

Diagnostic testing

Discipline

“Specialty introductory course. Ethics and Deontology(Bioethics)”

Term I

Curriculum	31.05.01
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	full-time
Designer Department	Pathophysiology and general pathology
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

Competence	Task	Answers	Types of complexity
UC-6.1; UC-6.2	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 1. The fundamental basis shaping the medical profession is:	a) economic; b) cognitive (epistemological); c) moral; d) humanitarian	low
UC-6.1; UC-6.2	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 2. The correct definition of ethics as a science is:	a) ethics - the science of the relationship of living beings with each other; b) ethics - the science of the nature and meaning of moral relationships and moral principles; V) ethics - the science of minimizing evil in human relations; d) ethics - the science of the ability to behave correctly in society	low
GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>Write the answer</i> 3. In the federal law “On the fundamentals of protecting the health of citizens in the Russian Federation”, the use of assisted reproductive technologies is regulated by article: _____		low
GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 4. Attitudes towards euthanasia in Russia:	a) active euthanasia is legally permitted; b) passive euthanasia is legally permitted; c) any type of euthanasia is prohibited; d) a moratorium has been established	low

GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 5. Article 22 of the federal law “On the fundamentals of protecting the health of citizens in the Russian Federation” guarantees:	a) confidentiality; b) the right of parents to stay with the child in a hospital institution; c) the right to informed consent; G) health information; e) a woman’s right to terminate pregnancy	low
UC-6.1 UC-6.2	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 6. The main goal of a doctor’s professional activity is:	a) saving and preserving human life; b) social trust in the medical profession; c) respect from colleagues; d) independence	medium
UC-6.1; UC-6.2	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 7. Professional ethics are:	a) a set of moral norms that determine a person’s attitude towards his professional duty; b) science that studies the rules of relationships in a team; c) rules and principles to improve the quality of work; d) moral qualities of a specialist’s personality	medium
GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 8. The concept of “informed consent” includes everything except:	A)information about the purpose of the proposed intervention; b)information about the nature of the proposed intervention; V)information about possible negative consequences; G)information about the risk associated with the intervention; d)information about the patient's social status	medium
UC-6.1; UC-6.2	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 9. What models of moral medicine exist in modern society?	a) Paracelsus' model; b) Model of the sacred type; c) Collegial model; d) Contract type model; e) Model of the “technical” type; f) Model of democratic type; g) Model of moral type	medium
GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 10. It is allowed to conduct clinical studies on:	a) minors without parents; b) persons serving sentences in places of deprivation of liberty with the condition of early release; V) capable and competent persons, with their written informed consent G) minors with parents; d) persons detained in a pre-trial detention center without their written informed consent; f) persons serving sentences in places of deprivation of liberty with their written informed consent	medium
GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i>	a) the right of the embryo to life; c) equality of opportunity for every doctor;	medium

GPC-1.3	11. The rights of the patient include:	d) suffrage; d) the right to respectful and humane treatment by health workers; f) the right to informed voluntary consent; g) the right to examination and treatment in conditions that meet sanitary and hygienic requirements	
GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 12. The rights of the patient include:	a) the right of the embryo to life; b) equality of opportunity for every doctor; c) suffrage; G) the right to choose a doctor; e) the right to consult other specialists; f) right to medical confidentiality	medium
UC-6.1 UC-6.2 GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>13. Establish a correspondence between models and principles:</i>	a) in the Hippocratic model of biomedical ethics, the main principle is: b) for the medical ethics of Paracelsus, the main principle is: c) for the deontological model of the doctor-patient relationship, the main principle is: d) for the modern model of bioethics the main principle is: 1. do no harm 2. do good 3. do your duty 4. principle of priority of rights and respect for the dignity of the patient	medium
GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 14. When obtaining consent for biomedical research, a citizen must be provided with information:	a) about the impossibility of refusing to participate in the study at the stage of its implementation; b) about the drug and the nature of its clinical trials; c) about the expected effectiveness of the drug; d) about the safety of the medicinal product; e) about the impossibility of maintaining confidentiality during clinical trials	medium
UC-6.1 UC-6.2 GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>15. Establish a correspondence between the doctor-patient relationship models according to R. Veatch and the principles:</i>	a) the engineering model of the doctor-patient relationship according to R. Veatch is characterized by the following principle: b) the paternalistic model of the doctor-patient relationship according to R. Veatch is characterized by the following principle: c) the collegial model of doctor-patient relationships according to R. Veatch is characterized by the following principle: d) the contractual model of doctor-patient relationship according to R. Veatch is characterized by the following principle: 1. technocratic 2. love, mercy 3. justice 4. equality	medium

GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 16. When obtaining consent for biomedical research, a citizen must be provided with the following information:	a) about the impossibility of refusing to participate in the study at the stage of its implementation b) about the patient's actions in case of unforeseen effects of the drug on his health c) about the degree of risk for the patient d) about the conditions of patient health insurance e) on the patient's right to refuse to participate in clinical trials at any stage of their conduct f) the impossibility of maintaining confidentiality during clinical trials	high
UK-6.1; UK-6.2	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 17. List the main ethical theories in terms of their connection with bioethics:	a) W.D.'s theory of moral obligations. Ross; b) Utilitarian concepts of the good; c) Deontological ethics; d) Aristotle's theory of virtues; e) The theory of elementarism; f) Humanistic theory g) Conceptual theory	high
UK-6.1; UK-6.2	<i>18. Arrange in the correct sequence</i> levels of ethical analysis:	a) ethical theories; b) ethical principles; c) ethical rules; d) individual judgments and actions	high
UC-6.1 UC-6.2 GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 19. The conservative position of medical scientists protects the traditional paradigm of science, which includes the principle:	a) confidentiality; b) openness of information c) availability of information; d) objectivity of information; d) informed consent; e) commercial benefits	high
GPC-1.1 GPC-1.2 GPC-1.3	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> 20. To assess the risks and expected benefits of research involving human subjects, the ethics committee must ensure that:	a) the project is economically profitable; b) the expected benefit from the study outweighs the potential risk for the subject; c) the research serves to obtain important results aimed at improving diagnosis and treatment; d) the research is based on the results of laboratory data and animal experiments; e) the project is of scientific interest only; f) the necessary data has already been obtained without involving people; g) there are alternative research methods that are comparable in their effectiveness; h) the investigator has sufficient information about the foreseeability of any possible adverse consequences of the study	high