

Database of questions for the Medical Final Examination (LEK)

Part 1

Bioethics & medical law

Modified 30.01.2024

Question nr 1

Is the doctor obliged to report to the police an attempt to kill a man if they obtained this information during medical examination?

- A.** doctor never has such an obligation.
- B.** reporting a patient is a matter of choice not duty.
- C.** doctor in this kind of situation is obliged to inform the Medical Chamber.
- D.** law does not address such issues.
- E.** doctor is obliged to do so because the matter concerns an activity that is forbidden by Art. 240 § 1 of the Penal Code.

Question nr 2

A patient dissatisfied with the way he has been treated demands the doctor hold a consultation. The patient, other doctors, a priest and a homeopath healer who has been "curing" the patient's family for years should take part in the consultation. According to the Code of Medical Ethics the doctor should:

- A.** agree to the patient's demand.
- B.** hold the consultation without a priest.
- C.** hold the consultation without the healer.
- D.** hold the consultation without the healer and a priest.
- E.** refuse to hold such a consultation.

Question nr 3

A contract of employment in the hospital has been offered to a doctor. The employment is based on the co-called equivalent work time. This means that:

- 1) standard daily working time can be increased up to 12 hours;
- 2) standard daily working time can be increased up to 18 hours;
- 3) standard weekly working time is increased to 48 hours;
- 4) basically the time calculation period is shortened to 1 month;
- 5) basically the time calculation period is prolonged to 6 months.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3.

B. 2,4.

C. 3,5.

D. 2,5.

E. 1,4.

Question nr 4

A pregnant woman had previously given birth to a child with hypochondroplasia, a genetic disease manifesting itself in dwarfism combined with joint and bone deformities. Fearing that this disease will occur in another child, she was referred by a gynecologist to a consultation clinic for women with high-risk pregnancies where she asked the physician for a referral to prenatal testing. The physician refused. Was that decision justified?

A. yes, because the physician assumed that once this genetic disease is confirmed, the woman would terminate the pregnancy.

B. yes, because the physician acknowledged that in order to exercise their professional freedom they were entitled to refuse to do so.

C. no, because physician's refusal to refer the patient violated the patient's right to information and medical services.

D. no, because prenatal testing is compulsory for pregnant women.

E. yes, because patient's wish is not a sufficient reason to refer her to prenatal testing.

Question nr 5

Is the doctor allowed to reject or discontinue the treatment of the patient?

A. yes, in exceptional cases, and they have to inform the patient about the possibility to receive help elsewhere.

B. no, it is the doctor's duty to always help the patient.

C. they are allowed to do that after obtaining their head of hospital department's consent.

D. they are allowed to do that after obtaining their hospital director's consent.

E. regulations do not cover this matter.

Question nr 6

In accordance with the Act of 5 December 2008 on preventing and combating infections and infectious diseases in humans, a Canadian citizen while in Poland is exempted from the obligation to undergo protective vaccinations (except post-exposure vaccinations) if their length of stay is **not longer** than:

A. 1 month.

B. 2 months.

C. 3 months.

D. 4 months.

E. 6 months.

Question nr 7

A doctor can issue the death certificate:

1) on the basis of their own tests and conclusions;

2) on the basis of the documentation of post-mortem examination made by another doctor;

3) on the basis of patient's medical documentation made before their death.

4) only after autopsy;

5) on the basis of the information obtained from the deceased's close persons.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 2,3.

C. only 4.

D. 3,5.

E. only 5.

Question nr 8

What measures should the doctor take while examining the patient or providing them with other medical services without the patient's consent (due to their poor health condition or age)?

- A.** they should inform the head of hospital department.
- B.** they should inform the hospital director.
- C.** doctor does not have any particular obligations in this case.
- D.** they should obtain the consent of the guardianship court.
- E.** they should register such activities in the patient's medical records and, if possible, consult their actions with another doctor.

Question nr 9

Which of the following state organs is to announce the Preventive Vaccination Program for a given year?

- A.** Polish law does not have such a document/program in the offering.
- B.** such a document is announced by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in the Official Journal of the Minister of Health.
- C.** such activities are the responsibility of the Chief Pharmaceutical Inspector.
- D.** Ombudsman for Patients' Rights is obliged to announce such a program once a year.
- E.** announcement of the Program is the responsibility of the Minister of Health.

Question nr 10

According to the Act of 5 December 1996 on the profession of doctors and dentists, prescriptions are to be given to the patient or:

- 1) patient's legal representative;
- 2) authorized person (indicated name and family name) by the patient;
- 3) other party with no specified identity authorized by the patient;
- 4) in the case of e-prescription in the form of a printout, authorized person (indicated name and family name) by the patient;
- 5) in the case of e-prescription in the form of a printout, other party with no specified identity authorized by the patient.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2.

B. 1,2,3.

C. 1,2,4.

D. 1,2,4,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr 11

The doctor stating death is obliged to immediately notify the police or the prosecutor if:

- 1) they are unable to determine the cause of death;
- 2) the deceased does not have a next of kin within the meaning of Article 3 of the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights;
- 3) they have a justified suspicion that a crime was the cause of death;
- 4) they have a justified suspicion that suicide was the cause of death;
- 5) they are unable to establish the identity of the deceased;

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3,5.

B. 3,4.

C. 3,4,5.

D. 1,2.

E. 2,3,4.

Question nr 12

A doctor is going to do some experiment on animals. Before launching it they should obtain the approval of:

- A.** bioethical committee at the Medical University.
- B.** Department of Science and Higher Education in the Ministry of Health.
- C.** Chief Veterinarian.
- D.** locally appropriate district veterinarian.
- E.** locally appropriate local ethical committee.

Question nr 13

Are doctors allowed to intervene in human genome?

- A.** such interventions are considered by contemporary ethics unethical and are banned.
- B.** Polish regulations concerning the principles of performing medical profession do not refer to such subjects.
- C.** such interventions can be only purely prophylactic.
- D.** such interventions can have only therapeutic goal.
- E.** doctors are allowed to make such interventions for preventive and therapeutic goals upon patient's and relevant ethics committee consent.

Question nr 14

Do Polish regulations pertaining to the ethical principles of exercising the profession by a doctor refer to genetic doping methods used in sports?

- A.** no, there are not such regulations in the Polish Code of Medical Ethics.
- B.** such methods were banned by the Chief Medical Chamber in its subsequent rulings.
- C.** prohibition of such methods results from the Supreme Medical Court rulings.
- D.** prohibition of such methods was directly expressed in the Code of Medical Ethics.
- E.** individual regional medical chambers separately take a stand on this issue.

Question nr 15

Should the attending doctor planning a diagnostic procedure carrying increased risk obtain his patient's consent for it?

- A.** yes, oral consent prior to the test.
- B.** yes, written consent after the test.
- C.** yes, written consent prior to the test.
- D.** yes, oral consent after the test.
- E.** no, such consent is not required in the diagnostic process.

