

Questions on the Relationship between Physicians and Society

1. **Question:** What is one of the main reasons for conflicts between a physician's obligations to their patients and to society?

- A) The financial demands of hospitals.
- B) The scarcity of medical resources.
- C) The limited number of available doctors.
- D) Inadequate health insurance.

Answer: B) The scarcity of medical resources.

2. **Question:** How does the relationship between physicians and society differ from the traditional doctor-patient relationship?

- A) It focuses solely on the commercial aspect of the profession.
- B) It focuses on broader issues like public and environmental health.
- C) It disregards patient privacy.
- D) It gives physicians absolute authority.

Answer: B) It focuses on broader issues like public and environmental health.

3. **Question:** According to the World Medical Association (WMA), what role should physicians play when governmental or administrative institutions deny patients' rights?

- A) They should abstain from intervention to avoid conflicts.
- B) They should pursue appropriate means to secure or restore these rights.
- C) They should report the patients to the institutions.
- D) They should accept the situation as is without objection.

Answer: B) They should pursue appropriate means to secure or restore these rights.

4. ****Question:**** What does the term "dual loyalty" mean in a medical context?

- A) A physician must be loyal only to their patients.
- B) A physician has responsibilities to both their patients and a third party at the same time.
- C) A physician works in two different clinics.
- D) A physician gets paid by both the patient and the insurance company.

****Answer:**** B) A physician has responsibilities to both their patients and a third party at the same time.

5. ****Question:**** What is the fundamental ethical principle physicians must adhere to when facing conflicts of interest with commercial institutions?

- A) They must always prioritize the company's interests.
- B) They must find a compromise that satisfies all parties.
- C) They must resolve any conflict between their interests and their patients' interests in favor of their patients.
- D) They must disclose the conflict of interest only to the commercial institution.

****Answer:**** C) They must resolve any conflict between their interests and their patients' interests in favor of their patients.

6. ****Question:**** In the case of Dr. S, who deals with patients consulting other practitioners for the same ailment, what was the correct step she took according to the provided analysis?

- A) She refused to treat patients who see other doctors.
- B) She asked the patients to pay an extra fee.
- C) She lodged a complaint with her national medical association to seek a societal solution.
- D) She referred the patients to another doctor.

****Answer:**** C) She lodged a complaint with her national medical association

to seek a societal solution.

7. **Question:** According to the text, what is an example of a dual loyalty situation that a physician must not tolerate?

- A) Not disclosing medical information to commercial companies.
- B) Participating in practices that violate fundamental human rights, such as torture.
- C) Writing prescriptions for generic medications.
- D) Refusing to accept patients with financial problems.

Answer: B) Participating in practices that violate fundamental human rights, such as torture.

Questions on Resource Allocation

8. **Question:** What term describes the process of allocating scarce medical resources at three levels (macro, meso, and micro)?

- A) Preventive medicine.
- B) Dual loyalty.
- C) Rationing of healthcare.
- D) Palliative care.

Answer: C) Rationing of healthcare.

9. **Question:** Which approach suggests that resources should be distributed based on market principles (ability to pay)?

- A) The Utilitarian approach.
- B) The Libertarian approach.
- C) The Restorative approach.
- D) The Egalitarian approach.

Answer: B) The Libertarian approach.

10. **Question:** At which level of resource allocation do individual physicians decide what tests to order or whether to refer a patient?

- A) The Macro level.
- B) The Meso level.
- C) The Micro level.
- D) The Organizational level.

Answer: C) The Micro level.

11. **Question:** What value, which involves a societal approach to resource allocation, has recently emerged as a significant factor in medical decision-making?

- A) Loyalty.
- B) Utility.
- C) Justice.
- D) Autonomy.

Answer: C) Justice.

12. **Question:** According to the WMA's Declaration on the Rights of the Patient, on what basis should patients be selected for treatment if resources are limited?

- A) On the basis of ability to pay.
- B) On the basis of medical criteria without discrimination.
- C) On the basis of governmental priorities.
- D) On the basis of age and gender.

