

Database of questions for the Medical-Dental Final
Examination (LDEK)
Bioethics, Medical law

Question nr 1

The authority entitled to control a doctor who performs their profession within individual medical practice is:

- A.** regional screener for professional liability.
- B.** regional medical chamber.
- C.** Patient's Ombudsman.
- D.** judge of medical court.
- E.** district executive who runs the register of medical practices.

Question nr 2

Does every doctor have the right to issue the patient death certificate?

- A.** no, such a right is reserved only for medical doctors; dentists do not have it.
- B.** no, the members of the Military Medical Chamber do not have such a right.
- C.** yes, in Poland such a right is reserved for all doctors, including dentists.
- D.** yes, such a right is reserved for all doctors and feldshers.
- E.** yes, such a right is reserved for all doctors and managers of medical emergency teams.

Question nr 3

Medical treatment carried out by the dentist without patient's consent is:

- A.** neither crime nor offence.
- B.** crime subject to private prosecution.

C. crime prosecuted at the request of the aggrieved party.

D. crime prosecuted ex officio.

E. offence.

Question nr 4

Are the doctors working in the clinical hospital obliged by law to gain patient's consent for the participation of students in his or her examination?

A. yes, student participation can only take place with the consent of the patient or his/her legal guardian.

B. yes, but the consent of the doctor managing the ward is necessary.

C. Polish law does not require such consent.

D. yes, but such an obligation may be waived by the hospital's internal regulations.

E. yes, but such an obligation may be overruled by internal medical university regulations.

Question nr 5

Which of the following ethical principles should be at the core of taking decisions in modern medicine according to T.L. Beauchamp and J.F. Childress?

1) respect for patient autonomy;

2) protection from harm;

3) equality;

4) acting for the good of the patient;

5) fairness.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 1,2,4,5.

C. 2,3.

D. 1,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr 6

The dentist has been convicted by a final judgment of the Supreme Medical Court for committing a medical error and sentenced to suspend the right to practice for two years. The dentist believes that he treated his patient properly, and so does not agree with the sentence and is going to appeal. He can appeal to:

- A.** Minister of Health.
- B.** Supreme Court.
- C.** President of the Supreme Medical Chamber.
- D.** Constitutional Tribunal.
- E.** President of Poland.

Question nr 7

Does the Charter of Patients' Rights apply in Poland?

- A.** it is an integral element of Polish legislation.
- B.** it constitutes a part of the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights.
- C.** it is an element of the Act on medical activity.
- D.** this document is currently being made by the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights.
- E.** this charter was the Minister of Health's proclamation, which is no longer due.

Question nr 8

The patient is guaranteed by law the right to:

- 1) obtain the information concerning their health from their dentist;
- 2) respect for their dignity and intimacy when being provided dental services;
- 3) information confidentiality concerning their dental treatment;
- 4) inform the dentist about side effects of the dental treatment related drug.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2.
- B.** 1,2,3.

C. all the above.

D. 2,3,4.

E. 1,3.

Question nr 9

The Register of Punished Doctors and Dentists of Poland is kept by:

A. Supreme Medical Court.

B. province governor.

C. Minister of Health.

D. Supreme Medical Council.

E. Supreme Ombudsman for Professional Responsibility.

Question nr 10

After Mr. X's death his father and son come to the dentist office where Mr. X underwent dental treatment. The father demands that the information concerning the treatment should be revealed to the son. A day before Mr. X's mother-in-law informed the dentist that she did not give her consent to revealing any information about Mr. X's treatment. According to the Act of December 5, 1996 on the profession of doctors and dentists, the dentist:

A. is not allowed to reveal any information about the treatment after Mr. X's death because the mother-in law opposes that action.

B. is not allowed to reveal any information about the treatment after Mr. X's death because it would be the violation of medical secrecy.

C. is allowed to reveal the information about the treatment after Mr. X's death on demand of his father only if the father has Mr. X's consent in writing.

D. is allowed to reveal the information about the treatment after Mr. X's death on demand of his father only after obtaining court's permission.

E. is allowed to reveal the information about the treatment after Mr. X's death despite the mother-in-law's objection.

Question nr 11

Is entity providing medical services obliged to give the National Health Fund access to medical documentations?

- A.** yes, but with the consent of the court.
- B.** no, because it would be in violation of medical secrecy.
- C.** yes, but only with the consent of the Prosecution.
- D.** yes, this rule follows from the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights.
- E.** yes, but only with the patient's consent.

Question nr 12

The dentist intends to run for a mandate in the parliamentary elections. According to the Polish Code of Medical Ethics he is allowed to put a photo of him on the election poster:

- A.** only in the elections to the Senate.
- B.** if he is taken in civilian clothes.
- C.** if he does not actively practice as a dentist.
- D.** after the approval of the Regional Medical Chamber.
- E.** none of the above.

Question nr 13

A dentist who intends to start their professional practice should submit an application for entry in the relevant register maintained by:

- A.** relevant province governor.
- B.** Minister of Health.
- C.** municipal office where the dentist obtain the entry in the National Court Register or in the Register of business activity.
- D.** relevant mayor, commune head or president of the city.
- E.** relevant Regional Medical Council.

Question nr 14

The register of dentists' professional practices is kept by:

- A.** province governor.
- B.** Minister of Health.
- C.** regional medical council.
- D.** provincial consultant in the relevant field of dentistry.
- E.** Center of Information Systems for Health Care.

Question nr **15**

According to the Polish Code of Medical Ethics the dentist while carrying out their professional duties:

- A.** is allowed to differentiate patients with respect to their material status.
- B.** should respect patients regardless of their age, race, nationality, material status and other circumstances.
- C.** is allowed to decide on the quality of treatment and therapies differentiating patients with respect to their age.
- D.** is allowed to differentiate patients with respect to their race and the color of their skin.
- E.** there are no bioethical indications with respect to the dentist - patient relations.

