - c) Life itself is more important than quality of life.
 - ~~d)~~ The health care system is much improved from what it used to be.
 - e) For many persons, losing the capacity to see clearly is as much a loss as dying.
62. According to Dr. Joanne Lynn, most persons with congestive heart failure have.
- a) Diabetes.
 - b) A stroke.
 - c) Heart disease.
 - d) A lung problem.
 - e) Multiple system disease.
63. According to Dr. Joanne Lynn,
- a) Persons with lung cancer die gradually.
 - b) Persons with congestive heart failure die suddenly.
 - ~~c)~~ The death of persons with congestive heart failure cannot be predicted.
 - d) The present model of health care is based on how persons die from congestive heart failure.
 - ~~e)~~ The present model of health care is well-suited to the population's needs.

64. Dr. Joanne Lynn stated that once persons are seen as dying, their situation becomes "terribly coercive." By this she meant.
- a) Such persons are coerced to go on vacations.
 - b) Such persons are encouraged to receive assisted suicide.
 - c) Such persons are encouraged to enter hospices.
 - d) Others are disappointed if they manifest the "failure to die syndrome."
 - e) Awareness of death overwhelms most patients.

65. Joanne Lynn suggests that in deciding how to care for patients, as opposed to asking "Who is dying?" policymakers should ask "who is sick enough you would not be surprised if they died? This change:

- a) Would place a greater emphasis on rehabilitating patients who are chronically ill.
- b) Would further the needs of persons with chronic disease such as congestive heart failure in case they die suddenly.
- c) Would help policymakers identify whether their expectations are realistic.
- d) Would help policymakers keep in mind that most patients are sick before they die.
- e) Would help policymakers identify the extent to which their denial of death impairs their decision making.

66. The factor which most influences the percentage of patients who die in the hospital is:

- a) The availability of hospital beds.
- ~~b)~~ What doctors decide.
- c) Patients' preferences.
- d) Whether patients have supportive families.
- ~~e)~~ Whether patients have automobiles.

67. System changes which could be made to facilitate patients dying at home include:

- a) Providing hospital - hospice connections.
- b) Having the same doctor see the patient in the hospital as at home.
- c) Giving employees time off from their jobs to care for loved ones at home.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

68. Empirical research has shown that increasing the degree to which patients can obtain rapid relief from pain in hospital settings

- ~~a)~~ Depends on whether they are addicted.
- b) Depends on their careproviders' religion.
- c) Depends on the patient's illness.
- ~~d)~~ Is highly resistant when medications are changed.
- ~~e)~~ Is easy.

69. Bereavement support groups

- a) Have little beneficial effect.
- b) Are best run by relatives of patients that have recently died.
- c) Have highly beneficial effects.
- d) Are effective only when patients have died suddenly.
- e) Are effective only when patients have died of chronic disease.

70. Patients should be promised that:

- a) Their symptoms will not be overwhelming.
- b) There will be no gaps in their treatment.
- c) There will be no surprises.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

71. According to Dr. Joanne Lynn,

- a) If a patient wants to face Meca, change his or her bed.
- b) If a patient doesn't want to "spill the beans "about a mistress in his dying days, it would not be inappropriate to sedate him to honor his request.
- c) Demerol should not be used since it can give a patient confusion and seizures.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

72. A patient with terminal cancer and only a few months to live is placed on chronic therapy which statistically will prolong life 3 days but also will require 2 hours a day of treatment if seeking treatment. This treatment:
- a) May be contraindicated because it uses up too many of the patient's precious few remaining hours of life.
 - b) May be contraindicated if it causes vomiting.
 - c) May be contraindicated if it causes hair loss.
 - d) Is contraindicated since 3 days is only a statistic.
 - e) Is indicated because it prolongs life.
73. A psychiatrist assesses criminals. Based on the psychiatric finding that the criminal cannot be treated, the criminal may or may not be executed. An ethical problem in the psychiatrist's engaging in this practice is that:
- a) Capital punishment may be wrong.
 - b) Whether execution is warranted in these circumstances is open to question.
 - c) The psychiatrist is using medical skills to contribute to death as opposed to life.
 - d) The findings are reliable in regard to men but not women.
 - e) Psychological testing would be preferable.

