


Case 1 – Organ Transplantation

A 25-year-old man wants to donate one of his kidneys to his brother who suffers from end-stage renal failure. He signs a written consent and insists on donation even though three specialists concluded that the operation carries a serious risk to his life.

?What should be the ethical/legal decision

- A. Proceed with the transplant since the donor gave consent
- B. Proceed with transplant if the patient's family agrees
- C. Do not proceed, because the donation threatens the donor's life
- D. Allow the donor to change his consent and reconsider later


Answer: C (Organ donation must not threaten the donor's life even with his  consent)

Case 2 – Organ Retrieval from a Dead Body

A 40-year-old man dies in the hospital. No family members are available, and no one claims his body after 24 hours. The public prosecutor gives approval for organ retrieval.

?Which of the following is correct

- A. Organ retrieval is illegal without written consent before death
- B. Organs may be retrieved since the body was unclaimed for 24 hours with prosecutor approval
- C. Only cornea may be taken in this case
- D. Retrieval requires two physicians' written report confirming death


Answer: B (Law allows organ removal if unclaimed body >24h with prosecutor  approval)

Case 3 – Therapeutic Abortion

A pregnant woman develops severe cardiac failure, and continuing the pregnancy poses a serious risk to her life. Two licensed specialists certify the necessity of .abortion. However, the woman herself refuses the procedure despite counseling

?What should the physician do

- A. Proceed with abortion since her life is in danger
- B. Respect her decision and document her refusal
- C. Take consent from her husband instead
- D. Obtain approval from the hospital director

Answer: B (Refusal by the pregnant woman must be respected and  documented)

Case 4 – Medical Negligence

A patient underwent surgery and developed complications because the surgeon ignored standard sterilization protocols. The patient suffered harm directly related .to this mistake

?Which of the following elements of negligence are fulfilled

- A. Damage to the patient only
- B. Wrongful act by the physician only
- C. Both damage and wrongful act but no causal link
- D. Damage, wrongful act, and causal relationship


Answer: D (All three conditions are met: harm, physician's error, and causation) 

Case 5 – Physician-Assisted Suicide

A patient with terminal cancer requests his physician to prescribe him medication
.to end his life

:According to Jordanian law, the physician who complies will face

- A. No punishment since the patient requested it
- B. Temporary detention as it is considered a crime
- C. Administrative disciplinary action only
- D. Fine but no imprisonment


Answer: B (Instigating or helping suicide is a crime punishable by temporary 
detention)

Case 6 – Brain Death & Organ Donation

A 30-year-old man is declared brain dead. A committee consisting of a neurologist, neurosurgeon, and anesthesiologist signed a detailed report
.unanimously. The patient's father refuses organ donation

?What is the correct legal/ethical action

- A. Proceed with organ retrieval because brain death is confirmed
- B. Wait for public prosecutor's approval
- C. Respect the father's refusal
- D. Seek consent from the hospital director

Answer: C (Guardian/family consent is required if deceased didn't give 
documented consent before death)

Case 7 – Autopsy and Cornea Removal

A forensic autopsy is ordered for a young man who died suddenly. The cornea was
taken out with guardian approval. Later, the family accuses the medical team of
.altering the cause of death

?Which of the following is correct

- A. Removing cornea is illegal in autopsy
- B. Cornea removal is legal if it does not interfere with determining cause of death and guardian consent is obtained
- C. Any organ may be removed in autopsy with prosecutor approval
- D. Removal requires donor's written will only

Answer: B 

Case 8 – Illegal Abortion

A physician prescribes medication to a 19-year-old unmarried woman to induce .abortion without medical indication

?What is the legal outcome

- A. No action if performed in a private clinic
- B. Considered legal if patient gives written consent
- C. Prohibited by law; physician faces punishment
- D. Allowed only if approved by two doctors

Answer: C (Illegal abortion is prohibited and punishable by law) 

Case 9 – Refusal of Disciplinary Council

A physician was accused of professional misconduct but refused to comply with .the Jordan Medical Association's disciplinary council decisions

?Which of the following is correct

- A. He cannot be punished unless a patient files a lawsuit
- B. Refusal of council decisions is itself a disciplinary violation

- C. Only the Ministry of Health can punish him
- D. No action can be taken unless negligence caused patient death