Question nr **16**

The civil court may adjudicate financial compensation from a doctor to a patient for violating patient's rights to:

- A.** keep valuables in the deposit.
- B.** receive information about the state of health, diagnosis, diagnostic and therapeutic methods, foreseeable consequences of their application or omission, results of therapy and prognostics.
- C.** gain the access to relevant medical records.
- D.** report adverse drug reactions.

E. receive information about the type and scope of healthcare services rendered in the private clinic.

Question nr 17

An ethical principle **alien** to the traditional, paternalistic medical ethics is:

- A.** principle of respect for patient's autonomy.
- B.** principle of beneficence.
- C.** principles of non-maleficence.
- D.** principle of the protection of the dignity of the medical profession.
- E.** principle of respect for patient's privacy.

Question nr 18

The Ombudsman for Patients' Rights is:

- A.** governmental central administration body reporting to the Prime Minister.
- B.** organ appointed by the President of the National Health Fund.
- C.** hospital employee analyzing the degree to which patients' rights and freedoms are observed.
- D.** representative of a nongovernmental organization (NGO) lobbying for patients.
- E.** governmental regional administration body reporting to the province governor.

Question nr 19

Parents with their 14-year-old daughter report to the dentist. The girl is to undergo a complex, major tooth resection. What are the principles for obtaining consent to such treatment?

- A.** it is necessary to obtain the cumulative agreement, i.e. consent from both parents and their daughter.
- B.** it is enough to obtain consent from the legal representative. There is no need to take it from the minor patient.
- C.** it is necessary to obtain consent from the legal representative but taking

into consideration the severity of the treatment, the dentist should have an agreement of the guardianship court.

D. it is enough to obtain consent from one of the parents even if the other opposes.

E. dentist should obtain consent from their superior and in case if there is no such person, from relevant Regional Medical Council.

Question nr **20**

The Act on the Professions of Physician and Dentist requires the patient's (or her legal representative's) written consent:

A. in the case of each and every healthcare service.

B. only in the case of surgery.

C. only in the case of methods of treatment posing an increased risk to the patient.

D. only in the case of surgery or methods of treatment or diagnosis posing an increased risk to the patient.

E. only in the case of a difference in opinions between the patient and the physician regarding the effectiveness of a proposed method of treatment or diagnosis.

Question nr **21**

Why is the dentist obliged to comply with medical chamber bodies' resolutions?

A. this results from the provisions of the Act on the profession of physician and dentist.

B. this is a deontological norm expressed in the code of medical ethics.

C. this is a principle resulting directly from the tradition of practicing the medical profession.

D. this result from the provisions of the Act on medical chambers.

E. this is a constitutional principle resulting from the rules of professional self-governments.

Question nr **22**

The controlling members of the district medical chamber who perform their duty in the dental office of a dentist carrying on individual medical practice have the right to:

- 1) request to provide documentations and information;
- 2) enter the facility where medical treatment is provided;
- 3) participate in providing medical treatment;
- 4) access medical records;
- 5) request oral and written explanations;
- 6) access fiscal documents.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2.
- B.** 1,2,3,4.
- C.** 1,6.
- D.** 3,4,5,6.
- E.** 1,2,3,4,5.

Question nr 23

According to the Medical Code of Ethics is the dentist allowed to implement methods which have not been scientifically verified?

- A.** yes, if he considers them good for the patient.
- B.** yes, if he judges them to be effective.
- C.** yes, but only if the patient's life is at stake.
- D.** no, dentists are not allowed to use scientifically unverified methods.
- E.** yes, if the patient asks for it.

Question nr 24

In the light of the Polish Criminal Code, a person who performs a medical intervention without the consent of the patient may be subject to a fine, the penalty of the restriction of liberty or the penalty of the deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years. This offence is prosecuted:

- A.** on the basis of a civil action.
- B.** ex officio.

C. on the basis of a private indictment.

D. on the basis of a motion (official request) filed by the Director of the hospital in which the act has taken place.

E. on the basis of a motion (official request) filed by the injured party.

Question nr 25

According to the Act on the profession of doctors and dentists, the doctor is obliged to pursue the profession in the way that agrees with:

- 1) indications of scientific knowledge, established habits and tradition of the profession;
- 2) indications of current medical knowledge;
- 3) newest and most effective recognized methods and means of preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases;
- 4) available to them methods and means of preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases;
- 5) principles of professional ethics;
- 6) due diligence.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,4,5,6.

B. 1,3,6.

C. 2,3,5,6.

D. 1,5,6.

E. 2,4,5,6.

Question nr 26

A dentist is going to carry out a medical experiment consisting in testing a new tooth fillings. Minors are supposed to participate in the experiment. He has to obtain approval of:

- 1) only legal representative of the child;
- 2) if the child turns 16 years of age - theirs and their legal representative;
- 3) legal representative of the child or their actual guardians;
- 4) if the child is under 16 but can knowingly talk about their participation in the experiment - theirs and their legal representative;
- 5) Court of Protection.

The correct answer is:

A. only 1.

B. 2,4.

C. 3,5.

D. only 5.

E. 2,4,5.

Question nr **27**

Are dentists allowed to provide the so-called other medical services without patient consent?

A. dentist should obtain patient consent to perform a medical procedure in any circumstances.

B. in such a situation, Court of Protection consent is required.

C. dentist is allowed to do it if the patient requires an urgent help and due to their poor health conditions or advanced age cannot give their consent.