74. You, a military doctor, are in a room with a policeman and a terrorist who has killed 30 persons. The policeman asks you to leave the room.
- a) You should do what makes you feel comfortable.
 - b) You should comply because the policeman can be trusted.
 - c) Your profession would require you to stay.
 - d) Your obligations when treating captured enemy soldiers have no moral relevance to this question.
 - e) The phrase "anything goes in war" should be a guide.
75. You have treated an Iraqi soldier. He now says that if you release him, his troops will kill him. You learn from intelligence officers that this is true.
- a) You should release him because he fought against you.
 - b) You should release him because you have no legal obligation to do otherwise.
 - c) If you release him, morally, you will abandon him.
 - d) Decide on the basis of what is comfortable.
 - e) You should inform him that you are just a doctor.

For questions 76-78, please refer to graphs A-D on the next page when answering the following three questions:

76. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) A pure social utilitarian would prefer A over B.
- b) B reflects a libertarian free market system.
- c) Maximin refers to maximizing the welfare of the ~~ninth~~^{10th} percentile.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

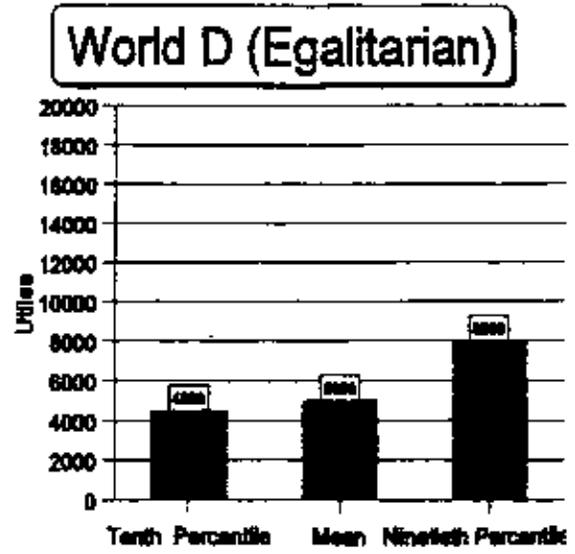
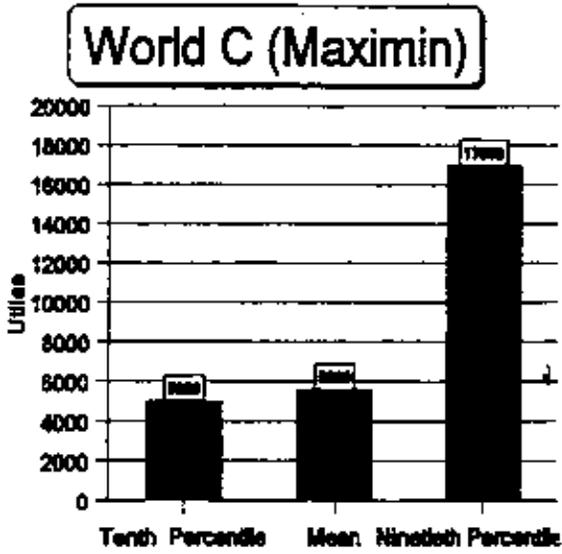
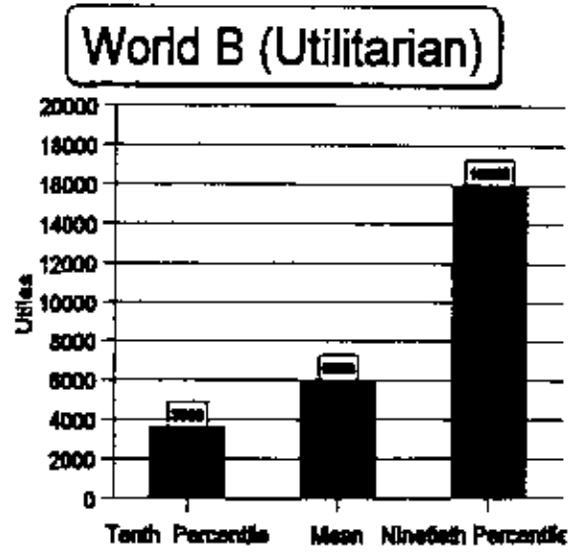
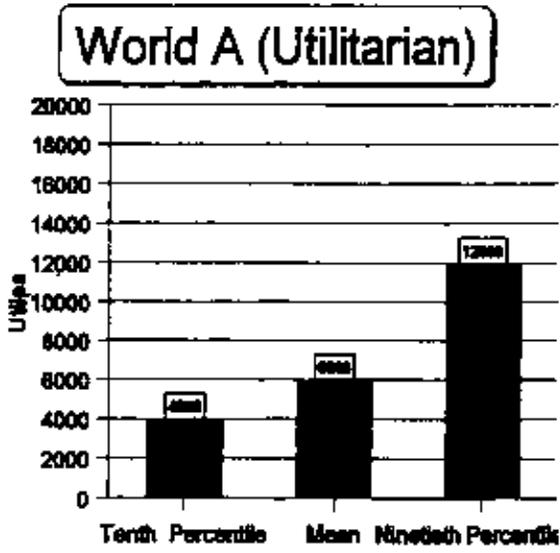
77. Which of the following statements is true?