Answer: B) On the basis of medical criteria without discrimination.

13. **Question:** How can physicians exercise their responsibility in resource allocation?

- A) By providing treatment to all patients regardless of need.

- B) By avoiding wasteful and inefficient practices.
- C) By demanding more resources from the government.
- D) By increasing their fees to cover expenses.

****Answer:**** B) By avoiding wasteful and inefficient practices.

14. ****Question:**** According to the document, which approach is favored by some countries like Sweden for resource allocation?

- A) The Libertarian approach.
- B) The Utilitarian approach.
- C) The Restorative approach.
- D) The Egalitarian approach.

****Answer:**** D) The Egalitarian approach.

Questions on Public and Global Health

15. ****Question:**** What is the definition of "Public Health" as stated in the text?

- A) The health of a single individual.
- B) The medical specialty that deals with the health of populations.
- C) Government funding for healthcare.
- D) The treatment of chronic diseases.

****Answer:**** B) The medical specialty that deals with the health of populations.

16. ****Question:**** According to the WMA Statement on Health Promotion, what is the responsibility of medical practitioners and their professional associations?

- A) Focusing solely on the interests of their individual patients.
- B) Integrating patient responsibility with a broader concern for the public's health.
- C) Staying away from issues related to public health.

D) Evaluating scientific research only.

****Answer:**** B) Integrating patient responsibility with a broader concern for the public's health.

17. ****Question:**** What is an example of a potential conflict between the interests of public health and those of individual patients?

A) A vaccination that carries a risk of an adverse reaction to prevent disease transmission.

B) Giving a patient an expensive medication.

C) Disclosing a patient's information to their family.

D) Giving a patient a false sick note.

****Answer:**** A) A vaccination that carries a risk of an adverse reaction to prevent disease transmission.

18. ****Question:**** What is the definition of "Global Health"?

A) Health problems affecting a single country.

B) Health problems that transcend national borders.

C) The health of medical professionals only.

D) The health of the poor in developing countries.

****Answer:**** B) Health problems that transcend national borders.

19. ****Question:**** What is one factor that contributes to the growing health gap between high- and low-income countries?

A) High migration rates.

B) The HIV/AIDS pandemic.

C) The overuse of technology.

D) The limited number of migrating doctors.

****Answer:**** B) The HIV/AIDS pandemic.

20. ****Question:**** What should physicians do when asked to assist in obtaining

benefits a patient does not deserve, such as fraudulent insurance payments?

A) Help the patient immediately.

B) Refuse to help and report them to the authorities.

C) Help the patient find other means of support that do not require unethical behavior.

D) Tell the patient there is nothing they can do.

****Answer:**** C) Help the patient find other means of support that do not require unethical behavior.

21. ****Question:**** What is the main threat to public and global health identified in the text?

A) Lack of funding for healthcare.

B) The spread of chronic diseases.

C) Environmental degradation.

D) The mass migration of physicians.

****Answer:**** C) Environmental degradation.

Questions on Medical Ethics in the Arab-Islamic Civilization

22. ****Question:**** What is the name of the book in which Abu al-Hasan Ali al-Tabari described the "Law of Islamic Medicine" in the 9th century BC?

A) Al-Adab al-Mufrad.

B) Adab al-Tabib.

C) Al-Firdaws.

D) Firdaws al-Hikma.

****Answer:**** D) Firdaws al-Hikma.

23. ****Question:**** According to Abu al-Hasan Ali al-Tabari, what behavior should a physician avoid?

- A) Being tolerant and peaceful.
- B) Predicting whether a patient will live or die.
- C) Taking care of their appearance and clothes.
- D) Treating the rich and poor in the same way.

****Answer:**** B) Predicting whether a patient will live or die.

24. ****Question:**** What book, written by Ishaq bin Ali al-Rahawi in the 10th century BC, dealt with professional ethics?

