

Medical Ethics Examination With Answers

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Medical Ethics Examination With Answers

20 Medical Ethics Questions and Answers from WACP - 20 Medical Ethics Questions and Answers from WACP by Medicts Solutions 4,335 views 3 years ago 19 minutes - Hey, This video contains **20 Medical Ethics**, Questions and **Answers**, that were thrown to participants in the just concluded WACP ...

How To Tackle ANY Medical Ethics Scenario - How To Tackle ANY Medical Ethics Scenario by FutureDoc 37,840 views 2 years ago 12 minutes, 20 seconds - FutureDoc is an online platform that helps students get into **medical**, school at their first attempt. From my experience sitting on ...

Intro

Hot Topics

The 4 Pillars

Justice

Capacity

Confidentiality

Medical Law And Ethics Exam Free Practice Questions Part 1 - Medical Law And Ethics Exam Free Practice Questions Part 1 by Certdemy 788 views 1 year ago 15 minutes - Register a free account and start now for free!

How to answer Medical Ethics interview questions - How to answer Medical Ethics interview questions by Ali Abdaal 219,830 views 6 years ago 26 minutes - This video covers the basics (and some advanced stuff) about how to **answer medical ethics**, scenarios. We're deliberately giving ...

My Introduction

Charlotte and Molly introducing themselves

The scenario we'll be tackling

The 4 principles of medical ethics

Applying the 4 principles to this case

More about JUSTICE, the key issue in this case

More about NON-MALEFICENCE

QALYs and how they relate to justice

Key tip - think about practicalities, not just abstract ethics

Interim summary

Where do the 4 principles come from?

Virtue ethics, deontology and utilitarianism

Summary and closing remarks

Sample MMI Scenario: Clinical Ethics Situation - Sample MMI Scenario: Clinical Ethics Situation by MedSchoolCoach 127,880 views 4 years ago 7 minutes, 45 seconds - Learn how to **answer**, popular **medical**, school MMI questions with Drs. Marinelli and Flick. In this MMI question, a man has been ... Ethics (USMLE/COMLEX Practice Questions) - Ethics (USMLE/COMLEX Practice Questions) by Dirty Medicine 230,878 views 4 years ago 1 hour, 3 minutes - My goal is to reduce educational disparities by making education FREE. These videos help you score extra points on **medical**, ...

Choice C

Case Number Two

Confidentiality

Patient Is Diagnosed with Syphilis

Hiv

Risks Benefits and Alternatives to Euthanasia

Teach-Back Method

The Duty To Warn

So those Criteria Are that Patients Are either a Danger to Themselves or a Danger to Others or Have an Inability To Care for Themselves So Three Criteria a Danger to Self Inability To Care for Self or Danger to Others all because of a Direct Result of Their Mental Illness So in those Situations You Can Involuntarily Hospitalized the Patient on an Inpatient Psychiatric Unit but the Reason that Choice C Is Not Correct Is because Even though this Patient Is Homicidal because of a Psychiatric Problem and Therefore Should Probably Be Involuntarily Hospitalized that Choice C Says the Most Correct Immediate Action Is You Have To Exercise Your Duty To Warn

But the Reason that Choice C Is Not Correct Is because Even though this Patient Is Homicidal because of a Psychiatric Problem and Therefore Should Probably Be Involuntarily Hospitalized that Choice C Says the Most Correct Immediate Action Is You Have To Exercise Your Duty To Warn and Call the Patient's Neighbor Directly so that's Why Choice E Is Correct Now if You Were Going To Try To Warn the Patient's Neighbor and You Couldn't Get Ahold of Them Then You Do Contact the Police but the Most Immediate Correct Answer Is To Is To Exercise the Duty To Warn

