

# Database of questions for the Medical Final Examination (LEK)

## Part 2

### Bioethics & medical law

Modified 15.12.2023

1. If establishing the circumstances have essential significance for resolution of the case, demands for special information, consultation with who is advised:
  - A. expert or experts.
  - B. specialists.
  - C. GDP.
  - D. police.
  - E. prosecutor.
2. Performing surgery in a patient who is under 16 years old, requires the consent of:
  - A. patient.
  - B. legal representative.
  - C. consent of attending physician.
  - D. patient and legal representative.
  - E. does not require consent.
3. During on-call shift, patient's family is calling asking for providing information regarding patient's health state. Hospitalized patient is patient is awake. What should be done?
  - A. the information should be provided.
  - B. one must check in medical documentation who is authorised by the patient to acquire information and such information is provided to this person.
  - C. one does not provide information over the phone.
  - D. one must ask about personal information of the calling person and provide information.
  - E. one asks for a visit during the next day.
4. You are a surgeon and are just leaving the operating theatre. You meet a colleague, whose wife you have operated on few days before. The wife was admitted to the hospital by yourself, due to the absence of the colleague. After those few days colleague came to the hospital and asked about the wife's health. The wife did not authorize the husband for providing information regarding her health. What should be done?
  - A. you ask for patience and make appointment for the next day.
  - B. you provide the information about wife's health.
  - C. you do not provide any information, until acquiring the consent form the patient.
  - D. you present medical documentation and broadly discuss patient's health.
  - E. you ask another colleague for providing the information to the husband.

5. You are a GDP, to whom patient's family referred to with a request for declaring death and issuing death certificate. In deceased's house you state presence of partially removed bloodstains on objects and floor and head injury. What should be done?
- A. you perform examination, declare death and hand over the death certificate.
  - B. you inform police and hand over the death certificate.
  - C. you inform police and refrain from handing over the death certificate.
  - D. you commit the family to call the police and hand over the death certificate.
  - E. you transfer the body to Pathomorphological Department in order to perform post-mortem examination.
6. You are summoned by prosecutor's office as a witness. After identifying, the prosecutor starts to question you about the course of treatment of one of your patients. What should be done?
- A. you provide the information about treatment.
  - B. you ask for interrogation at later date due to not remembering the required information.
  - C. you commit to providing written information.
  - D. you refer the interrogator to the patient's family.
  - E. you ask for a document that relieves you from doctor-patient confidentiality.
7. You are a doctor who examines the defendant, who does not appear for hearings, at the request of the court. After examination, a colleague from your year calls you to find out about the health state of examined patient. What would you do?
- A. you provide the conclusions deriving from examination.
  - B. you invite the colleague and show him the case and examination files.
  - C. you do not provide any information concerning the examination.
  - D. you inform the court about this phone call.
  - E. you inform police about this phone call.
8. You are a doctor in hospital with a 17-year-old patient under your care, who requires surgery. The consent was given by the patient but not the legal guardian. You ask the guardianship court located in the place of:
- A. patient's residence.
  - B. legal guardian's residence.
  - C. surgery.
  - D. you do not ask the court.
  - E. whereabouts of actual guardian.
9. Victim of car accident dies in the hospital after 1 week of hospitalization. You inform the prosecution about the death and inform the patient's family that the body may be taken away after:
- A. forensic-medical section.
  - B. anatomopathological section.
  - C. administrative section.
  - D. forensic-medical section and giving consent by the prosecutor for taking away the body.
  - E. without any actions.

- 10.** You are a doctor who examines a patient in order to give disability-degree certificate. After examination you inform the retainer about the result. However according to the Medical Code of Ethics:
- A.** you are obliged to inform the retainer about the time of examination.
  - B.** before starting the examination, you are obliged to inform the examined person about the reason for examination, and all information which do not justify the conclusions, should still be under the doctor-patient confidentiality policy.
  - C.** you are obliged to inform the retainer about the place of examination.
  - D.** justification should contain all the data concerning actual health state.
  - E.** Medical Code of Ethics does not regulate this problem.
- 11.** After examining the patient, you issue medical certificate. According to Medical Code of Ethics, each certificate or other medical document:
- A.** should allow for identification of the entity, which issued the certificate.
  - B.** should allow for identification of the doctor, who issued it.
  - C.** it can be formulated under the influence of contracting body.
  - D.** its content may be dependent from doctor's personal gain.
  - E.** its content should result from patient's suggestion.
- 12.** Permanent irreversible cessation of brain function is stated unanimously by two specialists who possess II stage of specialty or specialty, including one specialist in anaesthesiology and intensive therapy or neonatology, and second in:
- A.** neurology, child neurology or neurosurgery.
  - B.** forensic medicine.
  - C.** pathomorphology.
  - D.** radiologic diagnostics.
  - E.** invasive cardiology.
- 13.** Results of examination related to performed occupation, the doctor should provide to the medical community and publish:
- A.** in social media.
  - B.** as report in daily newspaper.
  - C.** as articles in social weekly magazine.
  - D.** morning TV.
  - E.** foremost in medical press.
- 14.** You are the first author of a research paper. Colleague who did not take part in research asks you to add him as an author. What should be done?
- A.** you add the colleague's name.
  - B.** you add the colleague's and his supervisor's name
  - C.** you decline.
  - D.** Medical Code of Ethics does not regulate this problem.
  - E.** you agree, under the condition of returning the favour.

