

## Section 1: Confidentiality, Privacy & Hippocratic Oath

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### 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**

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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**

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### **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**

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### **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**

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### **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**

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### **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**

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### **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**

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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**

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## 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**

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#### **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**

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## 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**

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### **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**

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## 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**

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## 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**

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## 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**

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## **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**

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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**

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