Now if You Were Going To Try To Warn the Patient's Neighbor and You Couldn't Get Ahold of Them Then You Do Contact the Police but the Most Immediate Correct Answer Is To Is To Exercise the Duty To Warn and Try To Call the Patient's Neighbor First Then You Would Call the Police if You Couldn't Reach Them and Then You Would Try To Involuntarily Hospitalized this Patient on an Inpatient Psychiatric Unit because They Are a Danger to Other People as a Direct Result of Mental Illness So this Is a Doctor That Is Ordering a Lumbar Puncture He Accidentally Puts the Order In for the Wrong Patient but before that Wrong Patient Has the Lumbar Puncture Done the Physician Catches His Mistake He Corrects the Mistake Orders the Lumbar Puncture for the Actual Patient and Then Goes about His Business so the First of Two Questions in this Case the Scenario Described Is aa Breach B Duty C Near Miss D Malpractice or E Negligence Think about this for a Couple Seconds and Here We Go the Correct Answer Is C Near Miss So Somewhat Obvious Perhaps but a Near Miss Is When a Mistake

So the First of Two Questions in this Case the Scenario Described Is aa Breach B Duty C Near Miss D Malpractice or E Negligence Think about this for a Couple Seconds and Here We Go the Correct Answer Is C Near Miss So Somewhat Obvious Perhaps but a Near Miss Is When a Mistake Almost Happens It's When the Physician Almost Makes a Critical Mistake However He Catches Himself or Somebody Else Catches the Mistake before the Patient Can Be Incorrectly Harmed So this Is Termed Near Miss Question Two of Two What Is the Physicians Responsibility to the Patient Who Has Incorrectly Ordered the Lumbar Puncture

Miss Question Two of Two What Is the Physicians Responsibility to the Patient Who Has Incorrectly Ordered the Lumbar Puncture but Never Ultimately Received It So Stated Otherwise What Is the Physicians Responsibility to that Patient Who Shouldn't Have Had the Lumbar Puncture Ordered and Who Never Got It because He Realized His Mistake a Nothing no Breach Was Committed B Nothing the Near Miss Was Identified C Disclosed the Mistake to the Patient D Disclosed the Mistake to the Internal Review Board li Disclosed

... Comlex After All and the Most Correct **Ethical Answer**, Is ...

Involved in a Case Is at Lunch with a Colleague Whose Happens To Be another Physician in the Hospital Who Works as this on the Same Unit as You or the Physician the Attending Physician Wants To Discuss Details of the Case with His Colleague Who's Not Involved in the Direct Care of the Patient Which of the Following Is True a the Attending Can Discuss General Details of the Case if He D Identifies all Protected Health Information B the Attending Can Discuss all Aspects of the Case with His Colleague since They'Re both Physicians in the Same Hospital C

Which of the Following Is True a the Attending Can Discuss General Details of the Case if He D Identifies all Protected Health Information B the Attending Can Discuss all Aspects of the Case with His Colleague since They'Re both Physicians in the Same Hospital C the Attending Can Discuss all Aspects of the Case with His Colleague since They'Re both Physicians in the Same Unit or D the Attending Can Discuss no Details of the Case Even D Identify General Information since the Other Physician Is Not Directly Involved in the Care of the Patient Pause the Video if You'D Like some Time To Talk about this Question with Your Loved One and if You'Re Ready Here We Go the Correct Answer Choice Here Is a that the Attending Physician Can Discuss General Details of the Case if He D Identifies all Protected Health Information

The Attending Can Discuss no Details of the Case Even D Identify General Information since the Other Physician Is Not Directly Involved in the Care of the Patient Pause the Video if You'D Like some Time To Talk about this Question with Your Loved One and if You'Re Ready Here We Go the Correct Answer Choice Here Is a that the Attending Physician Can Discuss General Details of the Case if He D Identifies all Protected Health Information So May See some of You Have Never Been in a Hospital Setting Before and You'Re Still in the Preclinical Years of Medical School but this Happens All the Time