- ~~a)~~ In C, the goal is to raise the ~~mean~~. *Raise the mean.*
- b) In C, the poor may benefit because the rich are highly skilled.
- ~~c)~~ In C, the goal is to make everyone equal. *No*
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

78. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) The goal in D is to reduce utility for the rich and poor.
- b) D favors equality over benefitting the worst off.
- ~~c)~~ D favors utility over benefitting the worst off.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

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79. Use of 6 HLA antigens to find matches for kidney transplants would discriminate on the basis of

- a) Gender.
- b) Race.
- c) Age.
- d) Socioeconomic status.
- e) All of the above.

80

An Orthodox Jewish doctor asks a Rabbi whether she should give pork to a Jewish patient to save his life. The Rabbi

- a) Would say "yes" on the basis of lexical values.
- b) Would say "yes" on the basis of balancing values.
- c) Would say "no" on the basis of lexical values.
- d) Would say "~~yes~~^{no}" on the basis of balancing values.
- ~~e)~~ Would say there is no religious basis on which this decision could be made.

81

Suppose a physician has a conflict between meeting the needs of a patient and those of the institution at which she is employed. According to Bob Veatch:

- a) To fulfill the principle of veracity, the doctor should tell the patient that the doctor faces a conflict.
- b) It would be ethically justifiable for the physician to request that she be exempted from her social role.
- c) If physicians are purely advocates for their patients, they must accept others, such as administrators, taking the "social role" and making decisions against their patients' interests.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

82

It is proposed that research be carried out on irreversibly comatose human patients instead of animals. Which of the following arguments opposes this proposal?

- a) Animals have more awareness than humans who are irreversibly comatose.
- b) Non-comatose humans may fear that if they become comatose, they could later be used as experimental subjects.
- c) Animals experience more emotional pain than humans who are irreversibly comatose.
- d) Experimenting on comatose humans after gaining their prior consent would respect their autonomy.
- e) Experimenting on comatose humans would produce results more rapidly than experimenting on animals.

83. Servicepersons may be exposed to biological and chemical warfare the identity of which is not known. Protective compounds cannot be fully tested against these agents. What argument opposes using these agents without servicepersons' consent?

- a) Servicepersons' autonomy is violated.
- b) Servicepersons have agreed to limitations in their autonomy when necessary for the good of the military mission.
- c) Servicepersons have agreed to necessary limitations in their autonomy when necessary for the good of other servicepersons.
- d) The military promises all servicepersons to protect them from unnecessary loss of life and limb.
- e) Servicepersons when entering the military waive all rights to informed consent.