Answer: B (Refusal of association's decisions is grounds for disciplinary action) 

Case 10 – Duties in War

During an armed conflict, a military physician is asked to participate in interrogation of prisoners using his medical knowledge in ways that could harm .their physical or mental health

?What is the correct ethical response

- A. Accept orders if given by military superiors
- B. Participate only if treatment is not physical
- C. Refuse, as this is a serious violation of medical ethics
- D. Report prisoners' health to interrogators to assist investigation


Answer: C (Using medical knowledge to harm detainees is a gross violation of  medical ethics)

Case 11 – Artificial Insemination (IVF)

A couple undergoes IVF using donor sperm without the husband's knowledge. .Later, a dispute over paternity arises in court

?What is the main ethical/legal concern here

- A. Informed consent and disputed paternity
- B. Medical negligence
- C. Violation of sterilization law
- D. Organ donation violation


Answer: A (Paternity disputes and informed consent issues are the main  ethical/legal concerns)

Case 12 – Sterilization

A 32-year-old woman with two children requests sterilization. Her husband
.strongly refuses, but she insists

?What should the physician do

- A. Perform sterilization if the woman gives informed consent
- B. Require husband's consent
- C. Refuse sterilization in all cases
- D. Perform only if approved by Ministry of Health


Answer: A (Sterilization requires woman's own consent; husband's refusal does 
not override her autonomy)

Case 13 – Medical Negligence

A physician prescribes the wrong dose of insulin, resulting in severe hypoglycemia
.and permanent brain damage to the patient

?Which of the following actions can be taken against the physician

- A. Disciplinary action only
- B. Criminal action only
- C. Both civil and criminal actions
- D. No action since it was a mistake


Answer: C (Medical negligence may lead to disciplinary, civil, and criminal 
actions)

Case 14 – Disciplinary Punishments

A physician was found guilty of professional misconduct. The disciplinary council decided to issue a punishment of permanent prevention from practicing medicine .and erasure of his name from the registry

?Which of the following is correct

- A. This is the maximum disciplinary punishment
- B. He may appeal to the hospital director only
- C. Punishment is limited to warning or fine
- D. This decision cannot be appealed in court

Answer: A (Final prevention from practice and name erasure is the maximum  punishment)

Case 15 – Cloning

A research team in Jordan announces an experiment to create a cloned human .embryo for reproductive purposes

:According to medical ethics and law in Jordan, this is considered

- A. Acceptable if patient consent is obtained
- B. Acceptable for scientific research only
- C. Prohibited and unethical
- D. Allowed only in IVF centers

Answer: C (Human cloning is prohibited and considered unethical) 

Case 16 – Prisoner's Rights

A detained prisoner with diabetes is denied insulin by the prison physician as a

.form of punishment

?What is the physician's ethical responsibility

- A. Follow prison rules
- B. Provide equal medical care as to any other patient
- C. Withhold treatment if ordered by authorities
- D. Seek prosecutor's approval before giving medicine

Answer: B (Prisoners are entitled to the same level of medical care) 

Case 17 – Guardian Consent in Abortion

A pregnant woman is unconscious due to eclampsia and requires emergency
.therapeutic abortion to save her life

?Whose consent should be taken if she cannot sign

- A. None; procedure cannot be performed
- B. Husband or legal guardian's written consent
- C. Hospital director only
- D. Public prosecutor

Answer: B (If the woman cannot consent, husband/guardian can sign) 

Case 18 – Physician Reporting

A physician discovers unjustified interference by authorities preventing proper
.treatment of prisoners, violating their human rights

?What is the physician ethically obliged to do

- A. Remain silent
- B. Report to appropriate authorities, medical association, or human rights

- organizations
- C. Follow orders of authorities
 - D. Inform only the patient's family

Answer: B (Physicians must report unjustified interference) 

Case 19 – Autonomy vs Family Pressure

A terminally ill patient refuses further chemotherapy. His family pressures the physician to continue treatment against the patient's will

?What should the physician do

- A. Respect patient's decision and stop treatment
- B. Follow family wishes
- C. Continue treatment until both sides agree
- D. Ask hospital ethics committee to decide

Answer: A (Patient autonomy is central; refusal must be respected) 

Case 20 – Documentation of Abortion

A hospital performs a therapeutic abortion to save a woman's life, but the procedure is not documented in official records

