

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN BIOETHICS (PGDBE)

Term-End Examination

00484

June, 2015

MHSE-012 : CLINICAL ETHICS

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

PART A

Attempt all questions. Each question carries one mark. Select the most appropriate choice from the given choices for each of the following questions and write it on the answer-sheet provided.

50×1=50

1. Confidentiality can be broken in all these conditions *except*
 - (1) Patient's consent
 - (2) Imminent danger to the patient
 - (3) Relatives' request
 - (4) Imminent danger to others

2. An individual's genetic information and DNA sample are the property of an individual *except*
 - (1) When the sample is used in an anonymous research.
 - (2) When used by the bio-bank.
 - (3) When the sample is identified.
 - (4) When the sample has been stored for a long time.

3. Allogenic transplantation involves
 - (1) A donor and recipient who are immunologically identical.
 - (2) A donor and recipient who are not immunologically identical.
 - (3) The removal and storage of patient's own stem cell with subsequent reinfusion after the patient receives high dose myeloblastic therapy.
 - (4) Using tissue from animals.

4. Non-beating heart donation is made when the
 - (1) Patient is brain dead.
 - (2) Heart is not beating and the brain is dead.
 - (3) Patient's respiration and heart are not functioning but the brain is working.
 - (4) Heart has failed but not the brain.

5. The principle of utilitarianism used the following to justify brain stem death *except*
 - (1) The harvested organs are used for saving or prolonging the life of an affected person.
 - (2) It reduces life of a person who is sustained by artificial means.
 - (3) It helps the non-productive members of the society to live.
 - (4) It reduces the cost of health care.

6. This principle is applied in justifying the donation of an organ after the death of the person :
 - (1) Principle of good Samaritan
 - (2) Principle of lesser of two evils
 - (3) Principle of double effect
 - (4) Principle of stewardship of body

7. Live organ donation is *not* justified by the principle of stewardship by
 - (1) Utilitarianism
 - (2) Communitarian ethics
 - (3) Virtue ethics
 - (4) Kantian ethics

8. Some ethicists justify paid organ donation as
 - (1) It helps the recipient to obtain an organ.
 - (2) It helps the donor with economic advantages.
 - (3) It helps the society.
 - (4) All of the above

9. Ethical issues involved in paired organ donation are

- (1) Autonomy of donors
- (2) Privacy of organ donation
- (3) Risk and benefit to all concerned
- (4) All of the above

10. Forced organ donation is prevalent in

- (1) Spain
- (2) Iraq
- (3) Iran
- (4) China

11. Severe domestic violence includes

- (1) Being slapped or throwing something that could hurt her.
- (2) Being hit with fist or something else that could hurt.
- (3) Being pushed or shoved.
- (4) All of the above

12. The ethical principle that condemns cosmetic surgery is

- (1) Beneficence
- (2) Non-maleficence
- (3) Autonomy
- (4) Justice

13. Medical errors are common in all these situations *except* in

- (1) Old people
- (2) Emergency room
- (3) General ward
- (4) Intensive Care Units

14. The advantage for the health care system if medical errors are disclosed are
- (1) The patient will not sue the hospital
 - (2) The patient safety will improve
 - (3) Even if the patient sues the hospital, he will not succeed
 - (4) Action can be taken against the offending physician
15. Medical negligence is
- (1) The omission to do something which a reasonable person will do
 - (2) The omission not to do something which a reasonable person will do
 - (3) The omission of something which an unreasonable and prudent person would not do
 - (4) None of the above
16. All of these are elements of negligence *except*
- (1) Breach in duty of care
 - (2) Breach in standard of care
 - (3) Patient suffered an incomprehensible injury
 - (4) Causation
17. Abandonment in negligence means
- (1) The doctor has gone on holiday when the patient is under his care after making alternate arrangement.
 - (2) The doctor has gone on holiday when the patient is under his care without making any alternate arrangement.
 - (3) The doctor has gone on holiday and his assistant is looking after the patient.
 - (4) The patient changes his doctor.
18. The standard used in Bolam test is that of the
- (1) Ordinary skill of a man exercising and professing to have a special skill
 - (2) Ordinary skill of a man exercising and professing to have that ordinary skill
 - (3) Special skill of a man exercising and professing to have that special skill
 - (4) Special skill of a man exercising and professing to have ordinary skill

19. An error in judgement is

- (1) Medical negligence
- (2) Not a medical negligence
- (3) Punishable under civil law
- (4) Punishable under criminal law

20. The legal approaches available to a patient against medical negligence are all of the following *except*

- (1) Approach Government
- (2) Approach Medical Council
- (3) Approach Consumer Forum
- (4) Approach Civil Court

21. Contract for service is a contract

- (1) Whereby one person undertakes to render services to another in the performance of a certain task.
- (2) In which he is not subject to detailed direction and control.
- (3) Where the person who does the work is not subject to any control.
- (4) When one person takes some orders about the performance of work from another.