Question nr 16

A 13-year-old girl reports to the doctor office with her grandmother. During the examination the doctor starts to suspect that the girl has been sexually abused by her stepfather. The girl confirms this suspicion but asks the doctor to keep it secret. In that

situation the doctor:

- A.** has the duty to inform law enforcement authorities about the crime committed.
- B.** has the duty to inform their superior and seek his/her advice what to do next.
- C.** has the duty to call up her mother to determine the course of events.
- D.** has the duty to call up emergency shelter.
- E.** should keep the medical secret but should call up her mother.

Question nr 17

According to the principles of medical ethics, while performing medical activities, the doctor:

- A.** has a full freedom of choice as to the methods he considers the most effective.
- B.** is obliged to perform only those which are consistent with his worldview.
- C.** is obliged to perform only those activities towards the patient which fall within the scope of services guaranteed by public funds.
- D.** is free to choose the methods of conduct which he considers the most effective, to the extent limited solely by the current medical knowledge and patient's preferences.
- E.** shall be free to choose the methods of conduct which he considers the most effective to an extent limited by the current medical knowledge and patient's real needs.

Question nr 18

An employer turns to his doctor employee, who works on the contract of employment, to sign a contract including the so-called non-compete clause. What should the doctor do?

- A.** they should not sign such a clause without the prior consent of the trade union which represents them.
- B.** they should not sign such a clause because it would be invalid whatsoever since it limits the freedom of the medical profession.
- C.** they can sign such a clause but only if it takes effect after the termination of the contract of employment with this employer.
- D.** they have to sign such a clause because otherwise the employer can terminate the contract of employment on disciplinary grounds.

E. they can sign such a clause and it takes effect but they are not obliged to do so.

Question nr 19

A homeless with clear symptoms of peritonitis was taken to a private hospital admission room. The hospital is able to help the patient but it does not have the contract signed with the National Health Fund (NFZ) for this type of medical services. How should the doctors proceed?

A. they should refuse help justifying the move in the medical documentation by a lack of funding for this type of medical procedures.

B. they should refuse the medical service but it is their duty to indicate another medical facility where such a service is available.

C. they can help but after assuring the financing from the National Health Fund (NFZ) for this procedure.

D. if the patient's life or health is in danger they should help the patient regardless of a lack of the contract with the National Health Fund (NFZ).

E. they can help but after obtaining a written agreement from the community administrator, mayor or city president that the community will cover the cost of the procedure.

Question nr 20

A long-term female partner of the deceased patient comes to the doctor's office and demands revealing the secrets of the disease her partner suffered from. During his life, the patient expressed the will not to disclose the information covered by medical secrecy to his female partner. According to the Act of 5 December 1996 on the Professions of Physician and Dentist, the physician:

A. is not allowed to reveal medical secrecy after patient's death.

B. is allowed to reveal medical secrecy and give the information to the female partner only if she is their patient.

C. is allowed to reveal medical secrecy and give the information to the female partner unless the patient's wife or another close person of his does not object.

D. is allowed to keep medical secrecy and refuse to give the information to the female partner if the patient's will is expressed in writing.

E. is allowed to reveal medical secrecy and give the information to the female partner only if the disease is infectious and may pose a threat to her life and health.

Question nr 21

Does the Code of Medical Ethics refer to euthanasia?

- A. no, that problem is not included in the document.
- B. no, that issue was raised in the Act on Professions of Physician and Dentist.
- C. no, such regulations were included only in historical papers, especially in the Hippocratic Oath.
- D. yes, the Code clearly points out that the physician is not allowed to perform euthanasia and help the ill to commit suicide.
- E. yes, but the Code does not use the term "euthanasia".

Question nr 22

A patient with her husband come to the gynaecologist's office. The husband wants to be present at the examination. What should the doctor do?

- 1) they should allow the husband to be present at the examination because husband as a close person has the right to be present at the provision of health services;
- 2) if the patient does not give her clear consent to her husband's presence, they should ask him to leave;
- 3) they may not allow the husband to be present at the provision of health services to his wife if they decide that the patient's health safety is at stake;
- 4) they should let the husband assist because her silence should be interpreted as implicit consent;
- 5) regardless of circumstances and the patient's will they should ask the husband to leave because the examination may violate the patient's right to intimacy.

The correct answer is:

- A. only 1.
- B. 2,3.
- C. 1,4.
- D. only 5.
- E. only 4.

Question nr 23

According to the Code of Medical Ethics, the doctor's highest ethical commandment is:

- A. well-being of the patient.

- B.** autonomy of the patient.
- C.** care of the dignity of the medical profession.
- D.** respect for the human rights.
- E.** respecting the rules of a particular therapeutic entity.

Question nr 24

Parents with their child reports to the Primary Health Care doctor. The child should have protective vaccination done but the parents object. What should the doctor do?

- A.** doctor should respect the will of the parents because having parental authority they can freely decide whether or not their child should be vaccinated.
- B.** doctor has to do the vaccination even against parental will and if necessary, use direct coercion.
- C.** doctor should resign from vaccination and inform the Ombudsman for Minors about this fact.
- D.** doctor does not perform vaccination but notifies this in his quarterly report forwarded to the State Regional Sanitary Inspector.
- E.** doctor can do vaccination against parental refusal but should consult another doctor possibly of the same specialty.

Question nr 25

A Pole, a British citizen, passed matriculation examinations in Poland and on the 3rd of October 2012 started medical studies in Poland which covered 5500 hours of didactic classes. They passed Physician Final Examination (LEK) in English. The Regional Chamber of Physicians and Dentists is obliged to refuse them the right to practice as a doctor in the situation in which:

- A.** the UK leaves the EU.
- B.** they did not take LEK in Polish.
- C.** they started their medical studies after the 1st of October, 2012.
- D.** the Chamber has justifiable objections to their ethical attitude.
- E.** in all the above situations.

Question nr 26

The Code of Medical Ethics prohibits physicians from:

- A. conducting medical experiments aimed only at improving medical knowledge.
- B. performing prenatal diagnosis.
- C. performing in vitro fertilization.
- D. stopping reanimation of the terminally ill patient with no hope of recovery.
- E. assisting the patient in committing suicide.

Question nr 27

The doctor may provide a healthcare service that involves kidney biopsy in an adult patient who is completely legally incapacitated after obtaining:

- A. consent of their spouse.
- B. consent of the patient, whose understanding of the situation is sufficient, and consent of their actual custodian.
- C. consent of the patient, even without consent of their statutory proxy.
- D. consent of an actual custodian of the patient.
- E. consent of a statutory proxy of the patient.

Question nr 28

A patient needing hospitalization was taken to the ER. According to the regulation on the conditions, manner and mode to supply hospital patients with identification signs and how to proceed if found their absence such a patient should be provided with an identification sign placed:

- 1) on the fever card affixed visibly to the patient's bed;
- 2) on a room board at the entrance to the patient's room;
- 3) on a band around the patient's wrist or ankle;
- 4) in the patient's individual medical records;
- 5) on an identifier around the patient's neck.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 1,4.

