

Section 1: Confidentiality, Privacy & Hippocratic Oath

Confidentiality & Privacy

1. Which of the following is the cornerstone of the doctor–patient relationship?

- a) Informed consent
- b) Confidentiality
- c) Professional fees
- d) Patient autonomy

Answer: b

2. Privacy means:

- a) The physician's obligation not to disclose information
- b) The right of the individual to be free from intrusion into personal matters
- c) The legal responsibility of the hospital
- d) The right of the patient to refuse treatment

Answer: b

3. Confidentiality refers to:

- a) Respecting patient's right not to be physically examined
- b) Keeping patient's medical information secret unless consent is given
- c) Not charging high fees for treatment
- d) Treating patients equally

Answer: b

4. Which of the following is NOT included in confidential patient information?

- a) Past, present, or future health condition
- b) Photographs and videos
- c) Physician's personal medical history
- d) Medical records and lab results

Answer: c

5. Maintaining confidentiality enhances:

- a) Patient trust in physicians
- b) Social stigma for patients
- c) Public media interest in patients
- d) Financial benefits for hospitals

Answer: a

6. All of the following are examples of patient privacy EXCEPT:

- a) Conducting examination in a private room
- b) Covering the patient appropriately during transport
- c) Limiting exposure of body parts only to necessity
- d) Discussing patient details loudly in corridors

Answer: d

7. Which of the following is a recommended practice during physical examination?

- a) Always keep the patient in corridors for quick check-ups
- b) Presence of a chaperone (nurse) of the same gender when required
- c) Allow relatives of other patients to observe
- d) Keep the patient uncovered for easier access

Answer: b

8. Which of the following is a breach of confidentiality?

- a) Discussing a patient's condition in a public place
- b) Informing family members without consent
- c) Sharing information over the phone without permission
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

Hippocratic Oath & Professional Secrecy

9. The Hippocratic Oath emphasizes:

- a) Physicians should advertise their services
- b) Physicians should not disclose what they hear or see in relation to patients
- c) Physicians must always seek financial gain
- d) Patients must disclose everything to the physician

Answer: b

10. Which of the following is consistent with the Hippocratic Oath?

- a) Never assisting a patient in suicide
- b) Not giving deadly drugs intentionally
- c) Keeping patient's secrets
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

11. In the Jordanian physician's oath, a doctor swears to:

- a) Increase income as much as possible
- b) Protect patient's dignity, life, and confidentiality
- c) Place financial interests before patient safety
- d) Reveal secrets upon request from media

Answer: b

12. Professional secrecy means:

- a) The doctor's right to know about the patient's finances
- b) All knowledge obtained by the physician about the patient must remain confidential
- c) Hospital management decides which secrets to keep
- d) The patient must never know about their illness

Answer: b

13. What is the punishment in Jordan for illegal disclosure of patient information (Article 355 Penal Code)?

- a) 1 year imprisonment
- b) 3 years imprisonment
- c) 5 years imprisonment
- d) Fine only

Answer: c

Disclosure of Confidential Information

14. Which of the following is NOT a condition for breaking confidentiality?

- a) Explicit consent from the patient
- b) Reporting communicable diseases
- c) Court order
- d) Request from a journalist

Answer: d

15. Which of the following requires **explicit patient consent** before disclosure?

- a) Medical research purposes
- b) Insurance claims
- c) Pre-employment medical exams
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

16. Which of the following is considered **implicit consent** for disclosure?

- a) Referral to another specialist
- b) Sharing with the treating medical team
- c) Requesting second opinion
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

17. According to Jordanian law, which diseases must be reported to health authorities?

- a) Tuberculosis, HIV, Hepatitis
- b) Malaria, Typhoid, Diphtheria
- c) Anthrax, Polio, Tetanus
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

18. Which of the following is a valid reason to disclose confidential information **without patient consent**?

- a) Protecting national security
- b) Preventing spread of infectious disease
- c) Suspected child abuse
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

19. Disclosure without consent is justified in:

- a) Emergency cases
- b) When patient is unconscious
- c) When patient is mentally incompetent
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