D. they are allowed to do it but only after consulting another medical specialist.

E. they are allowed to do it but first they have to notify or obtain approval of their direct superior.

Question nr **28**

The most important international document on the ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects is:

A. Declaration of Geneva of 1948 (with later revisions).

B. Declaration of Helsinki of 1964 (with later revisions).

C. Declaration of Sydney of 1968 (with later revisions).

D. Declaration of Hawaii of 1977.

E. European Convention on Human Rights of 1950.

Question nr **29**

The Declaration of Geneva, adopted by the World Medical Association in

1948 and recently amended in 2017, is a:

- A.** document condemning actions of Nazi physicians during World War II.
- B.** declaration of the faith of physicians - their attachment to Christian values.
- C.** contemporary version of the medical oath.
- D.** document setting ethical principles for the professional conduct of physicians in time of war.
- E.** document setting ethical principles for the professional conduct of physicians in refugee populations.

Question nr **30**

In accordance with the Code of Medical Ethics does the doctor have the duty to reveal life and health threatening facts resulting from violations of human rights?

- A.** no, there are no such stipulations in the Polish Code of Medical Ethics.
- B.** no, but such stipulations were introduced in the subsequent Positions issued by the Supreme Medical Chamber.
- C.** no, but such an order results from rulings of the Supreme Medical Court.
- D.** such an order was directly included in the Code of Medical Ethics.
- E.** the Code of Medical Ethics stipulates that the doctor has only the right (but not the obligation) to reveal such information.

Question nr **31**

The dentist ordered to do diagnostic tests in a patient with full legal capacity. When the dentist obtained the results, the patient's spouse showed up asking for them on the grounds that the patient was at work and could not do it in person. What should the dentist do?

- A.** he is allowed to give the results only if the patient authorized him in pen to do so.
- B.** he is allowed to give the results because the spouse is the patient's close person.
- C.** he is allowed to give the results to neither the patient nor the spouse

because the results constitute hospital property.

D. he is allowed to give the results provided that he commits the spouse to keeping them secret from unauthorized parties.

E. he is allowed to give the results if he assumes that such a move is in the interest of the patient.

Question nr 32

Is the Medical Chamber obliged to ensure compliance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology?

A. yes - such an obligation is included in the Code of Medical Ethics and in the Act on Medical Chambers.

B. yes - such an obligation stems from long-standing tradition of medical chambers.

C. not directly - such an obligation falls on the Bioethical Commission which is created by the Medical Chamber.

D. no - there are not any documents which deal with that problem.

E. yes - such an obligation is included in the Act on the Profession of doctor and dentist.

Question nr 33

Which of the following is **not** a medical event according to the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights?

A. infection of a patient with biological pathogens.

B. patient's body damage.

C. patient health disorder.

D. patient death.

E. patient's clothes damage.

Question nr 34

According to the Code of Medical Ethics, the primary ethical imperative for the physician is:

- A.** to protect the dignity of the medical profession.
- B.** to act in accordance with one's conscience.
- C.** to respect fellow doctors and to treat them with kindness.
- D.** to act for the good of the patient.
- E.** to obey the law without exception.

Question nr **35**

According to the Law the internal, individual patient documentation may include patient's authorization to provide information on their health condition and provided health services. Such authorization is granted on the following principles:

- 1) patient can authorize only their spouse, siblings and their children of age;
- 2) patient can authorize any person but only one;
- 3) patient can authorize any number of persons;
- 4) each time the patient gives his authorization to a given person, they have to justify it;
- 5) patient can diversify the range of information provided for authorized persons.

The correct answer is:

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

Question nr **36**

A police officer comes to the dental office claiming that they act on behalf of the prosecutor and asking questions about medical condition of one of the patients. They explains that the patient does not respond to the summons for interrogation. What should the dentist do?

- A.** release the information on the patient's health condition.
- B.** refuse to release the information citing that he is bound to medical secrecy.

C. inform in pen the local police station about the patient's medical condition.

D. inform the patient about the police officer's visit.

E. turn to the prosecutor office for a written consent waiving the medical secrecy.

Question nr 37

The patient is entitled to compensation awarded by a civil court in the case of:

1) loss of ability to work as a result of inadequate treatment;

2) moral or physical suffering as a result of bodily injury or health impairment;

3) costs of treatment and rehabilitation carried as a result of damage to health caused by medical error;

4) denial of access to medical records;

5) culpable violation of patients' rights.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,4.

B. 2,3.

C. 3,4.

D. 2,5.

E. 1,3,5.

Question nr 38

The dentist has the right not to begin or withdraw from treating the patient.

This right:

A. does not apply if treatment delay could result in life loss or severe health disorder.

B. does not apply to mentally ill patients.

C. does not apply to drunk patients.

D. does not apply to hospitalized patients.

E. is not limited by any exceptions.

Question nr 39

A patient turned to the dentist for the access to their medical documentation.

The dentist can charge the patient for the service if they:

- 1) make the documentation available on site;
- 2) give the original of the documentation;
- 3) give a copy or printout of the documentation;
- 4) give a duplicate of the documentation;
- 5) give the documentation on electronic data carriers.

The correct answer is:

A. all the above.

B. 2,3,4.

C. 1,2,5.

D. 3,4,5.

E. 2,3,4,5.

Question nr **40**

The doctor is obliged to perform his profession in accordance with:

A. his own beliefs and life experience.

B. the arrangements and principles of ethics adopted in the healthcare provider concerned.

C. current medical knowledge, principles of medical ethics, methods and means available to him for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases and with due diligence.