?What is the main issue here

- A. Illegal abortion
- B. Violation of documentation and record-keeping requirements
- C. Physician-assisted suicide
- D. Prisoner rights violation

Answer: B (Law requires documentation of all abortion procedures and keeping 

Case 21 – Illegal Sale of Organs

A 28-year-old unemployed man offers to sell his kidney to a wealthy patient in exchange for money. Both sign a written contract and agree

?What is the correct ethical/legal position

- A. Allowed if both consent
- B. Allowed only with government approval
- C. Prohibited: donation must be free, without material benefit
- D. Allowed if donor is healthy


Answer: C (Organ donation must be voluntary and without financial reward) 

Case 22 – Confirming Death Before Organ Retrieval

A physician who is also part of the transplant team declares a patient dead and proceeds to remove an organ

?What is the issue here

- A. Acceptable if brain death confirmed
- B. Illegal because the physician declaring death cannot be the same physician retrieving the organ
- C. Legal if family consents
- D. Acceptable if done in a recognized hospital


Answer: B (Law requires that death must be certified by a physician not involved in the transplant) 

Case 23 – Patient Autonomy in Sterilization

A 29-year-old woman with intellectual disability is sterilized by her parents' request without her consent

?What is the ethical problem

- A. None, because parents are guardians
- B. Violation of patient autonomy and bodily rights
- C. Acceptable if court approves
- D. Allowed if documented

Answer: B (Sterilization requires personal informed consent; parental decision  is insufficient)

Case 24 – Refusal of Life-saving Blood Transfusion

A 45-year-old patient who is Jehovah's Witness refuses blood transfusion despite severe anemia. The family begs the physician to proceed anyway

?What should the physician do

- A. Proceed with transfusion against his will
- B. Respect his refusal and document it
- C. Take family's consent
- D. Seek public prosecutor's approval

Answer: B (Patient's autonomy and informed refusal must be respected) 

Case 25 – Negligence and Documentation

A physician administers the wrong medication but does not record the incident in the patient's chart to avoid legal consequences

?What does this represent

- A. Acceptable mistake
- B. Double negligence: medical error and failure to document
- C. Only professional misconduct
- D. No legal consequences


Answer: B (Negligence + concealment/documentation violation) 

Case 26 – Disciplinary Action Levels

A physician is accused of misconduct in private practice. The disciplinary council
.issues a punishment of **warning**

?Which of the following is true

- A. Warning is the maximum punishment
- B. Warning is a minor disciplinary action
- C. Physician cannot appeal a warning
- D. Warning is equal to permanent ban

Answer: B (Warning is the least severe disciplinary action; maximum is lifetime 
ban)


Case 27 – Therapeutic Abortion Documentation

Two physicians certified the need for therapeutic abortion. The procedure was
.done, but only verbal approval was documented

?What is missing legally

- A. Nothing, procedure is valid
- B. Four written copies of the statement with signatures
- C. Consent from husband is mandatory

D. Approval from Ministry of Health

Answer: B (Law requires written statements in multiple signed copies, stored 
for 10 years)

Case 28 – Physician & Prisoner Torture

A prison doctor is asked to falsify a report stating that a prisoner has no injuries,
.even though the prisoner has clear signs of torture

?What should the physician do

- A. Sign the report to avoid conflict with authorities
- B. Refuse and document the actual medical findings truthfully
- C. Delay reporting until ordered by court
- D. Ignore injuries since they are not life-threatening


Answer: B (Physician must report truthfully; falsification is unethical and illegal) 

Case 29 – Criminal vs Civil Negligence

.A patient dies after a physician neglects to monitor anesthesia properly

?Which type of action can be taken

- A. Only civil
- B. Only disciplinary
- C. Both civil and criminal
- D. No action if death was accidental

Answer: C (Negligence causing death can lead to both civil compensation and 
criminal liability)

Case 30 – Duty in Emergencies

During a natural disaster, a physician refuses to treat injured victims because they
are from a rival tribe

:This is considered

- A. Acceptable due to personal choice
- B. Serious professional misconduct and violation of medical ethics
- C. Legal if consent not obtained
- D. Allowed if hospital director approves

Answer: B (Discrimination in care is a serious breach of ethics) 