

**Database of questions for the Medical Final Examination
(LEK)
Part 2
Bioethics & medical law
Modified 09.08.2024.**

- 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.** A surgeon leaving the operating theatre meets a colleague. He performed surgery on the colleague's wife a few days earlier. The colleague asks the surgeon about the wife's health. The wife has not authorized the husband to receive information about her health. What should be done?

 - A.** the surgeon should ask for patience and schedule an appointment for the next day.
 - B.** the surgeon should share information about the wife's health with his colleague.
 - C.** the surgeon should present the wife's medical documentation and extensively discuss her health.
 - D.** the surgeon should extensively discuss the wife's health after receiving authorization from the supervisor.
 - E.** the surgeon should not provide any information without the patient's consent.

- 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 (brain death) 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.

- 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.