D. scientific knowledge, life experience and ethics.

E. latest scientific findings and instructions from superiors and Chief Commissioner for Patients' Rights.

Question nr **41**

In the light of Polish law, a minor patient has the right to consent to a proposed healthcare service, in addition to his or her legal representative's consent, if the minor patient is:

A. 10 years old or over.

B. 12 years old or over.

C. 13 years old or over.

D. 15 years old or over.

E. 16 years old or over.

Question nr 42

The World Medical Association's Declaration of Helsinki concerning biomedical research involving human subjects states that:

A. research involving human subjects is permitted without limitation.

B. research involving human subjects is allowed only in specially for that purpose established institutions.

C. medical research of a scientific nature can involve only animals.

D. research involving human subject should be banned.

E. each experiment involving human subject should be clearly described in a special protocol including its program and execution, which in turn should be submitted to an independent committee for assessment and supervision.

Question nr 43

A patient refused to have his tooth removed despite being informed about the risk of endocarditis associated with the prolonged occurrence of a purulent lesion. In accordance with the Polish Code of Medical Ethics the dentist should:

A. discreetly anesthetize the patient and perform the procedure.

B. administer psychotropic drugs to change the patient's decision.

C. apply the treatment in accordance with the principles of medicine which agrees with the patient's will.

D. follow all of the patient's wishes including those concerning alternative medicine.

E. refuse further treatment.

Question nr 44

The dentist who is a toothpaste producing company shareholder is going to

participate in a demonstration to increase investment of National Health Fund for oral hygiene purposes. According to the Polish Code of Medical Ethics the dentist should:

- A.** disclose to the editor drafting a reportage on this demonstration that he has stocks of a company producing toothpaste.
- B.** obtain the consent of their patients to participate in this demonstration.
- C.** try to stay anonymous, e.g. by covering the face.
- D.** the dentist can not participate in such a demonstration.
- E.** none of the above.

Question nr 45

The primary relationship principle between the dentist and the patient in the treatment process is based on:

- A.** trust.
- B.** paid fee.
- C.** public mission fulfillment.
- D.** obligation to provide medical care.
- E.** recognized professional qualifications.

Question nr 46

Under group dental practice functioning as a partner company dental services can be provided only by dentists who are:

- A.** employed under an employment contract.
- B.** partners in the company.
- C.** employed under a contract of mandate.
- D.** employed under a contract for specific work.
- E.** taking a postgraduate internship and are employed under an agreement on volunteering.

Question nr 47

The dentist was analyzing the dental radiograph “of the patient A”, while on the dental chair “Patient B” was sitting. Because of the wrong radiograph he did not undertake any therapeutic decision, but later he discovered his mistake. According to the Polish Code of Medical Ethics the dentist should:

- A.** inform the patient A about a possible breach of medical confidentiality.
- B.** inform the patient B about the threat associated with his erroneous decision.
- C.** inform both patients orally.
- D.** inform both patients in writing.
- E.** there is no obligation to inform any of the patients.

Question nr 48

The doctor violates the duty to maintain medical confidentiality when he/she discloses information related to the patient and obtained during a medical check-up to:

- A.** state poviat (county) sanitary inspector when that information concerns the diagnosis of an infectious disease.
- B.** family of a patient with the consent of the patient.
- C.** patient in the presence of other patients and their visitors who are in a multi-person sickroom during a medical round.
- D.** if keeping confidentiality may pose hazard to health of other persons.
- E.** when the doctor acts as a witness in a penal case and has been exempted from the obligation to maintain medical confidentiality by court.

Question nr 49

Does the Code of Medical Ethics point out to the principle of “freedom of medical action”?

- A.** no, there are no specific regulations that would indicate some connection.
- B.** this is a part of obvious principles of social coexistence.
- C.** yes, this principle is the key element of doctor’s conduct, much the same as freedom of conscience and the actions within the lines of medical standards.

D. no, but this principle was expressed in the Act on the profession of doctors and dentists.

E. this is a principle which is an element of so-called professional common law.

Question nr 50

Under which of the following is the dentist allowed to refuse the close-to-the-patient person their presence while providing medical services?

A. after obtaining the consent from their superior.

B. after obtaining the consent from the hospital administrator.

C. when there is the probability of an epidemic threat.

D. when there appear relevant factors affecting patient's health security.

E. when there is the probability of an epidemic threat or patient's health security is at stake.

Question nr 51

The medical court **cannot** impose the following punishment on a dental practitioner:

A. compensation to a person harmed by a dental practitioner.

B. note of caution.

C. reprimand.

D. financial penalty.

E. suspension in the practice of the dental profession for a period from one to five years.

Question nr 52

The dentist carried out experiments with the participation of people with Down syndrome without the approval of the ethics committee. Their result led to a new effective method of treatment especially dedicated to such people. According to the Polish Code of Medical Ethics the dentist should publish the results of his research:

- A.** in the popular press.
- B.** on a social networking site.
- C.** on his website.
- D.** in the medical press.
- E.** he should not publish them.

Question nr **53**

A dentist was legally found guilty and sentenced by the medical court to suspension of the right to practice, a verdict that ended professional responsibility proceedings. The dentist can appeal to:

- A.** Supreme Administrative Court.
- B.** Supreme Court.
- C.** National Congress of Doctors.
- D.** Minister of Health.
- E.** Minister of Justice.

Question nr **54**

A dentist was deprived of the right to medical practice by a legally binding ruling of the Supreme Medical Court. However, he does not agree with this judgment and decides to appeal from the ruling. He should appeal to:

- A.** governing body of the Supreme Medical Committee.
- B.** Supreme Court.
- C.** minister responsible for health.
- D.** Supreme Administrative Court.
- E.** District Labor Court in Warsaw.

Question nr **55**

Does the doctor have the right to resist the patient's will to seek medical advice from another doctor?

- A.** yes, they have such right because the patient concluded a therapeutic

contract with them.