C. 2,5.

D. 3,4.

E. 2,3.

Question nr **29**

Is it a doctor's duty to turn the attention of society, authorities and patients to the importance of health care?

A. yes, it is conferred from the Code of Medical Ethics.

B. yes, it is conferred from the Act on Professions of Physician and Dentist.

C. yes, it is conferred from the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights.

D. yes, it is conferred from the Act on Health Care Services financed from public resources.

E. no, it is not a doctor's duty.

Question nr **30**

Which of the following concerning the principle of double effect is true?

A. in bioethics the principle of double effect is used for evaluating morally dual actions - those of good and bad outcomes.

B. according to the principle of double effect some procedures in medicine are allowed on condition that their nature is good, they are carried on to achieve a good result and the proportion in results between good and bad is balanced.

C. according to that principle it is allowed to use palliative sedation.

D. according to that principle it is allowed to use euthanasia.

E. A, B and C are correct.

Question nr **31**

According to the principles of medical ethics, in the case of diagnostic and therapeutic doubts, the doctor should:

A. verify his or her knowledge with other people he or she trusts.

B. ensure that the patient is consulted by another doctor, in awareness of the fact that the doctor conducting the treatment is responsible for the whole procedure.

C. provide the patient with further diagnostic tests.

D. refer the patient to any other doctor according to patient's preference.

E. inform the patient that, due to diagnostic difficulties, no treatment is undertaken.

Question nr 32

The doctor's duties towards respecting patients' rights include, among others:

A. to ensure that a copy of the Charter of Patients' Rights is provided to the patient.

B. to ensure that members of the patient's family are informed about the medical activities planned and already performed.

C. to inform the patient about his or her rights.

D. to ensure that the patient has access to the Patient Ombudsman.

E. to ensure that he or she, as well as other medical personnel, respect the patient's privacy and personal dignity when dealing with the patient.

Question nr 33

The Code of Medical Ethics **does not** prohibit physicians from carrying out:

A. in vitro fertilization.

B. euthanasia.

C. therapeutic cloning.

D. reproductive cloning.

E. research experiments on human embryos.

Question nr 34

Is the following sentence: "Doctors are not allowed to cooperate with people who deal with the treatment but who don't have entitlements to do so." true?

A. the sentence is true in the sense that refers to a generally accepted habit among doctors.

B. the sentence is true - it is a part of the Code of Medical Ethics art.57, §1.

- C. Polish deontological regulations do not refer to this issue.
- D. yes, such a conclusion can be inferred from Medical Court Case Law.
- E. the sentence is false.

Question nr 35

Is the patient allowed to raise objections to the doctor's opinion concerning their illness?

- A. Polish law does not cover this matter.
- B. patient has the right to report the matter to the Medical Chamber.
- C. yes, this is one of the patient's rights.
- D. patient does not have such a right.
- E. legislative work is currently underway on this matter.

Question nr 36

Providing patients with information about their health conditions:

- A. is the doctor's duty whether or not patients ask for it.
- B. is the doctor's duty only if the doctor wants to obtain patients' consent for medical services.
- C. is the doctor's duty only with regard to adult patients.
- D. is the doctor's duty only if patients ask for it.
- E. does not concern children, to whom no information is provided by the doctor.

Question nr 37

Do deontological rules allow the doctor to initiate diagnostic and therapeutic treatment without patient consent?

- A. there is no such possibility according to the Code of Medical Ethics.
- B. such activities are regulated by detailed laws.
- C. such activities are regulated only by the Law on the profession of doctors and dentists.

D. code of Medical Ethics allows for such a possibility exceptionally when the health or life of the patient or other people is at stake.

E. doctor always has the duty to obtain patient's or their legal guardian's consent.

Question nr 38

According to the Act on the Professions of Physician and Dentist, the right to perform the profession of doctor and the right to perform the profession of dentist (in other words, the medical license) is granted by:

A. Polish Chamber of Physicians and Dentists.

B. Supreme Medical Council.

C. Rector of the Medical University.

D. competent Regional Medical Council.

E. competent Regional Chamber of Physicians and Dentists.

Question nr 39

Is the doctor allowed to give medical advice at a distance?

A. no, the regulations state that the doctor always has to examine the patient in person.

B. Polish regulations do not refer to that problem.

C. yes, the Code of Medical Ethics points out that action can be taken in exceptional circumstances.

D. yes, the regulations include possible actions taken by means of telephone communication.

E. no, such an action is forbidden and considered unethical.

Question nr 40

To which sources of proceedings does the Code of Medical Ethics refer doctors in matters not regulated by it?

A. professional tradition.

B. professional tradition and religious associations which doctors identified themselves with.

C. medical legislation.

D. Constitution of the Republic of Poland.

E. principles expressed in the resolutions of the medical self-government authorities, in medical court case law and in good manners accepted by the medical community.

Question nr 41

In accordance with the Polish Code of Ethics is the doctor allowed to discriminate against people because of their genetic heritage?

A. yes.

B. only under the law.

C. only in particular instances.

D. no.

E. the Polish Code of Ethics does not cover genetic heritage.

Question nr 42

Medical Rescue Team was called to a man who fell down the stairs. The rescue doctor found out that the patient hit himself hard in the back and stays in a lying position on the spot where he fell. The patient refuses to be taken to the hospital. What should the doctor do in light of the medical law?

A. taking into consideration that the patient can be a subject to severe bodily harm, the doctor is allowed to move the patient to the hospital against his will.

B. in the presence of two witnesses the doctor should make sure that the patient maintains his refusal and if so leave him on the spot.

C. provide information on the potential effects of the injury and suggested diagnostics and then follow the patient's will.

D. notify the psychiatrist, appointed by the province governor, who can take a decision about forced hospitalization.

E. note down the patient's refusal in the medical documentation and leave him on the spot.

Question nr 43

According to the Code of Medical Ethics the decision to stop the resuscitation is taken

by:

- A.** medical consultation.
- B.** head of the hospital ward or their substitute.
- C.** hospital ethics committee.
- D.** manager of a relevant medical facility.
- E.** doctor and is associated with the assessment of medicinal chances.

Question nr 44

What does the Polish Code of Ethics say about human cloning?

- A.** limits the admissibility of human cloning.
- B.** allows human cloning.
- C.** does not allow human cloning.
- D.** does not cover this issue.
- E.** describes human cloning without taking stance on this issue.

Question nr 45

The doctor while giving medical services to his patient finds out that they suffer from infectious, sexually transmitted disease. What should he do?

