

Chapter 1

1. The form of ethics that is concerned about healthcare administrators apply ethics during their careers is _____ ethics.
 - a. meta ethics
 - b. professional X
 - c. normative
 - d. egoistic
2. Taking time to evaluate options to decide the best ethics decision is part of Aristotle's _____.
 - a. free will
 - b. practical wisdom X
 - c. good will
 - d. rationality
3. _____ is a Kant's test to determine if you have a moral duty.
 - a. practical wisdom
 - b. relative value
 - c. rule utility
 - d. categorical imperative X
4. According to Kant, the only good that exists without clarification is _____.
 - a. absolute good
 - b. social good
 - c. good will X
 - d. eudaimonia
5. You base your decisions on their consequences and not on duty. Which theorist agrees with your action?
 - a. St. Thomas Aquinas
 - b. John Rawls
 - c. John Stuart Mill X
 - d. Aristotle
6. Which theorist stresses that people should have the same rights as others in a just society?
 - a. Mill
 - b. Rawls X
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Aquinas
7. According to Buber, the highest level of moral development that a person can achieve is the _____ level.
 - a. I-THOU X
 - b. I-I
 - c. I-IT
 - d. I-You

8. Aristotle provided a theory of ethics based on virtue. Virtue requires ____ and not just thought.
- a. action
 - b. practice
 - c. habit
 - d. All of the above X
9. If your employees decide to practice ethics only if you give them a raise, they are demonstrating the _____ level of moral development.
- a. conventional
 - b. premoral X
 - c. rights
 - d. principled
10. In the Ethics of Caring theory, decision making includes ____.
- a. practical wisdom
 - b. feminist thinking
 - c. relationships X
 - d. moral commitments

Chapter 2

11. Using the Greek origin of the term, autonomy is summarized as ____.
- a. the ability to give consent
 - b. truth
 - c. self-rule X
 - d. making your own decisions
12. Which of the following are preconditions for informed consent?
- a. competence
 - b. voluntariness
 - c. privacy
 - d. a and b X
13. Healthcare professionals often have concerns about what to disclose to patients. The _____ provides guidance for their decisions.
- a. health literacy
 - b. patient care orders
 - c. reasonable person standard X
 - d. AMA code of ethics
14. Fidelity, as a form of autonomy, means that you ____.
- a. tell the truth
 - b. keep your promises X
 - c. are honorable
 - d. obtain informed consent

15. Cultural differences can affect patient autonomy. Which of the following is a source for standards specific to cultural competency?

- a. TJC
- b. CLAS X
- c. NCQA
- d. HIPAA

16. In the *Case of the Misguided Relative*, access to a medical record and loyalty to family cause a conflict leading to a violation of _____.

- a. beneficence
- b. patient confidentiality
- c. HIPAA requirements
- d. b and c X

17. Keeping promises, reviewing policies, and training are all examples of how HCAs demonstrates autonomy as _____.

- a. confidentiality all
- b. employee rights
- c. fidelity X
- d. veracity