B. yes, because the chosen-by-the-patient doctor bears full responsibility.

C. yes, only the doctor decides in that matter.

D. no, the patient have the right to consult another doctor.

E. yes, the patient does not have the right to consult another doctor.

Question nr **56**

A dental practitioner may carry out treatment of surface caries in an adult patient who is completely incapacitated after obtaining:

A. consent of the patient, whose understanding of the situation is sufficient, and consent of his/her actual custodian.

B. consent of the patient, even without consent of his/her statutory proxy.

C. consent of the actual custodian of the patient.

D. consent of his/her statutory proxy, with no objection of the patient, whose understanding of the situation is sufficient.

E. consent of a person who is close to the patient.

Question nr **57**

The conditions of admissibility to discontinue therapy of a patient by a doctor include:

1) prior enough notice of the discontinuation given to the patient or his/her statutory representative or actual custodian;

2) indicating realistic possibilities of obtaining the service from another doctor or another medical centre;

3) consulting the intention to discontinue therapy with another doctor;

4) obtaining consent of the superior, if the doctor performs their profession under contract and there are important reasons to discontinue therapy;

5) duty to justify and register this fact in medical documentation.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 1,2,3,5.

C. 1,2,4,5.

D. 1,2,3,4.

E. 2,3,4,5.

Question nr **58**

Do patients have the right to demand from the dentist who provides them with medical services to seek another dentist's opinion or medical consultation?

A. they do not have such a right.

B. similar principle exists but only in the case of nurses and midwives.

C. they have such a right.

D. they only have the right to demand to seek another dentist's opinion.

E. such a right exists but prior to that the matter has to be submitted to the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights.

Question nr **59**

The close person in the meaning of the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights is:

1) spouse;

2) cohabitant;

3) any relative up to third level in a straight or side line;

4) patient's legal representative;

5) only a person indicated by the patient or by their legal representative.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3.

B. 3,4.

C. 1,2,3.

D. 1,2,4.

E. only 5.

Question nr **60**

In the light of the provisions of the Act on Chambers of Physicians, the medical court has **no right** to impose a penalty of:

- A.** caution.
- B.** reprimand.
- C.** deprivation of the right to practise the profession.
- D.** deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.
- E.** fine.

Question nr **61**

The Declaration of Helsinki adopted by the World Medical Association in 1964 (as last amended in 2013) concerns:

- A.** ethical considerations regarding health databases and biobanks.
- B.** ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects.
- C.** guidelines for physicians concerning torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment.
- D.** determination of death and the recovery of organs.
- E.** hunger strikes.

Question nr **62**

Is the sentence “the doctor is not allowed to attend in the act of the deprivation of life, assist in torture or other degrading treatment of human” true?

- A.** yes, this is a part of the Act on the profession of doctors and dentists.
- B.** yes, this is a part of the Act on Patients’ Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients’ Rights.
- C.** yes, but this results neither from Polish law nor the Code of Medical Ethics.
- D.** yes, this is a part of the Code of Medical Ethics.
- E.** yes, this citation is taken from the Penal Code.

Question nr **63**

A parent with 14-year-old daughter whose dental calculus has to be removed reports to the dentist. What is the scope of information duty that the dentist should fulfill?

- A.** because the minor does not take decisions concerning treatment it is enough to inform her legal representative.
- B.** the information should be passed both to the legal representative and the minor provided that the dentist assumes that the girl is able to comprehend the information.
- C.** apart from the legal representative the dentist also informs the minor in the form needed for the diagnostic and therapeutic process to be properly carried out and also listens to her opinion.
- D.** the dentist may inform neither the legal representative nor the minor because in cases of simple surgeries no consent for treatment is required.
- E.** the dentist informs only the minor because her consent is enough for a small-scale surgery.

Question nr 64

An obligation to conclude the civil liability agreement (OC) rests on the dentist who:

- A.** is employed under an employment contract for the time of replacement of an absent employee.
- B.** carries on an individual medical practice.
- C.** is employed under an employment contract of unlimited duration.
- D.** is employed under an employment contract of limited duration.
- E.** is employed under an employment contract for a trial period.

Question nr 65

Do patients have the right to have their pain treated?

- A.** only indirectly - they have the right to health services that include also the treatment of pain.
- B.** only indirectly - they have the right to respect of dignity and intimacy which includes indispensable right to treat pain, but the right applies only to terminal conditions.

- C.** Polish legislator does not comment on this issue.
- D.** yes, the Act on the Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights refers to it.
- E.** yes, the right is defined in the Act on the Profession of Doctor and Dentist.

Question nr **66**

Does the dentist have the duty to obtain consent from a totally incapacitated patient for carrying on medical examinations?

- A.** yes, if the patient is able to reasonably express their opinion about the examinations.
- B.** yes, the dentist always has such a duty.
- C.** yes, but only if the patient's legal guardian expects the dentist to do so.
- D.** no, the dentist only has to obtain the consent from the patient's legal guardian.
- E.** no, the dentist only has to obtain the consent from the patient's actual guardian.

Question nr **67**

Is the dentist allowed to refer to the clause of conscience in the case of activities that they cannot accept because of their professed values, beliefs or confessed faith?

- A.** no, because existing regulations do not mention dentists.
- B.** no, the clause of conscience concerns medical doctors only.
- C.** no, the clause of conscience concerns medical doctors and nurses only.
- D.** no, the clause of conscience concerns medical doctors and paramedics only.
- E.** yes, the clause of conscience concerns all doctors, including dentists.

Question nr **68**

According to the Act of 5 December 1996 on the profession of doctors and dentists:

- 1) pregnant women are not allowed to participate in an research experiment;
- 2) pregnant women are not allowed to participate in an therapeutic experiment;
- 3) children in fetal stage are not allowed to participate in an research experiment;
- 4) minors are not allowed to participate in an research experiment;
- 5) incapacitated persons are not allowed to participate in an research experiment.

