

Name: _____

Student #: _____

Instructor: Dean Lauer | Teaching Assistants: David Girard & Martin Goldstein

23 X 2015

EXAM TWO: Bioethics
PHI2396 B

Part I

True or False (1/4 mark each)

- 4.75
1. The language used in the discussion around the goals of medicine demonstrates that there is little agreement. T ✓
 2. The authors of the text use the terminology 'nurse' and 'doctor' because these terms connote the respect these practitioners deserve. F ✓
 3. The different roles of doctors and nurses are captured in the claim, 'Doctors care and nurses cure'. F ✓
 4. Our capacity to act autonomously can be interfered with externally but not internally. F ✓
 5. The principle of beneficence is the requirement that we ought to do good. T ✓
 6. There are no circumstances in which our autonomy should be limited for our own good. F ✓
 7. A weak paternalist is more likely to give a blood transfusion to a Jehovah's Witness than a strong paternalist. F ✓
 8. According to the Supreme Court of Canada, in some cases a mature minor must be allowed the right to refuse blood transfusions. T ✓
 9. The Tuskegee study looked at the effects of untreated syphilis on black Americans. T ✓
 10. During the Second World War, American troops were intentionally exposed to mustard gas by the American government. T ✓
 11. The practice of medical research is based on the assumption that research is essential to medical progress, and medical progress is in the best interests of the state. T X
 12. The Declaration of Helsinki is a more rigid code of conduct than the Nuremberg code. F ✓
 13. Children are never suitable subjects for medical research. F ✓
 14. Phase 1 clinical trials test the toxicity of a drug. T ✓
- d.g.

- 15. Phase 3 clinical trials have no therapeutic benefits **F** ✓
- 16. Phase 4 clinical trials are usually conducted before the drug has gone to market. **F** ✓
- 17. In Canada, government funds most clinical trials undertaken to establish the safety of drugs. **False** ✓
- 18. An *abolitionist* would hold that research on animals should be permitted as long as it does not cause too much pain to the animal. **F** ✓
- 19. According to Bentham, sentience, rather than intelligence, is what entitles a being to moral consideration. **T** ✓
- 20. Peter Singer is a utilitarian ethicist. **True** ✓

20.7

10.5

Part II
Multiple Choice (1/2 mark each)

- 21. Which group includes a model that is not a model of the doctor-patient relationship?
 - a) Engineering, paternalistic, contractual
 - b) Paternalistic, contractual, covenantal
 - c) Ethical, paternalistic, engineering** ✓
 - d) None of the above
- 22. The "engineering" model of the health care professional-patient relationship proposes
 - ~~a) That resources should be dedicated engineering and more empathetic relationship.~~
 - ~~b) That medicine becomes more like engineering - medicine fixes rather than heals.~~
 - ~~c) That genetic and prosthetic engineering techniques be first-treatment options.~~
 - d) Physicians as applied scientists in a value-free relationship to the patient.** ✓
- 23. The "paternalistic" model of the health care professional-patient relationship proposes
 - ~~a) That parents take a strong rôle in directing a child's care.~~
 - ~~b) We reject patterns of traditional treatment in light of new evidence.~~
 - c) The health care professionals as authorities and responsible decision makers.** ✓
 - d) That the health care professional and patient make joint decisions.
- 24. The "contractual" model of the health care professional-patient relationship
 - a) Has been criticized as it fails to recognize the power dynamic of the relationship.** ✓
 - ~~b) Treats neither partner in the relationship as autonomous.~~
 - c. Has been criticized for favouring the patient.
 - ~~d) Began among the !Kung Bushpeople living in the Kalahari Desert.~~
- 25. The "covenantal" model of the health care professional-patient relationship
 - ~~a) Stresses diagnostic certainty at the expense empathy.~~
 - b) Is the preferred paradigm of our textbook authors.** ✓
 - c. Rejects the virtue ethics emphasis on "character."
 - ~~d. Promotes a religious, or God-inspired, covenantal model of the relationship.~~
- 26. According to this model doctors should think of themselves as scientists.

- a) Contractual
- b) Covenant
- c) Engineering
- d) Paternalistic
- e) None of the above


27. The four most important bioethical principles are

- a) Autonomy, justice, choice, and duty of care
- b) Autonomy, justice, beneficence, and care of duty
- c) Autonomy, justice, beneficence, and non-maleficence
- d) Autonomy, justice, beneficence, and maleficence
- e) Autonomy, justice, non-maleficence, and care of duty

28. "Autonomy" (from Ancient Greek) means literally

- a) Self-satisfaction.
- b) Self-preservation.
- c) Self-rule.
- d) Immediate freedom.

