Ethical decision-making (confidentiality, patient rights)

Section A: Confidentiality (Q1–15)

1. What does patient confidentiality mean?
   A) Sharing patient info with family
   B) Discussing patient in public
   C) Keeping patient information private
   D) Telling media about patient’s condition

2. Breaching patient confidentiality may lead to:
   A) Reward
   B) Promotion
   C) Legal consequences
   D) Community appreciation

3. Patient information can be shared:
   A) Without consent
   B) With patient's written consent
   C) On social media
   D) With friends

4. Which of the following is a breach of confidentiality?
   A) Discussing patient info with non-staff
   B) Charting patient vitals
   C) Asking patient for consent
   D) Teaching about hygiene

5. Maintaining confidentiality is a part of:
   A) Marketing
   B) Hospital policy
   C) Nurse's professional ethics
   D) Political law

6. Patient information should be stored:
   A) In open folders
   B) On public websites

C) Securely and confidentially
D) In personal phones

7. Who has the right to access a patient's medical record?
   A) Any visitor
   B) Media
   C) Authorized health personnel
   D) Hospital guards

8. Which of the following helps protect confidentiality?
   A) Leaving files open
   B) Password-protected systems
   C) Gossip
   D) Shouting patient names

9. Nurses should never discuss patient details:
   A) At nursing station
   B) In elevators or public places
   C) In handover report
   D) During treatment

10. Violation of confidentiality is considered:
    A) Negligence only
    B) Professional misconduct
    C) Personal choice
    D) Nurse's freedom

11. Confidentiality is guided by which law?
    A) Indian Penal Code
    B) Medical ethics and healthcare laws
    C) Social act
    D) Industrial law

12. A nurse can share patient info when:
    A) Patient is famous
    B) Legally required (e.g., court orders)
    C) Family demands it
    D) Journalist asks

13. Which of these is acceptable?
    A) Sharing photos of patients
    B) Posting diagnosis online

C) Discussing patient care privately with healthcare team
D) Displaying patient chart outside room

14. In group discussions, patient names should be:
    A) Mentioned freely
    B) Kept anonymous
    C) Used for attention
    D) Announced publicly

15. A patient's HIV status should be:
    A) Shared with peers
    B) Reported to media
    C) Kept strictly confidential
    D) Announced at clinic

⚖️ Section B: Patient Rights (Q16–30)

16. Which of the following is a patient right?
    A) To refuse care
    B) To control staff
    C) To break rules
    D) To mistreat nurses

17. Patients have the right to:
    A) Stay in hospital forever
    B) Receive safe and respectful care
    C) Get free medicines
    D) Choose nurse

18. What is informed consent?
    A) Verbal order
    B) No need of consent
    C) Permission after understanding risks and benefits
    D) Written but unclear

19. If a patient refuses treatment, the nurse should:
    A) Force care
    B) Respect the decision and inform the doctor
    C) Ignore
    D) Leave the case

20. A patient has the right to access:
    A) Nurse's phone
    B) Their own medical records
    C) Hospital accounts
    D) Other patient files

21. When taking a procedure consent, the nurse must:
    A) Ensure understanding
    B) Rush it
    C) Sign it herself
    D) Skip the details

22. Who can give consent for a minor?
    A) Nurse
    B) Doctor
    C) Legal guardian
    D) Receptionist

23. Which right allows patients to maintain privacy during procedures?
    A) Right to payment
    B) Right to dignity
    C) Right to complain
    D) Right to food

24. Which is an ethical duty of the nurse?
    A) Ignore pain
    B) Advocate for the patient's best interest
    C) Choose treatment
    D) Disclose diagnosis

25. The right to autonomy means:
    A) Nurse decides everything
    B) Family chooses
    C) Patient makes decisions about their care
    D) Hospital policy rules

26. Violating a patient’s rights may result in:
    A) Nothing
    B) Appreciation
    C) Legal action or disciplinary measures
    D) Job promotion

27. Consent should be obtained:
    A) After procedure
    B) Only for adults
    C) Before any major procedure
    D) From staff

28. Patients should be informed of:
    A) Nurse's salary
    B) Hospital menu
    C) Diagnosis, options, risks, prognosis
    D) Lab settings

29. Respecting patient rights improves:
    A) Hospital profits
    B) Media image
    C) Patient satisfaction and outcomes
    D) Conflict

30. When is verbal consent enough?
    A) Never
    B) In non-invasive procedures
    C) For surgery
    D) In emergencies only

👩‍⚕️ Section C: Ethical Principles in Nursing (Q31–50)

31. Which principle means “do no harm”?
    A) Justice
    B) Autonomy
    C) Non-maleficence
    D) Beneficence

32. Beneficence means:
    A) Causing no harm
    B) Doing good for the patient
    C) Following orders
    D) Ignoring feelings