The correct answer is:

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

Question nr 69

The Code of Medical Ethics stipulates that:

- 1) dentists should not go beyond their skills while performing their professional duties;
- 2) during their medical practice dentists should not go beyond the domain in which they specialized;
- 3) dentists should turn to more competent colleagues if the range of professional duties exceeds their skills;
- 4) at first dentists should perform each professional activity under control of their more competent colleagues;
- 5) conditions permitting, dentists should always seek the opinion of their more experienced colleagues.

The correct answer is:

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

Question nr 70

Examining patients and providing health services without patient's consent are allowed if the dentist:

- A.** obtained the permission to do so from their superior.
- B.** let the manager of the appropriate health facility know about those activities.
- C.** let the provincial consultant in relevant field of medicine know about those activities.
- D.** is giving a necessary service to a person whose age and health condition preclude them from expressing their opinion on the treatment.
- E.** obtained the permission from the hospital ethics committee or the central ethics committee in the Ministry of Health.

Question nr 71

According to the Act on the Patient's Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights, subject to the exceptions provided by law, the health care provider shall keep the medical records for the period of (counting from the end of the calendar year in which the last registration was made):

- A.** 5 years.
- B.** 10 years.
- C.** 20 years.
- D.** 30 years.
- E.** 35 years.

Question nr 72

According to the Code of Medical Ethics, which of the following in the dental office has the duty to keep electronic medical records and ensure their safety?

- A.** IT specialist.
- B.** registrar.
- C.** personal data administrator.
- D.** dentist.

E. each person working in the dental office is equally responsible.

Question nr 73

Which of the following is commonly believed to have been the author of the first ancient medical oath?

A. Aristotle of Stagira.

B. Hippocrates of Kos.

C. Thales of Miletus.

D. Pythagoras of Samos.

E. Heraclitus of Ephesus.

Question nr 74

In light of Polish transplantation law a minor is allowed to become - in particular circumstances and only for their siblings' benefit - a donor of:

A. bone marrow or peripheral blood hematopoietic stem cells.

B. bone marrow, peripheral blood hematopoietic stem cells or kidney.

C. bone marrow, peripheral blood hematopoietic stem cells, kidney or liver lobe.

D. kidney or liver lobe.

E. all kinds of cells, tissues and organs.

Question nr 75

The category of 'close person' not indicated by the patient or not being in the same household with him/her within the meaning of the Act on Patient's Rights and the Patient's Ombudsman, to whom the doctor may provide information about the state of health of a minor patient under 16 years of age, an unconscious patient and a patient incapable of understanding the meaning of the information, includes, among others:

A. patient's closest friend.

B. person who, without being obliged by law, provides permanent care to the patient.

- C. patient's brother-in-law.
- D. the patient's mother-in-law or father-in-law.
- E. the patient's neighbor.

Question nr 76

Dentists *ex lege* (by law) lose the right to practice their profession if:

- A. break in their professional career lasts longer than five years.
- B. they are incapacitated totally or partially.
- C. they are prohibited from practicing medicine by the verdict of the criminal court.
- D. district medical council holds a justified suspicion of their inability to practice medicine.
- E. they violated the rules of professional ethics or the rules for practicing their profession.

Question nr 77

According to the Code of Medical Ethics if the dentist notices some irregularity in the conduct of another, all her remarks should:

- A. be given to the patient involved.
- B. be kept to herself to stay in line with medical secrecy.
- C. be given to the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights.
- D. be given to the dentist involved and if the irregularity causes serious harm also to the relevant organ of the Medical Chamber.
- E. be given to the provincial committee for adjudicating on medical events.

Question nr 78

According to the Law on the profession of doctors and dentists, probate court is responsible for:

- A. taking decisions concerning incapacitation of the patient.
- B. taking decisions concerning the possibility of undertaking necessary

medical actions (diagnostic or therapeutic) to avoid patient's death or damage to their health when the patient is not competent enough to give their consent or their legal guardian will not express such consent.

C. taking decisions concerning the possibility of admitting the patient into the psychiatric hospital.

D. there is no such institution as probate court in Poland.

E. only the Act on mental health protection speaks out about probate court.

Question nr 79

According to the Code of Medical Ethics the doctor's vocation is:

A. to support the state in fighting diseases in people, especially infectious diseases.

B. to raise awareness of health protection, especially prophylaxis.

C. to help especially children, the elderly and pregnant women.

D. to support the country in health crisis situations.

E. human life and health protection, disease prevention, treatment of patients and alleviation of suffering.

Question nr 80

According to the Code of Medical Ethics (CME) the participation of the dentist in the work of dental associations is:

A. absolute duty throughout the whole period of their professional activity.

B. absolute duty during the period of their specialized training.

C. duty concerning only people holding an academic degree.

D. duty limited to possibilities of the dentist.

E. unregulated issue - CME does not refer to that.

Question nr 81

Is the dentist allowed to use their name and image for commercial purposes?

- A.** code of Medical Ethics exclusively stipulates that the dentist should not take up such activities.
- B.** dentist is allowed to take up such activities only with the permission of their immediate superior.
- C.** dentist is allowed to take up such activities only with the permission of the management of the regional medical chamber.
- D.** dentist is allowed to take up such activities only with the permission of the bioethics committee in the regional medical chamber.
- E.** statutory and deontological regulations do not address that problem.

Question nr **82**

Dentists violate the law if they reveal information concerning their patients, obtained in the course of dental treatment, to the patients' close people in the following circumstances:

- A.** adult patient informed about the effects, even adverse, of revealing the information expressed their consent to such an action.
- B.** adult patient is capable of understanding the importance of the information and the dentist without asking the patient for their consent passes the information to their close person.
- C.** keeping the information secret could put the patients' or other people's lives or health in danger.
- D.** after the patient's death the consent to reveal the information was given by one of the close-to-the-patient people while other close people and the patient himself during his lifetime did not object.
- E.** after the patient's death the consent to reveal the information was given by the only existing close person and the patient during his lifetime did not object.