20. Which of the following is the correct course of action if a patient with HIV refuses to inform his spouse?

- a) Immediately tell the spouse
- b) Never disclose under any condition
- c) Balance confidentiality with risk to spouse; disclosure is possible if spouse is in danger
- d) Announce in public for awareness

Answer: c

Section 2: Patients' Rights, Physicians' Duties, Consent & Medico-Legal Cases

Patients' Rights & Physicians' Duties

21. The physician's duty towards the patient is primarily to:

- a) Guarantee cure
- b) Provide the best possible care
- c) Protect hospital reputation
- d) Reduce hospital costs

Answer: b

22. Patients have the right to:

- a) Choose their physician
- b) Receive respectful care
- c) Confidentiality and privacy
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

23. A physician may discontinue treatment of a patient if:

- a) It does not harm the patient's health
- b) The patient is provided with all necessary documents for continued care
- c) Both conditions are met
- d) Never under any circumstances

Answer: c

24. A patient requests a medical report. The physician's duty is to:

- a) Provide a biased report in the patient's favor
- b) Refuse unless ordered by court
- c) Write an objective, accurate report without bias
- d) Allow a nurse to write it instead

Answer: c

26. The physician has the right to receive any patient in his clinic:

- a) Only with referral
- b) Even if treated previously by another doctor
- c) Only if patient is wealthy
- d) Never, unless approved by hospital

Answer: b

Consent (Informed Consent)

27. Informed consent means:

- a) Agreement taken after the patient fully understands diagnosis, treatment, risks, and alternatives
- b) Agreement obtained from family only
- c) Consent given by phone call
- d) Agreement signed after the treatment

Answer: a

28. Which of the following is a condition for valid informed consent?

- a) Patient must be fully aware of risks and complications
- b) Consent must be voluntary
- c) Patient must be competent (legally and mentally)
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

29. Consent is required for:

- a) Medical examination
- b) Surgery
- c) Treatment procedures
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

30. Who can provide consent if the patient is a minor?

- a) Patient's best friend
- b) Guardian or parent
- c) Hospital administration
- d) Fellow patient

Answer: b

31. Which of the following patients cannot give legal consent?

- a) 18-year-old healthy adult
- b) Mentally disordered patient
- c) Conscious pregnant woman
- d) Adult cancer patient

Answer: b

32. In case of unconscious patients, treatment may proceed if:

- a) Consent is obtained from family
- b) It is an emergency situation
- c) Delay may cause harm
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

Medico-Legal Cases

33. Medico-legal cases are:

- a) Medical cases referred to physicians for legal purposes
- b) Only psychiatric cases
- c) Cases involving medical errors
- d) Only cases of patient refusal

Answer: a

34. Which of the following is NOT considered a medico-legal case?

- a) Homicides and assaults
- b) Drug abuse cases
- c) Normal delivery without complications
- d) Suspected poisoning

Answer: c

35. Which of the following is classified as a medico-legal case?

- a) Criminal abortion
- b) Rape or sexual assault
- c) Death due to suspicious circumstances
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

36. Notification of medico-legal cases must be made to:

- a) Hospital manager only
- b) Police or legal authorities
- c) Patient's family
- d) Local media

Answer: b

37. A physician suspects child abuse. He should:

- a) Keep it confidential
- b) Inform the health and legal authorities
- c) Wait until the patient confesses
- d) Discuss with other patients

Answer: b

38. A suspicious death occurs in a clinic. The physician should:

- a) Issue death certificate immediately
- b) Notify police and not issue certificate until investigation
- c) Refuse to inform authorities
- d) Wait until family requests investigation

Answer: b

39. A physician performing surgery must have:

- a) Informed consent from the patient
- b) Emergency justification if no consent is possible
- c) Authorization by law
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

Legal References

40. According to Jordanian law, medical and surgical treatment is lawful if:

- a) Done according to accepted medical standards
- b) Done with patient's consent or in emergency
- c) Done by a licensed physician
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

41. Which of the following is required to practice medicine legally in Jordan?

- a) Jordan Medical Council Certificate
- b) Registration with Jordan Medical Association
- c) License from Ministry of Health
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

42. Which article of Jordan's Penal Code permits lawful medical treatment with consent or in emergencies?

- a) Article 355
- b) Article 62
- c) Article 339
- d) Article 26

Answer: b

Section 3: Organ Transplantation, Abortion, Assisted Suicide, Cloning & Negligence