33. Autonomy supports:
    A) Patient independence in decision-making

B) Hospital dominance
C) Ignoring wishes
D) Legal rules

34. Justice in healthcare means:
A) Giving more to rich
B) Fair treatment to all patients
C) Giving to friends
D) Unequal access

35. Ethical dilemma occurs when:
A) Staff is late
B) Two values conflict in decision-making
C) Tea is delayed
D) Exam is cancelled

36. Who creates nursing ethical guidelines in India?
A) WHO
B) Indian Nursing Council
C) HR department
D) Patients

37. Truth-telling is known as:
A) Autonomy
B) Veracity
C) Non-maleficence
D) Justice

38. The principle of fidelity means:
A) Ignoring patients
B) Favoritism
C) Faithfulness to commitments and duties
D) Beneficence

39. A nurse maintains ethical behavior by:
A) Following code of ethics
B) Taking shortcuts
C) Hiding facts
D) Breaking protocols

40. Which principle supports telling the truth to patients?
A) Justice

B) Autonomy
C) Veracity
D) Silence

41. A nurse should be a:
    A) Counselor
    B) Preacher
    C) Patient advocate
    D) Dancer

42. Unethical behavior in nursing includes:
    A) Maintaining dignity
    B) Accepting bribes
    C) Educating patient
    D) Following orders

43. Professional boundaries help in:
    A) Making friends
    B) Preventing emotional over-involvement
    C) Avoiding work
    D) Conflicts

44. Patient's cultural beliefs should be:
    A) Ignored
    B) Respected and incorporated when possible
    C) Modified
    D) Rejected

45. Nurses should document care:
    A) Later
    B) Accurately and honestly
    C) Randomly
    D) Emotionally

46. The nursing code of ethics focuses on:
    A) Hospital marketing
    B) Business model
    C) Human dignity, compassion, respect
    D) Fashion

47. Confidentiality, autonomy, and non-maleficence are:
    A) Ethical principles

B) Lab tools
C) Medicines
D) Nurses’ emotions

48. When a patient shares personal trauma, the nurse should:
    A) Change topic
    B) Show empathy and maintain confidentiality
    C) Share it
    D) Record it on social media

49. An ethical nurse will:
    A) Leave duties
    B) Report misconduct or abuse
    C) Ignore patient
    D) Overmedicate

50. The best way to solve an ethical conflict is:
    A) Panic
    B) Gossip
    C) Discussion with healthcare team or ethics committee
    D) Ignore it

Answer Key

Topic - Ethical decision-making (confidentiality, patient rights)

Confidentiality

1. **C)** Keeping patient information private
2. **C)** Legal consequences
3. **B)** With patient's written consent
4. **A)** Discussing patient info with non-staff
5. **C)** Nurse's professional ethics
6. **C)** Securely and confidentially

7. **C)** Authorized health personnel
8. **B)** Password-protected systems
9. **B)** In elevators or public places
10. **B)** Professional misconduct
11. **B)** Medical ethics and healthcare laws
12. **B)** Legally required (e.g., court orders)
13. **C)** Discussing patient care privately with healthcare team
14. **B)** Kept anonymous
15. **C)** Kept strictly confidential

Patient Rights

16. **A)** To refuse care
17. **B)** Receive safe and respectful care
18. **C)** Permission after understanding risks and benefits
19. **B)** Respect the decision and inform the doctor
20. **B)** Their own medical records
21. **A)** Ensure understanding
22. **C)** Legal guardian
23. **B)** Right to dignity
24. **B)** Advocate for the patient's best interest
25. **C)** Patient makes decisions about their care
26. **C)** Legal action or disciplinary measures
27. **C)** Before any major procedure
28. **C)** Diagnosis, options, risks, prognosis
29. **C)** Patient satisfaction and outcomes
30. **B)** In non-invasive procedures

Ethical Principles in Nursing

31. **C)** Non-maleficence

32. **B)** Doing good for the patient

33. **A)** Patient independence in decision-making

34. **B)** Fair treatment to all patients

35. **B)** Two values conflict in decision-making

36. **B)** Indian Nursing Council

37. **B)** Veracity

38. **C)** Faithfulness to commitments and duties

39. **A)** Following code of ethics

40. **C)** Veracity

41. **C)** Patient advocate

42. **B)** Accepting bribes

43. **B)** Preventing emotional over-involvement

44. **B)** Respected and incorporated when possible

45. **B)** Accurately and honestly

46. **C)** Human dignity, compassion, respect

47. **A)** Ethical principles

48. **B)** Show empathy and maintain confidentiality

49. **B)** Report misconduct or abuse

50. **C)** Discussion with healthcare team or ethics committee