Question nr **83**

To effectively perform the extraction of a tooth in a patient with a genetic mental retardation, the dentist applied sedation and immobilization of his head. To avoid the charge of discrimination against people on grounds of genetic heritage, according to the Polish Code of Medical Ethics, the dentist should:

- A.** apply the immobilization of the head in all patients.

- B.** apply the sedation and immobilization of the head in all patients.
- C.** apply the sedation and immobilization in all patients, but only those treated on the same day.
- D.** use sedation and/or immobilization, depending on his own assessment.
- E.** he is not allowed to use sedation or immobilization in other patients.

Question nr **84**

According to the Act of 5 December 1996 on the profession of doctors and dentists applying the so-called "extended operative field":

- 1) can happen without patient's consent but only after obtaining statutory representative's or actual carer's consent;
- 2) can happen without patient's consent but only after obtaining the probate court's consent;
- 3) can happen in the case of the surgery without which loss of life, grievous bodily harm or severe health disorder could follow;
- 4) can happen in the case of the surgery, therapeutic or diagnostic method without which loss of life, grievous bodily harm or severe health disorder could follow;
- 5) imposes an obligation on the doctor to inform the patient, or their statutory representative, actual carer or the probate court about the medical activities undertaken.

The correct answer is:

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

Question nr **85**

Bioethics has changed the normative model of the patient-physician relationship. The traditional paternalistic model has been substituted by the partnership model. The main ethical principle of the partnership model is:

- A.** principle of respect for autonomy of the patient.
- B.** principle of beneficence.

C. principle of nonmaleficence.

D. principle of justice.

E. principle of precaution.

Question nr 86

In accordance with the Polish Code of Medical Ethics should the dentist take steps to obtain the consent for treatment from a minor?

A. yes - but only in the situation in which they are giving services to a minor who, in the dentist's opinion, is able to provide informed consent.

B. no - the dentist does not have such a duty.

C. no - the dentist is obliged to obtain consent from the parents or legal guardians as they are legally authorized to do so.

D. yes - they are obliged to do so in the case of each minor.

E. no - in the case of minors the decision is up to the dentist.

Question nr 87

The dentist is allowed to perform a surgery which poses an increased risk to a minor over 16 if they obtained:

A. patient's oral consent and his legal representative's written consent.

B. patient and his legal representative's written consent.

C. consent from both patient's legal representative and Family Court.

D. only written consent from the minor who is able to consciously express it.

E. only written consent from the patient's legal representative.

Question nr 88

According to the Act on the Professions of the Physician and Dentist, prior to commencing a medical experiment, the researcher is required to obtain a positive opinion about the design of the experiment issued by:

A. Bioethics Committee at the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

B. Ethics in Science Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

- C. Minister of Health.
- D. Minister of Science and Higher Education.
- E. relevant research ethics committee.

Question nr **89**

What is the patient's actual guardian?

- A. it is a notarized person to take care of a sick person.
- B. it is a person designated by the court to take care of a patient.
- C. it is a designated-by-the-patient person who was authorized to have access to patient medical documentations.
- D. it is a person who by the power of law takes care of a sick person.
- E. it is a person who, without any statutory obligation, takes constant care of a patient requiring it due to age, health condition or mental state.

Question nr **90**

A scientific society issued guidelines which set out the method of treatment of a certain disease. Six months later, the dentist read new scientific publications which explicitly indicated that specified in these guidelines treatment is harmful to patients. According to the Polish Code of Medical Ethics the dentists should:

- A. treat patients according to available medical knowledge against the guidelines.
- B. treat patients according to the guidelines until their revision.
- C. send such patients to clinical centers.
- D. refuse to treat until new guidelines appear.
- E. the Polish Code of Medical Ethics does not apply to such situations.

Question nr **91**

In light of the Act on Patients' Rights and the Ombudsman for Patients' Rights the person close to the dental patient is the patient's:

- 1) spouse;

- 2) child;
- 3) spouse's brother or sister;
- 4) mother-in-law or father-in-law;
- 5) father or mother.

The correct answer is:

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

Question nr 92

Does the dentist have the right to withhold some information about patient health condition from being released to the patient?

- A.** yes, but only with their superior's agreement.
- B.** yes, in exceptional situations where a patient prognosis is poor.
- C.** no, they do not have such powers - it would violate ethical standards of their profession.
- D.** yes, in exceptional situations where a patient prognosis is poor, but only with their superior's agreement.
- E.** yes, but this rule applies only to incapacitated and minor patients.

Question nr 93

The dentist is allowed to treat their patient who turned 16:

- A.** after obtaining patient's consent but without the consent of their legal representative.
- B.** without any consent - no special consent is required for dental treatment.
- C.** without patient's consent but with their parents' consent.
- D.** after obtaining the consent of the patient's legal representative but without additional patient's consent.

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

Question nr **94**

Is the dentist obliged to give free-of-charge medical treatment to other dentists and their families?

A. there is no such a principle in Polish law and deontological documents.

B. this is only an old principle written in the Hippocratic Oath.

C. this is a good habit encouraged by the Code of Medical Ethics.

D. dentist has such a duty.

E. such a conduct has been left directly to dentist's conscience.

Question nr **95**

Principles of medical ethics, binding physicians and dentists are determined by:

A. General Medical Council.

B. General Assembly of Doctors.

C. Parliament (Sejm).

D. Minister of Health.

E. General Medical Court.

Question nr **96**

The dentist accidentally removed wrong tooth. In such situation the dentist should:

A. first of all inform the patient about the situation and propose a remedy.

B. extract the proper tooth also and under no circumstances admit the mistake.

C. explain to the patient that mistakes can happen to anyone and declare the case closed.

D. merely consult another dental practitioner.

E. report the incident to the public prosecutor's office.

Question nr **97**

A dentist uses a medical stamp containing his or her name, professional title and number of the right to practice and information that he or she is an implantologist. Is this content of the doctor's stamp legal?