Organ Transplantation (Tissue Transplantation Act)

43. Organ transplantation is defined as:

- a) Removing an organ from a human to study it in the lab
- b) Taking out an organ from a human body and grafting it into another human body
- c) Selling organs for medical purposes
- d) Any surgical removal of tissue for biopsy

Answer: b

44. Conditions for organ transplantation in Jordan include:

- a) Compliance with fatwa regarding brain death
- b) Availability of specialized physicians and facilities
- c) Performing all necessary investigations for donor and recipient
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

45. Which of the following organs **cannot** be transplanted if it threatens donor's life?

- a) Kidney
- b) Cornea
- c) Liver lobe
- d) Essential organs for survival

Answer: d

46. To ensure safety, organ donation from a living donor requires:

- a) Written consent from the donor
- b) Confirmation by a committee of 3 physicians
- c) Donor must be legally competent
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

47. When can cornea be removed from a deceased person without being considered a crime?

- a) With court permission only
- b) If it does not affect cause of death determination and guardian consent is obtained
- c) With consent of hospital administration only
- d) If the patient donated blood before death

Answer: b

48. Organ donation must be:

- a) Free and voluntary
- b) Paid by recipient's family
- c) Allowed only for relatives
- d) Decided by hospital committee only

Answer: a

49. Which of the following conditions permits organ removal from a deceased body?

- a) If deceased left written consent before death
- b) If one parent or guardian consents
- c) If body is unclaimed after 24 hours with prosecutor's approval
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

50. Disfigurement of a dead body during organ removal is:

- a) Acceptable if hidden under clothes
- b) Prohibited if it leads to insult or dishonor
- c) Encouraged to prevent reuse of organs
- d) Not mentioned in law

Answer: b

51. Brain death must be confirmed by:

- a) A single treating physician
- b) Committee of three specialists: neurologist, neurosurgeon, anesthesiologist
- c) Family members of patient
- d) Hospital director only

Answer: b

Abortion

52. Therapeutic abortion is permitted if:

- a) The pregnancy threatens the life of the mother
- b) Requested for financial reasons
- c) Parents do not want the child
- d) The fetus is male or female against preference

Answer: a

53. Conditions for therapeutic abortion include:

- a) Written statement by two licensed physicians
- b) Procedure performed in a licensed hospital
- c) Documentation in at least four signed copies
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

54. If a pregnant woman refuses abortion despite risk to her life:

- a) Her decision must be respected and documented
- b) Doctors may proceed without her consent
- c) Consent of husband overrides her decision
- d) Hospital administration decides

Answer: a

55. Prescribing drugs or procedures for abortion is prohibited unless:

- a) Done to save the mother's life or health
- b) Carried out in a licensed hospital
- c) Consent is obtained from patient (or guardian if incompetent)
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

56. According to Jordanian law, records of abortion procedures must be kept for:

- a) 1 year
- b) 5 years
- c) 10 years
- d) 20 years

Answer: c

57. Physicians who perform therapeutic abortion under legal conditions are:

- a) Considered guilty of criminal abortion
- b) Protected from prosecution
- c) Prosecuted by civil law only
- d) Punished with 3 years imprisonment

Answer: b

Assisted Suicide

58. Physician-assisted suicide in Jordan is:

- a) Allowed if patient requests it
- b) Forbidden and considered a crime under Penal Code
- c) Allowed only for terminally ill patients
- d) Considered part of palliative care

Answer: b

59. Instigating or helping someone commit suicide in Jordan is punishable by:

- a) Fine only
- b) Temporary detention (Article 339)
- c) Life imprisonment
- d) Community service

Answer: b

60. If attempted suicide does not result in death but causes permanent disability, punishment is:

- a) 1 year
- b) 2 years
- c) Up to 3 years
- d) No punishment

Answer: c

Cloning

61. Cloning in medical ethics is:

- a) Accepted in Jordan for research purposes
- b) Considered unethical and prohibited
- c) Allowed only with Ministry of Health approval
- d) Encouraged for organ harvesting