- A) Firdaws al-Hikma.
- B) Adab al-Tabib.
- C) Akhlaq al-Tabib.
- D) Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb.

****Answer:**** B) Adab al-Tabib.

25. ****Question:**** According to Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi, what is the primary purpose of a physician?

- A) Earning high fees.
- B) Helping patients get sick leaves.
- C) Curing the patient.
- D) Gaining fame and bragging.

****Answer:**** C) Curing the patient.

26. ****Question:**** What principle did Al-Razi emphasize, which states that a physician must maintain the secrets of their patients?

- A) Loyalty.
- B) Confidentiality.
- C) Justice.
- D) Compassion.

****Answer:**** B) Confidentiality.

27. ****Question:**** What is the behavior a physician must demonstrate with a patient who keeps asking questions?

- A) They should refuse to answer.
- B) They should answer kindly and empathetically.
- C) They should tell the patient to stop.
- D) They should refer them to another doctor.

****Answer:**** B) They should answer kindly and empathetically.

28. ****Question:**** According to Abu al-Hasan Ali al-Tabari, what is one of a physician's ethics toward their colleagues?

- A) To speak well of them.
- B) To discover their mistakes.
- C) Not to talk to them.
- D) To refuse to cooperate with them.

****Answer:**** A) To speak well of them.

Questions on the Ethics of Medical Practice

29. ****Question:**** What is the first step a physician should take upon observing unsafe or unethical behavior by a colleague?

- A) Immediately report it to disciplinary authorities.
- B) Discuss the matter directly with the colleague.
- C) Ignore the behavior.
- D) Report it to the supervisor.

****Answer:**** B) Discuss the matter directly with the colleague.

30. ****Question:**** What is the core principle that should govern the relationship between physicians and other healthcare professionals?

- A) Hierarchy and authority.

- B) Competition and individualism.
- C) Respect and equality.
- D) Complete secrecy.

****Answer:**** C) Respect and equality.

31. ****Question:**** What is the principle that states a physician's duty is to provide the best care, not to guarantee a cure?

- A) Justice.
- B) Non-maleficence.
- C) Accountability.
- D) Social responsibility.

****Answer:**** B) Non-maleficence.

32. ****Question:**** In which of the following cases is a physician strictly prohibited from issuing a death certificate?

- A) If the deceased is a relative.
- B) If the cause of death is unknown.
- C) If the death is suspected to be criminal.
- D) If the death occurred in the hospital.

****Answer:**** C) If the death is suspected to be criminal.

33. ****Question:**** According to the Jordanian Medical Code, what action is strictly forbidden for a physician?

- A) Providing an objective medical report.
- B) Discussing a patient's case with colleagues.
- C) Luring patients away from colleagues.
- D) Receiving any patient in their clinic.

****Answer:**** C) Luring patients away from colleagues.

34. ****Question:**** For how long must a physician keep their patients' medical

records?

- A) At least one year.
- B) At least two years.
- C) At least five years.
- D) At least ten years.

****Answer:**** C) At least five years.

35. ****Question:**** In a dispute over a patient's care between physicians, what is the main factor that should take precedence in the resolution?

- A) The decision of the administration.
- B) The expertise of the senior physician.
- C) The informed choice of the patient.
- D) The opinion of the ethics committee.

****Answer:**** C) The informed choice of the patient.

Questions on Medical Confidentiality and Privacy

36. ****Question:**** What is the main difference between "privacy" and "confidentiality" in a medical context?

- A) Privacy relates to information, and confidentiality relates to place.
- B) Privacy relates to place, and confidentiality relates to information.
- C) They have the same meaning.
- D) Privacy relates to family, and confidentiality relates to the profession.

****Answer:**** B) Privacy relates to place, and confidentiality relates to information.

37. ****Question:**** What is one reason why maintaining medical confidentiality is important?

- A) It protects the physician from lawsuits.

- B) It enhances the patient's trust in the physician.
- C) It limits the flow of information.
- D) It is required in all cases.