- 1) he should immediately pass on the information to the appropriate voivode, who can take a decision to isolate the patient;
- 2) he should force the patient to stay in place and immediately call the sanitary services;
- 3) he should inform the patient about the means that prevent the disease from spreading;
- 4) he has the duty to inform the patient of the necessity that their sexual partner consult a doctor;
- 5) he must immediately let all the people closely associated with the patient know and warn them about the threat.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,5.
- B.** 2,5.
- C.** 3,4.

D. 1,3,4.

E. 2,3.

Question nr 46

Is the doctor allowed to perform a surgical procedure or use increased risk treatment without the consent of the minor patient's legal guardian (e.g. their parent) or the consent of the guardianship court?

A. such actions are only possible with the consent of the guardianship court.

B. such action are possible after the doctor's obtaining the consent from their superior.

C. such actions are against the law.

D. doctor is allowed to take such actions if any delay caused by obtaining the consent could result in patient's death, grievous bodily harm or severe health disorder.

E. such actions are possible but the consent of the legal guardian is in those situations indispensable.

Question nr 47

The actual carer of an adult unconscious patient is allowed to express their consent for:

A. examination of the patient only.

B. examination of the patient and the following treatment which does not pose a threat to the patient.

C. starting treatment even if it means an increased risk to the patient.

D. examination of the patient and an operation on them.

E. examination of the patient and blood transfusion.

Question nr 48

Many doctors have the title "doctor of medicine" embedded in their rubber stamps. In light of the current law:

A. such a title can be used only by a doctor who has completed postgraduate internship.

B. such a title cannot be used at all because it does not exist in the legal sense.

- C.** such a title can be used only by doctors who graduated before 1996.
- D.** such a title can be used only by doctors who graduated before 1989.
- E.** A and C are correct.

Question nr 49

Brain death was confirmed in a 25-year-old patient who did not want to become an organ donor, a fact that was noted in the Central Register of Objections. According to the Code of Medical Ethics the attending doctor should:

- A.** carry on treatment until the cessation of heartbeat.
- B.** maintain organ function as long as possible.
- C.** maintain only cell and tissue functioning, but not organ functioning.
- D.** base their further steps on the family's decision.
- E.** turn the respirator off and issue the death certificate.

Question nr 50

Does the Code of Medical Ethics refer to the problem of determining the order of medical services for patients?

- A.** Code of Medical Ethics only indicates that the doctor should keep this problem in mind.
- B.** Code of Medical Ethics only indicates that such activities are the responsibility of the hospital/health clinic authorities.
- C.** this problem is only specified in the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' rights.
- D.** this problem is only specified in the Act on medical activities.
- E.** Code of Medical Ethics directly indicates that the doctor determining the order of patients should base their decision on medical criteria.

Question nr 51

Are doctors allowed to carry out medical experiments on pregnant women?

- A.** such an activity requires separate court consent.

B. doctors are allowed to do it only upon patient's consent and medical self-government consent.

C. this problem is not legally resolved.

D. law does not allow to undertake experiments on pregnant women.

E. pregnant women are allowed to take part in such experiments. The law specifies in this case special doctor's duties.

Question nr 52

Who can issue a patient's death certificate?

A. any doctor.

B. any doctor with at least five years of service.

C. doctor employed in a specific entity dealing with forensic medicine.

D. hospital representative on approval of the prosecutor.

E. any employee performing a medical profession who is previously authorized by director of the hospital.

Question nr 53

Does a child who turned 16 years of age have a right to full information concerning their treatment?

A. yes, but only when their parents, legal or real guardians are absent.

B. yes, but only after obtaining the consent from the probate court.

C. yes, when the information concerns crime against human sexuality.

D. yes, the right takes effect at that age.

E. no, they do not have such a right.

Question nr 54

A doctor speaking critically about another doctor's actions should:

A. be extremely careful in formulating an opinion about this doctor's professional activity, in particular he should not publicly discredit him in any way.

B. make clear and distinct claims against that doctor by presenting his opinion in the

media.

C. comment on perceived errors in the conduct of another doctor primarily to the competent authorities of the medical chamber.

D. ensure that the patient is consulted by another doctor.

E. first and foremost inform the patient concerned of his objections to that doctor.

Question nr 55

Medical Rescue Team with the doctor was called to a 32-year-old man who was under the influence of "legal highs" (smarts). These drugs caused the patient to react aggressively. What are the conditions under which it is possible to apply direct coercion in this patient?

1) it can be applied only if the doctor diagnoses the patient with mental illness;

2) doctor is allowed to apply it if they obtain consent from a medical specialist in psychiatry appointed by the province governor;

3) patient's behavior poses a threat to his life or health;

4) it is only possible to hold the patient down and to immobilize him. However, the doctor is not allowed to force the patient to take medication;

5) before applying direct coercion the doctor should warn the patient.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3,5.

B. 2,3.

C. 3,4,5.

D. 1,2,4.

E. 3,5.

Question nr 56

To carry out a medical experiment, the following conditions have to be fulfilled:

1) a consent of an examined person who is to participate in the experiment has to be obtained;

2) a consent of the director of a regional branch of the National Health Fund (NFZ) has to be obtained;

3) prior notice has to be given to an examined person about the purposes, methods and conditions of conducting the experiment, expected therapeutic and cognitive benefits, risk and a possibility of withdrawing from the experiment at any of its stages;

4) project should be approved by an independent bioethical committee;

5) project should be verified by the Regional Medical Chamber.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3,5.
- B.** 1,2,3.
- C.** 1,2,4.
- D.** 1,3,4.
- E.** 2,3,4.

Question nr 57

The doctor providing the patient with medical services is allowed to refuse the patient the right to have their life partner present if:

- A.** patient requires professional nursing care.
- B.** patient stays in the clinical hospital and their examination is of demonstrative nature in which students take part.
- C.** for organizational reasons there are a number of patients being examined at the same time in a room with no private spaces.
- D.** there is a probability of epidemic threats or patient's health is in danger.
- E.** they cannot guarantee the partner health security with regards to medical services provided.

Question nr 58

The World Medical Association's Declaration of Helsinki, the founding document of modern medical ethics and medical law, states:

- A.** research on human beings is commonly allowed and unlimited.
- B.** research on humans can be carried out in violation of their assets if it is in a good interest of science.
- C.** in research on humans the conditions associated with a good interest of the tested should never be submitted to an interest of science or society.
- D.** medical research involving people can be carried out even if it is unlimited non-therapeutic experimentation.
- E.** the Declaration of Helsinki does not specify any principles associated with research

on humans.

Question nr 59

Is a person whose psychological gender does not agree with their registered-at-birth gender allowed to give their kidney to an unrelated person?

- A.** yes, but only to a recipient whose gender agrees with the donor's psychological gender.
- B.** yes, but only to a recipient whose gender agrees with the donor's registered-at-birth gender.
- C.** yes, to any gender recipient who expresses their will to do so.
- D.** yes, but only with the consent of the court.
- E.** no, such a person is not allowed to be a kidney donor.

