

48 possible pt.s

Name ANSWERS

1. (1 pt) Under what condition can a physician disclose the disease of his adult patient?
DANGER TO OTHERS

2. (1 pt) The principal method to keep out of difficulties when there is a possible conflict of interest is to DISCLOSE.

3. (5 pts) Name 5 of the 10 most important elements of a CREDO.

- 1. SIGNATURE
- 2. DUTY TO STAKEHOLDERS
- 3. QUALITY of Service/Product
- 4. EMPLOYEE SAFETY
- 5. ENVIRONMENT
- 6. Goal of company
- 7. Disclosure

4. (2 pts) In human experimentation ethics, there is a requirement that the needs and characteristics of a population of the test subjects for a clinical trial mirror those of the local population. What ethical concept is being applied? JUSTICE

5. (2 pts) The Columbia and Challenger accidents had a common moral principle violated. Though the proper application of this principle may not have circumvented the end results, the fact it was not applied is grounds for declaring the managers negligent in their moral duty. What is the principle? AUTONOMY

6. (1 pt) Which of the following is a strategy for making a just decision on who should receive the only gas mask for a bioterrorist attack. Circle one.

- A) merit
- B) contribution
- C) random selection (drawing straws)
- D) free market value of the individual
- E) ability
- F) potential to benefit others

7. (2 pts) The legal document one uses to declare how they are to be treated in the event they are in coma with a terminal illness is known as.
Advance (Medical or Health Care) Directive

8. (1 pt) Religions and most cultures throughout history refer to this concept as that which underlies acceptable human behavior. (3 words).
GOLDEN RULE

Name ANSWERS

9. (10 pts--do only 5 of the 10) From the lettered terms representing concepts discussed in class or the reader, select one which is best connected to the numbered situations below. Choose only one moral or ethical concept which best matches (some terms can be used multiple times and some terms not at all). Do only 10 points off if more are tried:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>c</u> Poker game | 6. <u>j, c</u> Animal experimentation (a) |
| 2. <u>a, m</u> Embryo stem cell research | 7. <u>k</u> Aristotle |
| 3. <u>g</u> Paying income tax | 8. <u>a</u> Mills |
| 4. <u>e</u> Physician assisted suicide (m) | 9. <u>g</u> Kant |
| 5. <u>i</u> Human experimentation (a) | 10. <u>o</u> Plagiarism |

- Utilitarianism vs autonomy
- Duty vs Justice
- End justifies the means
- Utilitarianism
- Slippery slope
- Virtue and rules
- Duty
- Intergenerational risk
- Institutional Review Board
- Biocentrism
- Virtue
- Disclosure
- Autonomy
- Rules
- Stealing

10. (1 pt) Business or corporate ethics is frequently considered a special topic of ethics because the moral problems which arise are the consequence of the goal of making a profit which is usually a competition with other corporations. The principal responsibility of the corporation to improve the financial condition is often in conflict with what major theory of ethics or morality. Give a one word answer.

JUSTICE or Virtue (preferred)

11. (1 pt) What needs to be determined before the federal government can require compulsory education on performance enhancing drugs in grade school?

Effectiveness of education / COST VS. BENEFITS / UTILITY

12. (2 pts) What modification of the design strategy is useful for corporate ethics problems. (less than 6 words)?

stakeholders needs or duty to.

Name ANSWERS

13. (2 pts) List the conditions to be considered before whistle blowing. (no more than 8 words).

PROXIMITYNEEDCAPABILITYLAST RESORT

14. (1pt) What is the order from most natural to most intrusive for GMC or GMP activities?

a. Transposon genetics; b. breeding; c. viral transfection

(Circle one)

1. a,b,c

2. b,a,c

3. c,a,b

4. b,c,a

5. c,b,a

15. (1 pt) From the list below circle which terms are most tightly coupled (select only one of the pairs).

b. Beneficence and intergenerational risk

c. Preimplantation selection and positive eugenics

d. Duty and malfeasance

e. Virtue and germline engineering

f. Evolution and stem cell research

g. Autonomy and utilitarianism

16. (1pt) From the choices below which principles or theories are in conflict most often in corporate ethics? (select only one of the pairs)

Utilitarianism and intergenerational risk

Duty and justice

Duty and virtue

Virtue and beneficence

Nonmalfeasance and consequentialism

Kant and duty

17. (1 pt) In 1907 a law in Indiana legalized castration of criminals, imbeciles and idiots who were then in a sanitarium or hospital. This activity is now unethical and the topic of moral discussions is known as negative eugenics.

Name _____

18.(4pts) Create an ethical dilemma that involves a clear conflict between utilitarianism and autonomy. Describe what alternative solutions are dictated by each (not a full design process).

The dilemma is (40 words):

You must state the dilemma

Utilitarian solution (40 words):

*give a solution not a
conclusive act,*

Autonomy solution (40 words):

— " —

19. (2 pts) Conflict of interest is approached by the University of California using a management of the potential conflict strategy. From the list below, circle the underlying rationale which best indicates how the University justifies the right to insist all faculty report possible conflicts of interest ?

- Duty
- Law
- Utilitarianism
- Justice
- Virtue

20. (2 pts) The principal of a high school asks you to help teach responsible behavior to his high school seniors as part of a role-model seminar series. He is a friend of your ethics professor and he discovers that you presented teaching material to his seniors that consisted of many of the slides off the Web site for bioE100 but made no mention of where you obtained the slides. He reports this to your bioE100 professor. Your professor explains to the school principal that this was not a case of plagiarism. What term or concept did we use for this situation?: (less than 10 words but one word will do).

Conveyance / access to Web Site
*by public is not a
sufficient excuse
unless it is for
conveyance*

Name _____

21. (5pts) A convicted murderer^{er} has donated a kidney to his daughter who is a drug addict and has severe diabetes. Now she needs another kidney. The convicted murderer is serving a sentence of 99 years and is now 60 years old with 60 years to serve. He insists he has the right to give his other kidney to his daughter, but the state medical board says no as the state has a duty to keep prisoners alive and this would require dialysis for the rest of the life of the prisoner---a very costly medical procedure. The prisoner argues that he could get a cadaver or some other kidney which was a match for him in the future and that the only chance for his daughter is to have his kidney according to the immunology of his daughter. The medical board agrees with the assertions but cannot make the commitment of the resources and has grave concerns that allowing this to happen will be a guarantee of providing a kidney to the criminal which might be life saving to someone who is not a criminal. You are the chairman of the state's ethics committee and are asked to make a determination regarding the handling of this situation. Note the rule of behavior in prisons is to give all inmates the maximum health benefits within the practical capabilities of the penal system. In less than 80 words show how you would approach the solution to the dilemma.

IN DESIGN PROBLEM FORMAT (3 pts)

1. Get Advice

2. Futile care for daughter?

3. Was she on list?

4. Though state has a duty to keep prisoners in good health, it must prevent prisoners from putting their health in jeopardy.

5. Ask the daughter after fully informing her

IF you INCLUDED 3 of the above 5

IN A DESIGN FORMAT you GOT FULL

CREDIT.