****Answer:**** B) It enhances the patient's trust in the physician.

38. ****Question:**** In which of the following cases can a physician disclose a patient's information without their consent?

- A) If the patient is wealthy.
- B) In medical emergencies.
- C) If the patient asks for it.
- D) If the information does not cause any harm.

****Answer:**** B) In medical emergencies.

39. ****Question:**** What actions must a physician take to protect a patient's privacy during an examination?

- A) Conduct the examination in a public room.
- B) Ensure the examination is conducted in areas separate from visitors.
- C) Ask for consent from all staff present.
- D) Record the examination on video.

****Answer:**** B) Ensure the examination is conducted in areas separate from visitors.

40. ****Question:**** In which of the following cases is a physician required to report by law?

- A) When the patient requests it.
- B) In cases of death and accidents.
- C) When it concerns civil matters.
- D) When there is a problem with paying fees.

****Answer:**** B) In cases of death and accidents.

41. **Question:** **Medical Case:** A patient with HIV consults you and asks you not to inform his wife of his condition. How should you act?

- A) You must fully respect the patient's confidentiality and fulfill his request.
- B) You must break confidentiality to inform his wife to protect the health of others.
- C) You should try to convince the patient to tell his wife himself, but if he refuses, you do nothing.
- D) You should ask the wife to get tested without telling her why.

Answer: B) You must break confidentiality to inform his wife to protect the health of others.

42. **Question:** What is one of the situations that allows a physician to disclose patient information to protect others from potential harm?

- A) When the patient suffers from an aggressive mental disorder.
- B) When the patient does not have health insurance.
- C) When the patient wants to commit suicide.
- D) When the patient does not follow medical instructions.

Answer: A) When the patient suffers from an aggressive mental disorder.

Questions on Clinical Research Ethics and Institutional Review Boards (IRB)

43. **Question:** Which report summarizes the three core ethical principles for research involving human subjects: Respect for Persons, Beneficence, and Justice?

- A) The Geneva Report.
- B) The Belmont Report.
- C) The Tuskegee Report.
- D) The Nuremberg Report.

Answer: B) The Belmont Report.

44. **Question:** What ethical principle is concerned with ensuring that the selection of research participants is fair, and that no particular group bears an undue burden of the research?

- A) Respect for Persons.
- B) Beneficence.
- C) Justice.
- D) Autonomy.

Answer: C) Justice.

45. **Question:** What ethical principle is concerned with minimizing risks to research participants?

- A) Respect for Persons.
- B) Beneficence.
- C) Justice.
- D) Confidentiality.

Answer: B) Beneficence.

46. **Question:** What is one of the responsibilities of an Institutional Review Board (IRB) regarding participant compensation?

- A) The payment must be sufficient to coerce the participant to join.
- B) The payment must be a large sum only at the end of the study.
- C) The board must review the amount and method of payment to ensure there is no undue influence.
- D) The payment must be made in cash only.

Answer: C) The board must review the amount and method of payment to ensure there is no undue influence.

47. **Question:** What principle was established based on the famous Tuskegee syphilis study?

- A) Beneficence.
- B) Justice.
- C) Respect for Persons.
- D) All of the above.

****Answer:**** D) All of the above.

48. ****Question:**** For how long must an Institutional Review Board (IRB) keep records related to the studies?

- A) At least one year.
- B) At least two years.
- C) At least three years.
- D) At least five years.

****Answer:**** C) At least three years.

49. ****Question:**** What is one of the criteria an Institutional Review Board (IRB) must consider when approving a research study?

- A) The reputation of the researcher.
- B) The professional qualifications of the researcher.
- C) The gender of the participants.
- D) The available funding for the study.

****Answer:**** B) The professional qualifications of the researcher.

50. ****Question:**** How often must an Institutional Review Board (IRB) review each ongoing study?

- A) At least every three months.
- B) At least every six months.
- C) At least every year.
- D) At least every two years.

****Answer:**** C) At least every year.