Question nr 60

The procurement of tissues, organs and cells for transplantation from corpses can be carried out after:

- 1) identifying the permanent irreversible cessation of brain activities (brain death);
- 2) declaring death due to irreversible cardiac arrest;
- 3) declaring death due to irreversible respiratory arrest;
- 4) declaring death due to irreversible cessation of brainstem activities;
- 5) donor's next of kin in the meaning of the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights do not object to the explantation.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2.
- B.** 2,3.
- C.** 3,4.
- D.** 1,2,5.
- E.** 4,5.

Question nr 61

Are doctors in their professional dealings allowed to consult bioenergotherapist or natural medicine specialist?

- A.** it is only allowable in terminal conditions.

- B.** it is acceptable as a so-called operating in a state of higher necessity.
- C.** yes, but only upon patient's consent.
- D.** professional self-government issues a special permission for such consultations.
- E.** such conduct would go against medical ethics' principles which forbid cooperation with people treating patients with untested healing methods.

Question nr **62**

Direct coercion is allowed to be applied:

- 1) to a person with mental disorders who refuses to comply with doctor's or nurse's ordinal instructions;
- 2) to prevent a person admitted to the psychiatric hospital without their consent from unauthorized leave;
- 3) if a person with mental disorders carries out an attack against life or health on themselves or another person;
- 4) if a person with mental disorders refuses to give explanation to psychiatric hospital's Ombudsman for Patients' Rights;
- 5) if a person with mental disorders seriously interferes with or prevents the operation of the mental health care facility.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 1,2,5.
- C.** 2,3,4.
- D.** 2,3,5.
- E.** 2,4,5.

Question nr **63**

Scientific Societies' guidelines recommend different methods for the treatment of hypertension according to the race of the patient. This means that the Code of Medical Ethics:

- A.** does not contradict this recommendation.
- B.** requires urgent amendment because it no longer keeps pace with the progress of science.
- C.** requires changes in the time of massive influx of people of different races and

religions.

D. does not apply to the treatment of hypertension.

E. does not allow doctors to use such a recommendation.

Question nr 64

In accordance with the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights the doctor providing the patient with medical services is allowed to object to the presence of patient's beloved one while performing those services:

A. in any case without having to give reasons.

B. only in the case when performing a medical service requires the patient to take their clothes off.

C. only in the case when the presence of the beloved one may pose a threat to the patient's health.

D. only in the case when the patient suffers from terminal infectious disease.

E. only if there is a risk of epidemic or if the patient's health safety is at stake.

Question nr 65

According to the Declaration of Helsinki (Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects) the primary purpose of medical research is to generate new knowledge. Such medical research:

A. can never take precedence over the rights and interests of individual research subjects.

B. can, in exceptional clinical cases, take precedence over the exclusive interests of individual research subjects.

C. can limit rights of individual research subjects only in the name of their interests.

D. can take precedence over individual research subjects' rights upon their consent.

E. can take precedence over individual research subjects' interests only upon the consent of the bioethical committee allowing the medical experiment to be carried out.

Question nr 66

Does the Code of Medical Ethics contain regulations on doctor's duties concerning preventive vaccinations?

- A.** there is no such regulations in the Code.
- B.** yes, the doctor has the duty to carry on preventive vaccinations for the benefit of the society even against patient's will.
- C.** there is an indirect regulation which states that the call of the doctor includes also disease prevention.
- D.** yes, the doctor following their call to prevent diseases can vaccinate a child even against their parents' will.
- E.** B and D are correct.

Question nr 67

According to the Act on the profession of the doctor and dentist, medical secrecy after the patient's death:

- A.** may be divulged to any person because the patient's death frees the doctor from having to obey it.
- B.** is absolutely protected and none entity may free the doctor from obeying it.
- C.** may be divulged with the consent of the locally appropriate regional medical council.
- D.** may be divulged if after the patient's death a person close to the patient within the meaning of the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights expresses their consent.
- E.** may be divulged if the doctor decides that it does not harm the good of the patient and confirms that decision in the consultation with another doctor.

Question nr 68

Is the doctor allowed to take part in activities aiming to trigger hereditary genetic changes in humans?

- A.** there are no regulations in this field.
- B.** no, this is a prohibition under the Criminal Code.
- C.** no, although this is the co-called imperfect ban - it results from the European Bioethical Convention, which is not binding in Poland.
- D.** doctor is not allowed to do so - the ban is expressed directly in the Act on the profession of doctors and dentists.

E. doctor is not allowed to do so - the ban is expressed directly in the Code of Medical Ethics.

Question nr 69

A fully capable to express informed consent participant of a non-commercial clinical test carried on by the medical school:

A. has to be acquainted with the purposes, risks and inconveniences associated with the test and the conditions in which the test is going to be carried out and they can withdraw at any time.

B. has to be acquainted with the purposes of the test and the conditions in which the test is going to be carried out and can withdraw at any time.

C. has to be acquainted with the risks associated with the test and cannot withdraw from it if they expressed a written consent to take part in it.

D. has to be acquainted with the risks associated with the test and can withdraw on condition that they cover all the costs incurred by the medical school and its researcher.

E. has to be acquainted with the purposes associated with the test and can withdraw on condition that they cover all the costs incurred by the medical school and its researcher.

Question nr 70

Evaluate the truth of the following sentence: "In the case of an unconscious patient the doctor is allowed to provide, for the good of the patient, necessary information to the person who in the doctor's opinion acts in the patient's interest."

A. sentence is true; it is part of the Medical Ethics Code.

B. sentence is not true.

C. sentence is true; it is part of the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights.

D. sentence is true; it is part of the Law on the profession of doctors and dentists.

E. sentence is false; in such a case the doctor is allowed to provide the information to the patient's legal guardian only.

Question nr 71

A 67-year-old female patient was diagnosed with malignant jawbone cancer. The patient was offered an extensive surgical procedure involving the removal of half of the jawbone

along with the teeth and hard palate, which would result in speech impairment, impediment to food intake, and changes in external appearance (scar and facial asymmetry). The patient categorically opposed the operation, arguing that she did not want to be visibly disfigured. Despite this objection, the doctor did not offer her any alternative treatment and continued to persuade the patient, also in the presence of her children, to give consent to the operation although the patient decided only on palliative treatment. After repeated persuasions of the doctor and her children, the patient gave in and agreed to the treatment proposed by the doctor. Was the doctor's behavior (persuading the patient, not offering alternative treatment and involving her children in the process of decision making) justified by ethics?

- A.** yes, the doctor acted for the benefit of the patient.
- B.** no, by persuading the patient and taking advantage of the family pressure, the doctor ignored the patient's autonomous decision - he forced her to accept the operation.
- C.** yes, the proposed surgical procedure was consistent with the current state of medical knowledge.
- D.** yes, the doctor took into account the wishes of patient's loved ones, who acted in the name of the patient's welfare.
- E.** no, the doctor had the right to limit the autonomy of the patient, recognizing that the good of the patient required it, but he did not have the right to involve the family in the patient's decision making.