84. An infant who has an extremely poor prognosis and will never be able to move from his bed or relate socially to others is admitted to a neonatal ICU. A child is later born who is premature but would most likely have no residual deficits if also admitted to the ICU. If a choice must be made between these two patients:

- a) The principle of equity would favor the physician's keeping the infant with the better prognosis in the ICU.
- b) The principle of utility would favor the physicians's keeping the infant with the better prognosis in the ICU.
- c) The principle of keeping a promise would favor the physician's keeping the infant with the better prognosis in the ICU.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

85. If a drug is available only for a small number of patients with AIDS and research must be conducted to determine if the drug is effective, allowing gay patients but not those who have used intravenous drugs to participate as subjects in this experiment:
- a) May be justifiable on the ground of utility if it is true that gay patients are more reliable subjects than IV drug users.
 - b) Would violate equity.
 - c) May be justifiable on the ground of utility if society would benefit more from using only gay patients than it would benefit from using both gay patients and intravenous drug users.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.

86. Servicepersons who serve as subjects of military research:

- a) Should take greater risks than civilians because servicepersons have agreed to die if necessary for their country.
- b) Should be servicepersons who are so bored with peacetime duties that this research would offer them an opportunity for relief from their boredom.
- c) Should take the same degree of risks as soldiers during combat.
- d) Should be protected from feeling that they have to participate to achieve a promotion in rank. ~~(C)(P)(A)(A)~~
- e) Should be given a choice of duty stations if they participate.

87. Which one of the following statements regarding research is true?
- ~~a)~~ Giving a new experimental drug to AIDS patients in a research protocol gives these patients a better prognosis than those in a control group.
 - ~~b)~~ Giving a new experimental drug runs no risk of giving false hope to patients.
 - ~~c)~~ When patients have a uniformly lethal disease such as AIDS, it is ethical to use a placebo if an available drug is known to be successful in a majority of cases.
 - d) If a promising drug is in short supply it would be ethically acceptable to give this drug first to subjects randomized into a placebo group if it proves effective during the first research trial of this drug.
 - ~~e)~~ Patients who have a fatal disease should be considered more capable of giving fully voluntary consent than patients who are not ill.

88. When cancer patients are experiencing chronic pain which cannot be relieved by routine dosages of analgesics, they:

- ~~a)~~ Should not be allowed to choose whether or not to receive higher dosages of analgesics because higher dosages might increase the risk of their dying.
- ~~b)~~ Should not be given higher dosages because if they die, this would represent active euthanasia.
- c) Should be allowed to choose whether to receive higher dosages even when this might cause them some confusion if this is their desire.
- ~~d)~~ Should not be given higher dosages because physicians who have done so in hospices have been criminally prosecuted.
- ~~e)~~ Should not be allowed to choose whether or not to receive higher doses because the risk is too high that they could become addicted.

89) The argument that physicians should be willing to make sacrifices for patients that a used car salesman would not:

- a) Is based in part on an implicit promise physicians make when entering medicine.
- ~~b)~~ Is invalid because patients, like persons buying a used car, are both exceptionally vulnerable.
- ~~c)~~ Should be greater for physicians who did not pay for medical school so that they can repay society for contributing to their education.
- ~~d)~~ Would require that physicians expose themselves to certain death even when the gain to patients would be small.
- e) Is based on the fact that more altruistic persons enter medicine.

90. A medical student introduces himself as Dr. Smith, Which statement is NOT true?

- ~~a)~~ The student is being implicitly deceptive because the student has not made clear that the student is a medical student.
- ~~b)~~ If the patient later discovers that the medical student is a medical student, not a doctor, the patient may not trust other careproviders.
- c) The student will be behaving as if it is not acceptable to be comfortable with one's status and be open with patients about it.
- d) The statement is an accurate statement because the student is enacting this role.
- e) The patient may be less confident if the patient knows the student is a student.