Answer: b

Negligence & Disciplinary Actions

62. Medical negligence is defined as:

- a) Failure to cure the patient
- b) Causing harm to a patient by omission, commission, or not following regulations
- c) Charging high fees for treatment
- d) Refusing to see a patient

Answer: b

63. Which of the following conditions must exist for negligence liability?

- a) Harm to the patient
- b) Wrongful act by physician
- c) Causal relationship between harm and act
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

64. Which of the following is a disciplinary punishment for physicians?

- a) Warning or reproach
- b) Fine between 100–1000 JD
- c) Lifetime ban from practice in severe cases
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

65. Which authority is responsible for executing disciplinary decisions against physicians in Jordan?

- a) Ministry of Health
- b) Jordan Medical Association
- c) Public Attorney
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

66. Which of the following actions may lead to disciplinary action?

- a) Professional misconduct
- b) Refusal to follow association's decisions
- c) Acts harming honor of profession
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

67. Before prosecuting a physician for negligence, the public attorney must:

- a) Immediately arrest the physician
- b) Inform the Jordan Medical Council unless crime was witnessed
- c) Ask hospital administration for permission
- d) Allow patient's family to decide

Answer: b

68. A physician found guilty of gross misconduct may face:

- a) Suspension from practice
- b) Erasure of name from medical registry
- c) Imprisonment according to court
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

Section 4: Professional Conduct, Fees, Advertising, Ethics in War & Torture

Professional Conduct & Relationships

69. Good relationship between physicians should be based on:

- a) Competition and financial gain
- b) Mutual respect, trust, and cooperation
- c) Avoiding communication to prevent conflicts
- d) Prioritizing one's reputation over patient care

Answer: b

70. Which of the following is prohibited?

- a) Spreading rumors about colleagues
- b) Persuading patients of other doctors to switch
- c) Sharing fees without participation in treatment
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

71. In case of disagreements between physicians, the issue should be:

- a) Settled by friendly understanding first
- b) Referred to Jordan Medical Association if unresolved
- c) Taken immediately to court
- d) Ignored completely

Answer: a & b

72. A physician may not:

- a) Sell medical samples
- b) Act as a broker for another physician or institution
- c) Accept gifts or commissions for referring patients
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

73. Biased medical reports written for personal gain are considered:

- a) Acceptable if patient requests it
- b) Negligence subject to punishment
- c) Legal with patient consent
- d) Encouraged in private clinics

Answer: b

Advertisement & Professional Fees

74. Physicians are prohibited from:

- a) Using their names in commercial advertisements for drugs
- b) Writing in newspapers for personal promotion
- c) Using their name for commercial purposes
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

75. Which of the following is TRUE regarding professional fees in Jordan?

- a) The Jordan Medical Association sets minimum and maximum fees
- b) Physicians may treat patients for free at any time
- c) Physicians cannot charge colleagues or their families
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

76. Treatment mortgaged upon cure or limited to a time frame is:

- a) Allowed for all cases
- b) Prohibited except for certain procedures like surgery or physiotherapy
- c) Encouraged to reduce costs
- d) Required for insurance cases

Answer: b

77. A physician may receive fees for:

- a) Participating in a consultation
- b) Assisting in surgery
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

Answer: c

Ethical Issues in War & Torture

78. According to the UN Principles of Medical Ethics (1982), physicians must:

- a) Protect prisoners and detainees against torture
- b) Provide equal medical care to prisoners as to other patients
- c) Refuse participation in cruel or degrading treatment
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

79. Participation in torture by a physician includes:

- a) Passive acts (ignoring abuse)
- b) Active acts (direct involvement)
- c) Giving advice to facilitate torture
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

80. It is considered a **serious violation** of medical ethics if physicians:

- a) Use their skills to assist in interrogation methods that harm health
- b) Certify fitness of prisoners for torture
- c) Participate in punishment causing mental or physical suffering
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

81. Physicians may restrict detainees only if:

- a) It is necessary to protect the detainee's health
- b) It is necessary to protect others' safety
- c) It does not cause unnecessary harm
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

82. Can emergency or public crises be used as a justification for torture or degrading treatment by health professionals?

- a) Yes, if ordered by authorities
- b) No, under no circumstance
- c) Yes, in war only
- d) Yes, for suspected terrorists only

Answer: b