Question nr 72

The right of the patient to be informed includes:

- A.** giving them only the information on their health.
- B.** giving them the easily understandable information on their health, diagnosis, suggested and possible diagnostics, treatment and its possible results coming from either applying or abandoning it, prognosis.
- C.** giving them the easily understandable information on their health, diagnosis, suggested and possible diagnostics, treatment and all results coming from either applying or abandoning it, prognosis.
- D.** giving the information to a person close to the patient even against the patient's will.
- E.** giving the patient only the general information about the surgery.

Question nr 73

A woman whose only chance to survive is bone marrow transplant comes to the

hospital. Searching for the donor failed, but the test results of tissue compatibility antigens indicate that her minor son could be the donor. Taking bone marrow from the minor in order to transplant it to his mother:

- A. is not possible.
- B. is possible only from minors over 16 years of age.
- C. is possible only when facing imminent danger of mother's death and another donor has not been found.
- D. is possible after obtaining written consent from the minor and the consent from the Ethics Committee of the National Transplant Council.
- E. is possible after obtaining consent from the minor, in pen, from the court and from the Ethics Committee of the National Transplant Council.

Question nr 74

The duty of the Regional Chamber of Physicians **does not** include:

- A. release information to interested doctors concerning the general rules of the profession, medical ethics and healthcare regulations.
- B. keeping records of individual medical practices in the Register of Entities Performing Medical Activities.
- C. running self-help institutions and other forms of material support for doctors and their families.
- D. keeping records of group medical practices in the Register of Entities Performing Medical Activities.
- E. keeping records of processing personal data in relation to medical activities performed by the members.

Question nr 75

A patient in need of dialysis has been taken to the hospital. He is not able to give effective consent for the surgery because of his health condition. In such a case the doctor is allowed to carry out the surgery:

- 1) after obtaining consent from their superior;
- 2) after obtaining consent from the patient's spouse or his close person;
- 3) after releasing the ruling by the domestic Court of Protection stated incapacitation of the patient;
- 4) after obtaining judicial authorization;
- 5) in the situation in which a delay could cause death or grievous bodily harm, without

anyone's permission - but they should possibly consult another doctor if possible of the same specialty.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,4.

B. 4,5.

C. 1,3.

D. 2,4.

E. 1,5.

Question nr 76

If the doctor does not give the patient who is qualified for further treatment the information on the suggested and possible diagnostics and treatment:

A. doctor is not lawfully liable - there is no obligation to provide such information.

B. doctor is exposed to civil liability - the patient can demand monetary compensation and also the doctor is professionally liable.

C. doctor is exposed to criminal liability - not passing the information is an offense subject to private prosecution.

D. doctor assumes no civil liability and can only be held responsible before a medical court.

E. doctor is exposed to civil liability - the patient can demand monetary compensation which amount is set by a commission operating at the competent voivode.

Question nr 77

Can a person with a suspected occurrence of a particularly contagious disease that threatens health or life be subject to direct coercion measures in order to force him/her to undergo medical treatment?

A. no, Polish regulations do not regulate this issue.

B. yes, it is possible, but only with the consent of the guardianship court or (alternatively) the public prosecutor.

C. yes, such an action is allowed by the regulations of the act on preventing and combating infections and infectious diseases in humans.

D. no, direct coercion may be used only in psychiatric institutions.

E. yes, it is possible, but only with the consent of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Question nr 78

The so called “conscience clause” refers to:

A. right of the patient to refuse consent for a healthcare service that violates his or her conscience.

B. right of the physician to refuse performing a healthcare service that violates his or her conscience.

C. right of the patient to not to be informed about his or her health status and proposed methods of treatment.

D. right of the physician to limit information about patient’s health and poor prognosis in exceptional situations and when the limiting information is for the good of the patient.

E. right of the physician to provide a healthcare service to a competent patient despite the patient’s refusal in exceptional situations and when providing the service is for the good of the patient.

Question nr 79

According to the Code of Medical Ethics which criteria should the doctor take into consideration while deciding on the patient order for special therapy forms if they cannot be applied to all the patients simultaneously?

A. medical.

B. social.

C. economic.

D. A and B are correct.

E. A and C are correct.

Question nr 80

An old Latin maxim: “Salus aegroti suprema lex esto”, invoked in the Code of Medical Ethics, means that it is the moral duty of the physician to:

A. act for the good of the patient.

- B.** treat the patient in a kind and elegant manner.
- C.** act in accordance with one's conscience.
- D.** protect the dignity of the medical profession.
- E.** obey the law without exception.

Question nr 81

One patient, two days before his death was visited by a High Representative of a foreign state, who gave him a decoration. The doctor was a witness to this event because it happened that he examined at this time another patient. According to the Code of Medical Ethics he should:

- A.** inform the authorities out of concern for his own safety.
- B.** inform the authorities out of concern for the safety of his own state.
- C.** promptly provide the information for the spokesman of the Hospital.
- D.** he can submit the information only after the patient's death.
- E.** he should keep this information in secrecy.

Question nr 82

The doctor determines that the prognosis for the patient is unfavourable and that passing on this information to them may harm the good of the patient. What in light of the law may the doctor do?

- A.** he must pass on the full information because regardless of the patient's condition, their fundamental right is to know it.
- B.** he may totally refrain from informing the patient and pass the information to the person about whom he knows that acts in the interest of the patient.
- C.** he may limit the information about the patient's condition and prognosis while passing it on to the patient.
- D.** he may mislead the patient by telling them that the prognosis is favourable.
- E.** he may only pass on his recommendations to the patient and pass over the remaining issues.

Question nr 83

Is it allowed to apply direct coercion to the patient in the hospitals other than psychiatric?

- A. only a properly trained nurse has such a possibility.
- B. based on the Act on mental health protection there is such a possibility.
- C. based on the hospital director's consent there is such a possibility.
- D. based on the Act on the patients' rights there is such a possibility.
- E. there is no such a possibility.

Question nr 84

A basis for discharging a patient from hospital **is not**:

- A. refusal of a patient to undergo one of therapeutic methods proposed by the doctor.
- B. demand for the doctor to discharge a minor made by their parents, a demand which is not objected to in a decision issued by the family court notified to this effect.
- C. occurrence of circumstances that indicate that the patient's health condition does not require any further health services at this healthcare center.
- D. demand of an adult patient to be discharged from the hospital.
- E. gross violation of the order and the progress of therapeutic services by a patient, where there is no concern that a refusal or discontinuation to provide healthcare services may cause direct hazard to their life or other people's life or health.

Question nr 85

A doctor is to transfer a nucleus of the ovum to the cytoplasm of the ovum of another woman. As a result of this in vitro fertilization a child free of the defects associated with mitochondrial inheritance is going to be born. According to the Code of Medical Ethics such an act is:

- A. praiseworthy.
- B. allowed but only if the risk of birth defects is high.
- C. forbidden because experiments on human embryos are not allowed.
- D. forbidden because it would cause heritable genetic changes in humans.
- E. Code of Medical Ethics does not refer to this problem.