- 15.** You are an academic teacher. You wish to present a patient, whose symptoms illustrate certain disease, in your lecture. In view of this:
- A.** you ask for the patient to be brought to lecture hall.
  - B.** you ask the patient for permission to join the demonstration in lecture hall.
  - C.** you explain to the patient, that it is his duty to join the didactic process.
  - D.** you demonstrate the patient's symptoms without his consent.
  - E.** Medical Code of Ethics does not regulate this problem.
- 16.** You are a lecturer in medical congress, who presents results of medical research which originated in cooperation with pharmaceutical company. In view of this:
- A.** you should inform the listeners about the topic of the lecture and time of its duration.
  - B.** you are not obliged for providing information about the cooperation.
  - C.** you should inform the listeners about your connection to the company and their subvention.
  - D.** you should ask the representative of the company to the lecture.
  - E.** Medical Code of Ethics does not regulate this problem.
- 17.** During an on-call shift performed with a colleague you have observed an improper treatment of broken limb. In view of this:
- A.** you inform the colleague and you rectify the mistake together.
  - B.** you inform the District Medical Chamber.
  - C.** you inform the prosecution.
  - D.** you inform the press.
  - E.** you do nothing.
- 18.** During an on-call shift performed in ED, report a retired doctor, your mentor. In view of this:
- A.** you pretend to not recognize him.
  - B.** even though there are no patients in ED, you delay your visit to the patient.
  - C.** you visit the patient personally, aid him during diagnostics and stay in the hospital.
  - D.** you do nothing.
  - E.** Medical Code of Ethics does not regulate this problem.
- 19.** Victim of car accident dies due to severe head injury (individual death). After checking the Central Register of Objections, you notice that the patient did not raise an objection for tissue collection for transplant. According to Medical Code of Ethics, attending physician should:
- A.** continue the treatment until obtaining consent from the family for ceasing all medical action.
  - B.** maintain vital function of tissues and organs if they are meant for transplant.
  - C.** confirm patient's death with radiologic examination and issue death certificate.
  - D.** maintain vital functions until obtaining the consent from Prosecution to cease all medical action.
  - E.** individual death does not allow to declare the patient dead.

**20.** Convention established by Committee of Ministers on the 19<sup>th</sup> November 1996, about protection of human rights and dignity of human being with regard to use of biology and medicine, that is the convention about human rights and biomedicine:

- A.** it puts interest and wellbeing of human being above exclusive interest of society and science.
- B.** science subjugates the interest and wellbeing of human being to universal rights.
- C.** it allows the possibility of restricting rights of an individual according to political reign.
- D.** it allows the possibility of restricting rights of an individual according to the religion.
- E.** it does not guarantee the judicial protection in order to prevent or cause immediate omission of unlawful infringement of laws and rules described in this convention

**21.** The position of World Medical Association regarding the assisted suicide states that:

- A.** assisted suicide is unethical and must be condemned by doctors.
- B.** targeted assistance is ethical and informed direction towards giving the person a possibility of ending his/hers life if the patient consents so.
- C.** patient's right for cancellation of treatment in conformity with his will should be entirely abolished.
- D.** decision about assisted suicide may be taken by a doctor after consulting another doctor.
- E.** assisted suicide and euthanasia are homonyms.

**22.** You are a doctor who treats a patient in hospital. After ordering complete examination profile, it turns out that the patient may be qualified for clinical research. Consent for joining the research should be obtained by:

- A.** attending physician.
- B.** head of the department, in which the patient resides.
- C.** hospital director, in which the patient resides.
- D.** consent should be obtained by other qualified person, who does not have anything to do with the relations connecting the participant with the doctor who leads the research.
- E.** consent is not required.

**23.** Which cases may warrant exemption from doctor-patient confidentiality policy?

- 1) if the law obliges;
- 2) if the patient consents;
- 3) if the doctor consents;
- 4) if maintaining the doctor-patient confidentiality significantly threatens the health or life of patient;
- 5) if maintaining the doctor-patient confidentiality threatens the health or life of other people.

Correct answer is:

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

**24.** In which cases it is **not** possible to harvest organs from an adult?

- 1) in order for transplantation, if the name of the dead patient is present in Central Register of Objections;
- 2) in order for transplantation, when 2 witnesses give written statement that in their presence the dead person gave objection during being alive;
- 3) for diagnostics purpose, during autopsy;
- 4) in order for transplantation, when in documents of dead person, a statement containing an objection with handwritten signature is found;
- 5) for assessing treatment procedures during autopsy.

Correct answer is:

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

**25.** To the hospital ED referred 2 boys: aged 15 accompanied with an adult brother. The parents are at work. 15-year-old fell during gym class and reports pain of upper left limb in the area of wrist. Which actions can and should a doctor take?