91

A serviceperson states during a routine medical history that the serviceperson used marijuana twice during the past year. If military physicians decide to use their own discretion in deciding whether or not to report this serviceperson, a consideration relevant in making this decision would be:

- a) The military's purpose in enacting a regulation against the use of marijuana.
- b) The likely harm to the military from the military physician's not reporting this serviceperson's use of marijuana.
- c) The likely harm to the serviceperson from the military physicians's reporting the serviceperson's use of marijuana.
- d) Whether or not the military physician had prior opportunity to inform the serviceperson that if the serviceperson reported using marijuana, the military physician would report this disclosure.
- e) All of the above.

92. When military physicians treat servicepersons during combat so that they can return to the battlefield, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- a) They may be providing a link in the chain of events which results in some servicepersons' deaths.
- ~~b) They maintain equity between servicepersons who are injured and servicepersons who remain at the front.~~
- c) They fulfill the same principles as civilian doctors.
- d) They fulfill an earlier implicit promise to the military.
- e) They are acting consistently with these servicepersons' prior expectations.



Which of the following statements concerning allocation of limited resources to the elderly is NOT true:

- a) One ethical ground for giving geriatric patients resources when they are limited is to compensate them for what they have already given to younger members of society, as when they may have comforted children who were screaming during the night.
- b) The argument that geriatric patients should be compensated for what they have given to their children may be offset by the claim that most persons have children for their own gratification, if this claim is true.
- c) Discrimination against elderly persons exists when the criterion for allocating resources is patients' opportunity to live to old age.
- d) Discrimination against elderly persons is ethically distinguishable from discrimination against racial groups because all persons, unless they die, age.
- e) Policies that would justify discrimination against the elderly because "we all age" may be invalid because technological advances differ from one generation to the next.

94. Which of the following arguments opposes informing the sexual partners of patients with HIV when these patients will not inform their partners themselves?

- a) Pregnant partners who become infected could transmit HIV to their fetus.
- b) Partners not infected could benefit from being informed.
- c) Partners receiving this information who are infected would want to avoid infecting others.
- d) Patients who knew that their partners would be informed might not go for testing.
- e) Even if partners are already infected, they could seek treatment earlier.

95. Mandatory screening for sickle cell trait can:

- a) Result in stigmatizing those who have the trait.
- b) Place indirect pressure on persons having the trait to ask partners they wish to marry to get tested prior to getting married.
- c) Violate the interests of persons who would prefer not knowing whether or not they have this trait.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

96. If military physicians treat patients in occupied territory primarily for political gain, which of the following statements is true?

- a) This approach to furthering the military mission is forbidden under international law.
- ~~b)~~ This practice would have greater ethical justifications if the offer of treatment were contingent on these patients giving useful information to the military.
- c) The physicians are exploiting these patients' vulnerability.
- ~~d)~~ This procedure would be more ethically justified if highly dramatic procedures such as cosmetic surgery were performed exclusively than if these same resources were used to maximally save these patients' lives.
- ~~e)~~ This practice, as all medical practices during combat, is ethically irrelevant because "all is fair in love and war".

97. Currently there is an ethical consensus that health professionals should advocate all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) Not smoking.
 - b) "Safer" sex.
 - c) Not sharing needles if using intravenous drugs.
 - d) Pregnant women with HIV should have an abortion.
 - e) Using a mouth guard when performing CPR.
98. If persons are not allowed to become pilots because they have sickle cell trait:
- a) This may reduce the morbidity of a small number of individuals who have this trait and are exceptionally vulnerable to reactions at high altitudes.
 - b) Many persons with this trait who do not have any difficulty at high altitudes would be denied this opportunity.
 - c) This policy would be particularly disadvantageous for persons with sickle cell trait who had already served as pilots and shown no adverse effects.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.

99. Military persons negatively affected in the past by Sickle Cell screening have included:
- a) Paratroopers.
 - b) Pilots.
 - c) Navy scuba divers.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.
100. Screening for "Tay Sachs" has been successful for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- a) The community was involved in designing the screening programs.
 - b) When both partners were affected, marriage was prohibited.
 - c) All testing was voluntary.
 - d) The test results were kept confidential.
 - e) Genetic counseling was provided before and after.