Question nr 86

In the Polish law medical secrecy covers:

- A.** all information that the doctor has on patients and their families.
- B.** all information associated with patients which the doctor obtained while performing medical profession.
- C.** only information on patients' health and their treatment which the doctor obtained while performing medical profession.
- D.** only information associated with patients which the doctor obtained from them or on the basis of conducted medical examinations.
- E.** only information included in medical records.

Question nr 87

The Minister of Health issued a regulation in which the treatment of some disease was described. 6 months later a doctor read a scientific publication that without doubts stated that the treatment described in the regulation is harmful to patients. According to the Code of Medical Ethics the doctor should:

- A.** treat patients according to the regulation until its amendment.
- B.** refuse to treat patients until the amendment of the regulation.
- C.** refuse to treat patients invoking the conscience clause.
- D.** treat patients according to the accessible medical knowledge against the regulation.
- E.** Code of Medical Ethics does not refer to such situations.

Question nr 88

The doctor is allowed to provide medical services to the minor who turned 16 years of age:

- A.** without any consent.
- B.** after obtaining patient's consent but without their legal representative' consent.
- C.** after obtaining patient's legal representative's consent but without patient's consent.
- D.** without patient's consent but after obtaining their parents' consent.

E. after obtaining both patient and their legal representative's consent.

Question nr 89

In accordance with the Act on Therapeutic Activities autopsy in principle is carried out after at least:

- A.** 6 hours after the declaration of death.
- B.** 12 hours after the declaration of death.
- C.** 24 hours after the declaration of death.
- D.** 12 hours after issuing the death act.
- E.** 24 hours after issuing the death certificate.

Question nr 90

A medical experiment involving humans is allowed to be carried out:

- A.** under the supervision of a medical law specialist.
- B.** only under the supervision of a doctor with appropriate high qualifications.
- C.** only under the supervision of a doctor who is a medical university employee.
- D.** under the supervision of a bioethicist.
- E.** under the supervision of an anthropologist.

Question nr 91

What does the term "therapeutic privilege" mean?

- A.** patient's right to get access to the most recent and advanced medical procedures.
- B.** doctor's right to decide on the order of the patients to deficient medical services.
- C.** doctor's right that allows them, in exceptional cases and for the patient's own good, to restrain themselves from giving the patient full information about his/her condition and unfavorable prognosis.
- D.** patient's right to get access to their medical records.
- E.** doctor's right that allows them, in exceptional cases and for the patient's own good, to provide a competent patient with a medical service against his/her will.

Question nr **92**

The patient, according to “the American Scientific Society” recommendations, should be treated with drug A, and according to the position of “the European Scientific Society” with drug B. According to the Code of Medical Ethics a physician working in Poland should prescribe:

- A. drug A, because “the recommendations” are stronger in form than “the position”.
- B. drug A, if the patient is a US citizen, and the drug B if they are European citizens.
- C. drug B, because Poland is in the European Union.
- D. drug which is in line with the guidelines of the Polish Scientific Society.
- E. he is free to choose the drug.

Question nr **93**

A doctor **is not** authorized to provide information about a health condition of an unconscious female patient (aged 54):

- A. to a granddaughter of the patient.
- B. to a daughter-in-law of the patient.
- C. to the husband of the patient.
- D. to a cousin of the patient.
- E. to a domestic partner of the patient.

Question nr **94**

Are legally incapacitated people entitled to object to being admitted to the hospital?

- A. no - only the legal guardian can take the decision.
- B. no - only the guardianship court can take the decision.
- C. yes - if they are adult persons.
- D. yes - if they are capable of understanding the situation and can communicate.
- E. yes - but only in the case of psychiatric hospital.

Question nr **95**

According to the Act on the Patient's Rights and the Commissioner for Patients' Rights, the patient has the right to:

- 1) give consent for specific healthcare services;
- 2) refuse consent for specific healthcare services;
- 3) free-of-charge information on the patient's rights set out in this Act;
- 4) free-of-charge extracts, duplicates, copies or printouts of their medical documentation;
- 5) free-of-charge legal advice in the area of medical and health insurance law.

The correct answer is:

- A.** all the above.
- B.** 1,2,4,5.
- C.** 1,2,3.
- D.** 3,4,5.
- E.** 1,2,3,4.

Question nr 96

The necessary condition allowing the possibility of taking cells, tissues or organs from a deceased adult for transplantation purposes is:

- A.** consenting to the transplant by that person during their lifetime.
- B.** not objecting to the transplant by that person during their lifetime.
- C.** obtaining the permit from a guardianship court after that person's death or during their lifetime.
- D.** not objecting to the transplant by a person close to the deceased.
- E.** consenting to the transplant by a person close to the deceased.

Question nr 97

In light of Polish law the collection of cells, tissues and organs from human corpses for their transplantation can be done if:

- A.** deceased person during the life consented to be a donor after death.
- B.** deceased person's family does not object to the collection of cells, tissues and organs from the person corpse.
- C.** deceased person during the life consented to be a donor after death and their family

does not object to the collection of cells, tissues and organs from the person corpse.

D. deceased person during the life did not object to being a donor after death.

E. deceased person has registered during the life in the Central Register of Donors.

Question nr 98

According to the Act of 1st July 2005 on the collection, storage and transplantation of cells, tissues and organs in the case of donors under 18 years of age:

1) organ donation is not possible;

2) organ donation is possible only for siblings if there is a risk of loss of the future recipient's life and obtaining the organ from the corpse is not possible;

3) bone marrow donation is not possible;

4) bone marrow or hematopoietic stem cells of peripheral blood donation is possible only for siblings if there is a direct risk of loss of the future recipient's life;

5) bone marrow donation is possible for a straight-line relative.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3.

B. 1,4.

C. 1,5.

D. 2,4.

E. 2,5.

Question nr 99

One of the major obligations of the physician is to keep any patient's data and medical documentation in strict confidentiality. There was a case that after the patient had died in hospital, her adult sister showed up and asked the doctor for the patient's hospital record to be made available to her. Under these circumstances, the doctor:

A. should refuse the sister access to the record, referring to the principle of medical confidentiality and the legal and ethical obligations to comply.

B. should make it possible for the sister to execute her right of access to the documentation only in terms of review its content.

C. should interview the close members of family of the deceased patient and give access to the record to the person who seems to be most closely related to the patient.

D. should make the patient's hospital record available to any family member who would request this, provided that the patient had not objected to the above during her lifetime.

E. should not give the sister access to the record but may provide oral information about the cause of the patient's death.

Question nr 100

When referring to the conscience clause, the physician is obliged to:

A. obtain a consent from his supervisor to apply this form of refusing provision of certain medical services to the patient.