- A.** he should examine the boy, and consent for radiographic examination of the limb can be signed by adult brother.
- B.** he should examine the boy and wait for the parent's arrival, who should give consent for radiographic examination of the limb.
- C.** he should wait for the parent's arrival to examine the boy.
- D.** he should examine the boy and perform radiographic examination of the limb, which does not require special consent.
- E.** he should examine the boy and ask if the boy gives consent for performing radiographic examination of the limb.

**26.** May a pregnant women be a candidate for vital donor?

- A.** yes, if the pregnancy is normal.
- B.** no, under any circumstances.
- C.** yes, but only for cells and tissues, after written information of risk and assessing the risk by gynaecologist and neonatal specialist.
- D.** yes, but only in first trimester.
- E.** yes, but only in last trimester.

**27.** Choose **false** statement regarding "therapeutic privilege"?

- A.** it derives from the principle of benevolence.
- B.** it is the entitlement of the doctor to censor the truth conveyed to the patient, in a situation where it serves the wellbeing of the patient.
- C.** it derives from the principle of non-hurting.
- D.** it may be justified by argument that no one, even the doctor, cannot know the whole truth.
- E.** it is the entitlement of the doctor to one-sided assessment if the truth is in the best comprehended wellbeing of the patient.

- 28.** Choose **false** statement regarding direct coercion:
- A.** only the doctor decides about its application.
  - B.** its direct application in psychiatric hospitals and nursing homes may be decided by a nurse.
  - C.** it may be applied only when a person launches an assault against own or other person's health and life.
  - D.** it may be applied towards a person, who violently damages or destroys objects located in his surrounding.
  - E.** it may consist in compulsory drug administration.
- 29.** In medical action, decision of not performing, for example an oncological surgery, in patient with progressive agonizing multi-organ failure, is defined by:
- A.** refraining from minimally proportional measures.
  - B.** passive euthanasia.
  - C.** mistake of omission.
  - D.** refraining from futile therapy.
  - E.** refraining from ordinary measures.
- 30.** Which action is defined in medicine as futile therapy?
- A.** not bringing the patient's therapeutic benefits.
  - B.** not in line with current medical knowledge.
  - C.** inadequate to patient's current health state.
  - D.** palliative.
  - E.** therapeutic use of placebo.
- 31.** If doctor employed in prison may, according to principles of WMA Declaration of Tokyo (Taiwan, October, 2016), carry out artificial feeding of competent prisoner, who is on hunger strike and is aware of health consequences of refusing food ingestion?
- A.** yes, because prison officers are responsible for protecting the health and life of prisoners.
  - B.** yes, because the prisoner cannot refuse eating in order to extort certain decision or action.
  - C.** no, because artificial feeding without indications could be inhuman and humiliating.
  - D.** yes, because WMA Declaration of Tokyo allows medical intervention if it's necessary for completing the imprisonment.
  - E.** no, because forced artificial feeding is not a form of prisoner's treatment.

**32.** 29-year-old mother was administered to the hospital with symptoms of abdominal pain, weight loss and itching ankles. Examination revealed advanced stage of cervical cancer with extensive metastases to other organs. Her state was considered too serious to eliminate with surgery. According to doctor's assessment, patient has only few months of life left. In contrary to women's plea, who wanted to know exactly her condition, the attending physician informs the patient and her husband that there is still no unambiguous diagnosis. Therefore, the patient will be discharged from the hospital and weekly examination ordered. Is his action consistent with Medical Code of Ethics and Medical and Dentist Profession Act?

- A.** yes, if the prognosis is unfavourable and corroborating with patient's wellbeing, both documents allow the doctor for withholding the information of diagnosis and prognosis.
- B.** no, because in special situation, due to patient's health, law allows for restricting information but not misleading the patient.
- C.** no, Medical Code of Ethics and Medical and Dentist Profession Act indicate, that regarding prognosis, the doctor is obliged to provide the patient or his legal guardian with full information.
- D.** yes, because both documents allow the doctor to withhold information about diagnosis, if he is certain that such information may discourage the patient to further treatment.
- E.** no, because both documents release the doctor from the informative duty only on patient's demand.

**33.** Is it ethical to invite the patient for testing new drug, if previous treatment is a certain, however insufficient method of treatment?

- A.** yes, if the risk does not exceed in significant extent the risk, involved with standard treatment.
- B.** no, because the relation between risk and benefit may be disturbed.
- C.** yes, if the risk is proportional to the scientific and social value.
- D.** no, because the patient is dependent on the doctor, from whom he has the right to expect treatment.
- E.** yes, if the risk is minimal.

**34.** Is it ethical to invite a severely sick patient, who requires constant treatment, to randomized clinical double-blind study of healing properties of new inhibitor of angiotensin converting enzyme with placebo?

- A.** no, because during participation, the patient may be devoid of benefits of treatment with inhibitors of already approved action.
- B.** yes, if using placebo is important to the credibility of the result and the patient was informed of placebo use.
- C.** yes, if the risk is proportional to the scientific and social value.
- D.** no, using placebo is allowed only in studying drugs used in harmless diseases.
- E.** yes, but only under the condition, that the doctor makes key decisions for the patients.