29. Another way of stating J.S. Mill's No Harm Principle, is that

- a) No harm should come to those who follow The Greatest Happiness Principle.
 - b) Your right to swing your arms stops where my nose begins.
 - c) No infringements should ever be placed on one's liberty.
 - d) ~~Man is the Social Animal.~~
- 

30. Feminists have accused autonomy in the health care professional-patient relationship as

- a) Suggesting that the "paternalistic" model of care is best.
- b) Being overtly sexist.
- c) Ignoring the rights of non-human animals.
- d) A naïve concept that neglects deeper social engagements and power relations.

31. The statement "However much we may admire Gauguin's paintings, we cannot ignore the fact that he had moral obligations to his wife and children that he ignored," indicates what kind of ethics

- a) ~~Utilitarian ethics~~
- b) Feminist ethics and ethics of care
- c) Virtue ethics
- d) Kantian ethics
- e) Paternalist ethics

32. Feminist ethics emphasizes

- a) Power relations
- b) Social considerations
- c) Sources of oppression
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

33. The idea of human experimentation

- a) ~~Is relatively recent~~
- b) Was promoted by the ancient Greeks and Romans
- c) ~~Was shunned by people in the 18th and 19th centuries~~
- d) None of the above
- e) All of the above

34. Horrific wartime experiments were carried out by these countries during the Second World War

- a) Germany and Japan
- b) Japan and the United States
- c) ~~Germany and the United States~~
- d) All of the above
- e) ~~None of the above combinations.~~

35. During the 1950's, secret experiments on mentally ill patients were conducted at what Canadian University?

- a) University of Toronto
- b) Carleton University
- c) University of British Columbia
- d) ~~University of Alberta~~
- e) McGill University

36. The first and signature principle of the Nuremberg Code is

- a) The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential.
- b) ~~We should put the rights of others before our own rights.~~
- c) ~~Act to save the most lives~~
- d) ~~Never experiment on human subjects.~~

37. The Declaration of Helsinki

- a) Strengthened the principle of informed consent from the Nuremberg Code.
- b) Criminalized experimentation of on human beings.
- c) Set out guidelines for use of animals in medical research.
- d) ~~Weakened the Nuremberg Code's principle of beneficence in medical research.~~
- e) Weakened the Nuremberg Code's guidelines of informed consent.

38. Clinical trials typically have how many phases?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5
- e) It depends on the trial.

39. In Canada, most clinical trials undertaken to establish the safety and efficacy of drugs are funded by

28.80

- Pharma?
- a) Industry
- b) Federal government
- c) Provincial government
- d) Universities
- e) None of the above

40. In competition for market share, pharmaceutical companies have

- a) Funded medical associations' conferences
- b) Had physicians sign off on ghost-written articles
- c) Created fake medical journals
- d) A and c
- e) All of the above

41. Animals are used in medical experimentation based on the assumption that

- a) They are less expensive than human beings.
- b) They have no feelings.
- c) They are utterly incapable of any thought.
- d) They are ends in themselves.
- e) We have no moral obligations to them.

42. Which philosophers did NOT believe animals were deserving of deep moral consideration?

- a) ~~Singer, Kant, Bentham~~
- b) ~~Descartes, St. Thomas, Singer~~
- c) St. Thomas, Descartes, Kant
- d) ~~Descartes, Kant, Bentham~~

Part III
Short Answer (3 marks each)



8.6

23.85

3 43. What is the, roughly, feminist critique of autonomy in the healthcare professional - patient relationship?

The feminist critique of autonomy in the healthcare professional - patient relationship is that the male, individualistic, moral agent does not represent those who think in relational terms. The critique also includes those vulnerable who are disadvantaged and/or in less of a position of power, may not be getting the same care. Also, hospitals not presenting all the available options are limiting the patient without their knowledge. Feminists ~~reject~~ believe that autonomy doesn't ^{take into} account social hierarchy, social oppressions, or power relations.

2.6 44. How does Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism promote an ethics for animal rights?

Bentham believed that sentience was the most important thing for an organism to have their pleasures & pains accounted for. For Bentham, unlike for Kant & Descartes, it is not important for the organism to be able to think/rationalize. Because sentience is all that matters, the ^{pleasures &} pains of the animal are taken into account when deciding whether or not to test on the animal; according to Bentham, the animal is also a moral agent. - Needs further clarification.

?

3 45. Give three reasons from the book, slides, or class discussion for NOT testing on animals?

One reason for not testing on animals is the classical 22 problem: if animals are so like humans that testing on them would be beneficial, then it is decent to say they are so like us that we should not submit them to torture. If animals are so unlike us that ~~submitting~~ they are inferior to us, then any ~~test~~ results from testing on them would not be valuable. Another reason is that animals undoubtedly feel pain, and rather to be free from pain. This refutes a long held argument that animals don't feel pain b/c they're inferior and therefore it is acceptable to experiment on them. Lastly, it is argued that we discommence against animals solely due to the notion that they are inferior b/c they're animals - Speciesism. Singer would the example that it ⁶ is more morally correct to experiment on a fully aware animal than to experiment on a mentally ill baby solely on the basis that one is an animal.