B. make a written statement regarding the clause in the patient's medical record.

C. provide the patient with information on where, specifically, he/she can refer to for the medical procedure requested.

D. consult his/her decision with another physician specialised in the same field.

E. notify the patient in writing about his decision to refuse provision of medical service.

Question nr 101

Please indicate the condition under which an oncologist can limit the scope of information provided to the patient with regard to his/her health status and prognosis:

A. when the state of epidemic emergency is declared.

B. on demand of a family member, if the patient is adult, conscious and capable of perceiving the meaning of the information, but it is the will of the family member.

C. on demand of the Ombudsman for Doctors Rights, affiliated with a given District Medical Chamber.

D. when the patient is a participant of a clinical trial.

E. when the prognosis is poor, and in the doctor's opinion, doing so may be beneficial to the patient's well-being.

Question nr 103

When visiting a primary care unit, the patient is found to have symptoms indicative of a particularly dangerous and highly contagious disease. Under these circumstances, the decision to order compulsory quarantine of the patient is taken by:

A. state district sanitary inspector.

B. the unit's manager.

C. the physician who examined the patient.

D. the director of infectious disease dept., who has been informed about a need for the patient's quarantine.

E. infectious disease specialist who was called on for a consultation, in person or by phone.

Question nr 104

A physician who coordinates a medical experiment is carrying out a procedure for obtaining informed consent from the study participants. The participants are minors who have attained the age of 13 years but have not attained the age of 16 years. The physician has an obligation to obtain informed consent:

A. only from the statutory representative of the minor age participants.

B. only from the minor age participants who have acquired full legal capacity on their completing the age of 13 years.

C. both from the statutory representatives and the minor age participants.

D. from the guardianship court as the only body that has capability to make an objective assessment of the risk related to the minor's participation in the trial and to protect his/her welfare.

E. from the statutory representative of the minor as well as from his primary care physician who knows best his/her health condition and is able to evaluate the risk versus benefits related to participation.

Question nr 105

Having reviewed the results of the ordered laboratory tests, the physician informs the patient about the diagnosis which is unfavourable for him/her. The patient interrupts the physician and asks him to stop as he does not want to hear about his diagnosis any more. Under these circumstances, the physician should:

A. refrain from informing the patient, because he is legally exempt from this duty if the patient requests so.

B. continue with his duty of informing the patient, as it is the condition for the patient's granting or denying his informed consent to treatment procedures.

C. persuade the patient to continue listening about the diagnosis, as the doctor is obliged to provide him/her with all the available information about his/her health condition.

D. pass the information about the patient's condition to the person authorised by the patient.

E. call a medical council composed of three physicians, including at least two specialists in the field which the diagnosis concerns, and pass health information to the patient in a broader circle.

Question nr 106

Who may represent the complainant during the proceedings before the Regional Medical Chamber?

A. public prosecutor.

B. president of the medical malpractice office.

C. professional indemnity ombudsman.

D. Patient Rights Ombudsman.

E. physician, advocate or legal counsel.

Question nr 107

A patient diagnosed with a massive cerebrovascular accident is admitted to the Emergency Dept. The communication with the patient is impossible due to severely impaired speech and perception. The physician decides that the patient needs immediate medical assistance. Can he undertake treatment and start the procedures without the patient's consent?

A. No, because both the law and the Code of Medical Ethics forbid any kind of medical intervention be undertaken without the patient's consent.

B. Yes, because the medical profession act for physicians and dentists permits, by way of exception, that medical intervention be undertaken without the patient's consent if he needs immediate medical assistance and is unable to make the said consent because of his health condition.

C. Yes, but only on condition that a judicial approval by the guardianship court has been granted before any procedures are undertaken.

D. Yes, but he can order only examinations and laboratory tests, and is not allowed to undertake any treatment.

E. No, because when making such a decision, he risks being accused of unlawfulness.

Question nr **108**

The restrictions on a patient's rights due to the organisational capacity of a health care provider may concern:

- A. the patient's right to contact the provider in person, by phone or mail.
- B. the patient's right to their own privacy and dignity.
- C. the patient's right to be treated for pain.
- D. the patient's right to obtain information.
- E. the patient's right to give consent.

Question nr **109**

A physician **is not** obliged to include the following on a patient's medical record:

- A. the circumstances in which a patient's request for a consultation with another doctor was refused.
- B. the fact that a close relative was not allowed to be present during the provision of health services.
- C. the circumstances of the provision of the health service without the consent of an adult patient who required immediate medical assistance.
- D. the circumstances of performing a surgical procedure on a minor without the consent of the legal representative of the patient or the appropriate guardianship court, when the delay in the proceedings to obtain the consent would have threatened the patient's life.
- E. the fact of disclosing information to a daughter of an unconscious patient.

Question nr **110**

A medical intervention made without a patient's consent is an illegal action:

- A. only if the patient suffered harm.
- B. only if the consent was of a general nature, without a clear specification of the medical intervention.
- C. even if the intervention was made in accordance with up-to-date medical knowledge.
- D. only if the intervention was made contrary to up-to-date medical knowledge.

E. only if the intervention was made by an unauthorised person.

Question nr 111

Indicate the form of practicing the profession of a physician, which allows limitation of civil liability in the event of damage, that was not caused by an intentional mistake or due to gross negligence:

- A.** individual medical practice.
- B.** individual medical practice only in a medical facility on the basis of a contract with the medical entity running that facility.
- C.** employment contract.
- D.** civil law contract concluded with the hospital.
- E.** mandate contract.

Question nr 112

Indicate the true sentence concerning Provincial Commission for the Adjudication of Medical Events:

- A.** it works to determine whether an event, which occurred in the hospital and which caused material damage to the patient's family member, was a medical event.
- B.** it works to determine whether an event, which occurred in the hospital and which caused material or non-material damage to the patient, was a medical event.
- C.** it works to determine whether an event, which occurred at the patient's home while providing medical services by a physician as part of an individual medical practice performed at the point of call and which caused material and non-material damage to the patient, was a medical event.
- D.** it works to determine whether an event, which occurred in a private doctor's office and which caused material and non-material damage to the patient, was a medical event.
- E.** it works to determine whether an event, which occurred outside the hospital when providing medical assistance in a situation of risk of loss of life of the patient and which caused material and non-material damage to the patient, was a medical event.

Question nr 113

Indicate the correct sentence:

- A.** a physician may prescribe medicines authorized in Poland and, if applicable, medicines registered in other countries.
- B.** a physician may only prescribe medicines authorized in Poland.
- C.** a physician may prescribe medicines with a marketing authorization and authorized in Poland, and where appropriate, medicines authorized in other countries but only belonging to the European Union.
- D.** a physician may prescribe medicines authorized in Poland and also, medicines that are in the phase of clinical trials.
- E.** a physician may prescribe medicines authorized in Poland and also, medicines that are in the phase of registration in the national procedure.