22. Medical Practice is

- (1) Contract involving financial material
- (2) Covenant
- (3) Contract for service
- (4) Contract of service

23. Limitation period of Consumer Protection Act is

- (1) 2 years from the time the treatment has been started
- (2) 2 years after the cause of action is known
- (3) 4 years from the time the treatment has been started
- (4) 4 years after the cause of action is known

- 24.** According to religion, human life is said to begin
- (1) When there is ensoulment
 - (2) When the foetus is formed
 - (3) When the embryo is formed
 - (4) When the life begins
- 25.** All of these are advantages of Consumer Protection Act *except*
- (1) No court fees
 - (2) No need for lawyer
 - (3) Practice of defensive medicine
 - (4) Short time to obtain a decision
- 26.** Most religions consider that the life begins at
- (1) Conception
 - (2) Implantation
 - (3) Birth
 - (4) Movement of the foetus
- 27.** In Islam, human life begins
- (1) At conception
 - (2) 30 days after conception
 - (3) 90 days after conception
 - (4) 120 days after conception
- 28.** Gender identity is
- (1) Personal view
 - (2) Social view
 - (3) Anthropological view
 - (4) Biological view
- 29.** Wrongful birth is a child born with a handicap due to
- (1) Failure of the physician to warn the parents of the harms
 - (2) Injuries suffered during pregnancy
 - (3) Failure of permanent methods of sterilisation
 - (4) Failure of temporary methods of sterilisation

30. All of these are negative rights of the patient *except*
- (1) Right not to be deceived by others
 - (2) Right not to be killed
 - (3) Right not to have bodily injury
 - (4) Right not to have authority over decisions
31. Which is *not* a part of good death in the Indian context ?
- (1) Advanced age
 - (2) Catastrophic illness with organ dysfunction not responding to treatment
 - (3) Prolonged coma/chronic vegetative state
 - (4) Accidental death
32. Voluntary euthanasia is *not* permitted in which of the following countries ?
- (1) Belgium and Luxembourg
 - (2) Germany
 - (3) Netherlands
 - (4) Switzerland
33. Which one of the following is *not* a part of Indian type of euthanasia ?
- (1) Sati
 - (2) Prayopravesha
 - (3) Phansi
 - (4) Samadhi
34. A process-based approach of AMA Ethical Council to the determination of futility, does *not* include actions such as
- (1) Deliberation and resolution
 - (2) Joint decision-making with physician, and patient or proxy
 - (3) Assistance of a consultant or patient representative or court
 - (4) Utilization of an Institutional Ethics Committee
35. The HIV epidemic came to light in the year
- (1) 1980
 - (2) 1983
 - (3) 1982
 - (4) 1981

- 36.** The virus of HIV was isolated first time in the year
- (1) 1986
 - (2) 1988
 - (3) 1983
 - (4) 1989
- 37.** In critical care ethic, the following principle is a major determinant of allocating bed :
- (1) Beneficence
 - (2) Non-maleficence
 - (3) Autonomy
 - (4) Justice
- 38.** Pre-employment testing is allowed for
- (1) Cooks
 - (2) Sweepers
 - (3) Bank employees
 - (4) Armed forces personnel
- 39.** What percentage of HIV virus is acquired through sexual intercourse ?
- (1) 87%
 - (2) 90%
 - (3) 80%
 - (4) 79%
- 40.** What percentage of HIV virus is acquired through IDU ?
- (1) 10%
 - (2) 7%
 - (3) 5%
 - (4) None of the above

41. According to the court, legal permission is needed for
- (1) Withholding treatment on the patient
 - (2) Withholding treatment when surrogate decision maker wants
 - (3) Withdrawing treatment when surrogate decision maker wants
 - (4) Withdrawing treatment when patient wants
42. What does PLWHA stand for ?
- (1) People living with HIV AIDS
 - (2) People living with Herpes and AIDS
 - (3) Pretending to be living with HIV AIDS
 - (4) Poor Lumpen Whore Hijra and AIDS
43. In which year did the Supreme Court give landmark judgement on blood banking ?
- (1) 1999
 - (2) 1987
 - (3) 1990
 - (4) 1995
44. Which type of research is *not* meaningful in HIV AIDS ?
- (1) Behavioural Research
 - (2) Operational Research
 - (3) RCT with Placebo
 - (4) Basic Research
45. Ordinary means of preserving life include all of the following *except*
- (1) Treatment offers a reasonable hope of benefit
 - (2) Can be obtained easily
 - (3) Must not produce undue pain and suffering
 - (4) Must be the most accepted treatment

46. In 2006, ICMR guidelines on bio-medical ethics defined how many types of research ?
- (1) 7
 - (2) 9
 - (3) 10
 - (4) 12
47. Which of the following applies to withdrawing treatment ?
- (1) Legal permission is not needed
 - (2) Surrogate decision-maker must give consent
 - (3) Legal permission must be obtained
 - (4) Doctor can withdraw futile treatment
48. Which one of the following is *not* a positive right of the patient ?
- (1) Right to be aided in times of need
 - (2) Right to be respected as a person
 - (3) Right to life
 - (4) Right to have authority on how decisions are made
49. What does NACO stand for ?
- (1) National Aids for Careless and Orphans
 - (2) National Association for Children and Orphans
 - (3) National AIDS Control Organisation
 - (4) New Association for Children and Old
50. Indian Penal Code has a provision for prosecuting people who deliberately spread HIV infection under Section
- (1) 420
 - (2) 370
 - (3) 270
 - (4) 444

PART B

Write short notes (in about 200 – 300 words) on each of the following. Each carries five (5) marks. *4×5=20*

- 51. Ethical Issues in Doctor – Patient Relationship**
- 52. Ethical Issues in Dealing with Practitioners**
- 53. Status of Organ Donation in India**
- 54. Medical Negligence in India and its Remedy**