Ethics and Chiropractic Practice

1: The chiropractic profession began in this year:
   ○ 1885
   ○ 1895
   ○ 1905

2: Professional duty is something that the professional is expected or required to do by legal obligation only.
   ○ True
   ○ False

3: Credat Emptor means:
   ○ Let the taker believe in us.
   ○ Let the buyer beware.

4: Professions are expected to establish a code of ethics and regulations and to enforce them.
   ○ True
   ○ False

5: Independent decision making is arguably the most important privilege a profession is granted.
   ○ True
   ○ False

6: A code of ethics serves as a vehicle for occupational identity.
   ○ True
   ○ False

7: The development of a code of ethics will not promote high standards of practice.
   ○ True
   ○ False

8: The Hippocratic oath was written by Hippocrates in the third century BC.
   ○ True
   ○ False

9: Sexualizing a doctor-patient relationship is a serious professional boundary violation.
   ○ True
   ○ False

10: Metaethics seeks to arrive at moral standards that regulate right and wrong conduct.
    ○ True
    ○ False

11: Metaethics investigates the origin of our ethical principles.
    ○ True
    ○ False

12: Applied ethics involves examining specific controversial issues such as abortion.
13: According to Plato moral values are spiritual objects.
   ○ True
   ○ False

14: Moral relativism is the position that moral or ethical propositions do not reflect objective and or universal moral truths.
   ○ True
   ○ False

15: Relativists often see moral values as applicable only within certain cultural boundaries.
   ○ True
   ○ False

16: The belief that individual people create their own moral standards is consistent with cultural relativism.
   ○ True
   ○ False

17: Voluntarism is the view that an all powerful God is in control of everything.
   ○ True
   ○ False

18: Psychological hedonism is the belief that self oriented interests motivate all human actions.
   ○ True
   ○ False

19: Psychological hedonism is the view that pleasure is the specific driving force behind all of our actions.
   ○ True
   ○ False

20: German philosopher Immanuel argued that moral assessments are acts of reason.
   ○ True
   ○ False

21: Psychological egoism maintains that self oriented interests ultimately motivate all human actions.
   ○ True
   ○ False

22: Psychological altruism maintains that at least some of our actions are motivated by instinctive benevolence.
   ○ True
   ○ False

23: Normative ethics involves at moral standards that regulate right and wrong conduct.
   ○ True
   ○ False

24: The Golden Rule is a normative principle.
25: Duty theorists stress the importance of developing good habits of character.
○ True
○ False

26: The cardinal virtues include wisdom, courage, temperance, and justice.
○ True
○ False

27: British philosopher John Locke, called his principle of reasoning the categorical imperative.
○ True
○ False

28: A right is a justified claim against another person's behavior.
○ True
○ False

29: Moral rights are natural, universal, equal and inalienable.
○ True
○ False

30: Immanuel Kant opined that we should treat people as an end and never as a means to an end.
○ True
○ False

31: Teleological theorists believe that the end result of an action is the sole determining factor of its morality.
○ True
○ False

32: Jeremy Bentham's theory is known as act-utilitarianism.
○ True
○ False

33: John Stuart Mill introduced a version of utilitarianism that was rule-oriented.
○ True
○ False

34: British philosopher Samuel Clarke opined that pleasure and pain are the only consequences that matter in determining whether our conduct is moral.
○ True
○ False

35: Beneficence is the value belief that a practitioner should act in the best interest of the patient.
○ True
○ False

36: Voluntas Aegroti Suprema Lex means that the patient has the right to refuse or choose their treatment.
37: This value concerns the distribution of scarce health resources.
   ○ Autonomy
   ○ Justice

38: A professional professes to possess a body of knowledge and skills that others in society do not possess.
   ○ True
   ○ False

39: Health care professions should provide culturally sensitive care to a diverse society.
   ○ True
   ○ False

40: A profession is the body of qualified persons in an occupation that requires considerable training and specialized study.
   ○ True
   ○ False

41: Medieval philosophers commonly grouped all moral principles together under the heading of eternal law.
   ○ True
   ○ False

42: Ethical egoism is the belief that an action is morally right if the consequences of that action are more favorable than unfavorable only to the agent performing the action.
   ○ True
   ○ False

43: Utilitarianism is a belief that an action is morally right if the consequences of that action are more favorable than unfavorable to everyone except the agent.
   ○ True
   ○ False

44: Utilitarianism is a belief that an action is morally right if the consequences of that action are more favorable than unfavorable to everyone.
   ○ True
   ○ False

45: The concept of doctor-patient confidentiality is derived from English common law.
   ○ True
   ○ False

46: This form of consent is granted by a patient’s voluntary presentation for treatment.
   ○ Informed consent
   ○ Implied consent

47: Informed consent involves a verbal interaction between the doctor and the patient.
   ○ True
   ○ False
48: The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act was passed by congress in 1996.

- True
- False

49: Good Samaritan laws protect people from being sued who choose to aid others who are injured or ill.

- True
- False

50: Good Samaritan laws provide a defense against torts over the activity of attempted rescue.

- True
- False