- A.** no, it is not legal because such a specialty does not exist.
- B.** no, it is not legal because it should be stated that it is a specialty in dental implantology.
- C.** yes, it is legal because the dentist can thus inform patients that he or she is providing implantology services.
- D.** yes, it is legal because the content of the medical stamp should include information about the doctor's competence, so this information is justified.
- E.** no, it is not legal because the correct formula should read: 'specialist in implantology'.

Question nr **98**

Dentist **may not** practice medical activities in the form of:

- A.** individual medical practice.
- B.** individual specialised medical practise.
- C.** civil partnership as group medical practice.
- D.** limited partnership as group medical practice.
- E.** general partnership as group medical practice.

Question nr **99**

Group dental practice can be carried out in the form of:

- 1) limited liability company;
- 2) general partnership;
- 3) limited partnership;
- 4) joint-stock company;
- 5) civil partnership;
- 6) affiliated company.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1, 4, 5.

B. 2, 5, 6.

C. 1, 6.

D. 1, 3, 4.

E. 2, 3, 6.

Question nr **100**

The dentist after examining the patient, noted in the medical documentation following diagnosis: caries profunda, indicating which teeth in particular it concerned. Inspection of the documentation showed that such entry is:

A. correct, because it contains the diagnosis.

B. correct, because the Latin name is understandable for every dentist, who would familiarize with the documentation.

C. incorrect, because it is not understandable for the patient.

D. incorrect, because the diagnosis should have been written in Polish and coded in International Classification of Diseases (ICD -10).

E. incorrect, because according to EU regulations, diagnosis should have been written in English and coded in International Classification of Diseases (ICD -10).

Question nr **101**

A dentist who has a title of specialist in conservative dentistry and endodontics, after examining the patient in a clinic, proposes endodontic treatment of two teeth, deeming it necessary and that it cannot be substituted with another method of treatment. As a result, patient requires an opinion of another dentist. The current dentist believes that such demand is unjustified. In such situation the dentist should:

A. reject such demand, because as a specialist he knows best what kind of treatment is needed.

B. reject such demand, because he is not sure of the opinion of another dentist.

C. reject such demand, confirming its illegitimacy by annotation in the documentation.

D. make amends to the patient's request, even though it is unjustified, as demonstrated by the annotation in documentation.

E. ignore the wish of a patient and continue with the treatment.

Question nr **102**

Maxillofacial surgeon, on call in hospital, admitted to the ward an unconscious patient, who took part in a motor vehicle accident, and diagnosed the patient with blow-out fracture. Following the patient, his mother-in-law and grandson arrived, both expecting the information regarding patient's condition. How should the doctor proceed?

A. he should decline informing both, since the patient did not authorise any of them to obtain information on his health condition.

B. he should regardless inform both of the patient's condition.

C. he should decline informing both, since non of them is regarded as the immediate family.

D. he should not inform the mother-in-law, however he should inform the grandson.

E. he should not inform the grandson, however he should inform the mother-in-law.

Question nr **103**

In the GDP office, which provides services within the individual medical practice, a patient shows up regularly once a month and demands extraction of all teeth that hurt, although the dentist does not find the objective cause of such pain.

The dentist should in such circumstances:

A. agree to the patient's request, because he is a rightful partner in the relation dentist-patient and can demand from the dentist fulfilment of his treatment conception.

B. agree to the patient's request, because when providing private services, he is obliged follow the wishes of the patient.

C. patiently explain each time to the patient irrationality of such demand, thus delaying the final decision.

D. disagree with the patient's request and not perform such procedure in fear of being held accountable by the patient, who might change his mind

after treatment.

E. disagree with the patient's request and not perform such procedure, because medical reasons do not justify such intervention.

Question nr **104**

Who, in case of diagnostic or therapeutic concerns has the right to apply for a medical consultation to be arranged?

A. only the patient.

B. only the doctor out of his own accord.

C. doctor out of his own accord, patient or his legal representative.

D. patient or a person close to the patient.

E. patient or a person appointed by him.

Question nr **105**

In case of breaching the patient's right for information, which consequences might befall the dentist?

A. paying the compensation for the damage sustained by the patient.

B. paying the compensation and reparation for the damage sustained by the patient.

C. fine payable to Patient's Ombudsman.

D. paying the reparation for the damage sustained by the patient.

E. incurring administrative financial penalty imposed by the Patient's Ombudsman.

Question nr **106**

If the screener for professional liability decides that the reason for professional offence of poorly performed maxillary implantation with subsequent prosthetic restoration, which caused inflammation in the area of implants in region of 12 and 14, and resulting in their explantation, was caused by inadequate professional training of such dentist:

A. the screener for professional liability waives the delivery of the decision.

B. the screener for professional liability requests the regional medical chamber to appoint a committee of doctors with sufficient professional qualifications, which delivers an opinion of professional training of said dentist.

C. the screener for professional liability informs the Centre for Postgraduate Education and makes a request to the Centre for Medical Examinations for conducting verification of professional training of said dentist.

D. the screener for professional liability directs said dentist for re-training and Medical Verification Exam.

E. the screener for professional liability requests the Centre for Postgraduate Education to appoint a committee, which delivers an opinion of professional training of said dentist.

Question nr **107**

A dentist is presented with a HIV positive patient, such dentist may:

A. refuse treatment, due to protection of own health and life.

B. refuse treatment, due to protection of health and life of other patients.

C. cannot refuse treatment.

D. refuse treatment, due to the negative associations with the probable cause of HIV infection.

E. refuse treatment without revealing the cause.