So We Take Information from Cases and We D Identify all Protected Health Information so Things like Patient Name Date of Birth All the Information That Could Potentially Identify Them We D Identify Aspects of the Case and Then We Present the Case in a Clinical Setting Where We Talk with Colleagues That Is Totally Okay and Completely Ethical though all That You Have To Know Is that You Have To De-Identify the Ph I Which Is the Protected Health Information if You Do that You Can Discuss Details of Cases with Other Health Professionals in a Purely Educational Setting Okay so that's the Correct Answer and the Reason That I Wrote this Question

And Then We Present the Case in a Clinical Setting Where We Talk with Colleagues That Is Totally Okay and Completely Ethical though all That You Have To Know Is that You Have To De-Identify the Ph I Which Is the Protected Health Information if You Do that You Can Discuss Details of Cases with Other Health Professionals in a Purely Educational Setting Okay so that's the Correct Answer and the Reason That I Wrote this Question Next Case a Patient Is Diagnosed with Lymphoma the Patient's Family Requests That You Don't Tell the Patient of His Diagnosis

Question One of Three Which of the Following Is the Best Initial Course of Action a Explain that You'Re Legally Required To Inform the Patient Be Explain that You Can Withhold the Information if all Next-of-Kin Agree See Explain that if the Patient Has Capacity You CanNot Withhold the Information D Attempt To Understand Why the Patient's Family Doesn't Want Him To Know His Diagnosis or li Explain that You'li Withhold the Information Pause the Question if You Need some Time

And Now the Question Is What Prevents You from Doing that a the Patient Has Decision-Making Capacity B the Patient Has Legal Competency C the Patient Is Not Brain-Dead D the Patient Has Not Elected a Medical Power of Attorney or E the Patient's Next of Kin Are Not in Agreement Pause the Video if You Need some Time and if You'Re Ready Let's Hit It the Next Answer Is a the Patient Has Decision-Making Capacity So in Most Circumstances the Reason That You Have To Tell the Patient Is because They Have Capacity and It Is Their Right To Know Their Diagnosis

You CanNot Withhold Information unless One Exception Is Met and Let's Talk about that Exception Right Now Question 3 of 3 if the Patient Might Hurt Himself or Others by Way of Learning His Diagnosis Which of the Following Is the Best Immediate Course of Action a Request a Psychiatric Evaluation B Withhold the Diagnosis by Invoking Therapeutic Privilege C Withhold the Diagnosis by Invoking Dangerousness Criteria D Do Not Withhold the Diagnosis but Request a Psychiatric Evaluation or E Do Not Withhold the Diagnosis but Attempt To Understand Why the Patient Might Hurt Himself or Others Pause

Which of the Following Is the Best Immediate Course of Action a Request a Psychiatric Evaluation B Withhold the Diagnosis by Invoking Therapeutic Privilege C Withhold the Diagnosis by Invoking Dangerousness Criteria D Do Not Withhold the Diagnosis but Request a Psychiatric Evaluation or E Do Not Withhold the Diagnosis but Attempt To Understand Why the Patient Might Hurt Himself or Others Pause the Video if You Need a Couple Minutes and if You'Re Ready Let's Do It Correct Answer Here Is B Withhold the Diagnosis by Invoking Therapeutic Privilege so as I Alluded to on the

Previous Slide

The Parents of the Patient Her Legal Guardians Want the Patient To Give Up the Newborn for Adoption However the Patient Does Not Want To Give Up the Newborn for Adoption and Instead Plans To Keep the Child the Patient's Mother Pulls You Aside and Says Quote She Is Not Ready To Care for a Child Look at Her She's Only 15 this Child Will Not Be Cared for and both My Husband and I Will Take no Part in Raising this Baby Which of the Following Is Correct a the Patient Is Allowed To Keep the Newborn B the Patient Is Allowed To Keep the Newborn Only if She Can Demonstrate a Reasonable Plan for How To Care for the Child C

And I Will Take no Part in Raising this Baby Which of the Following Is Correct a the Patient Is Allowed To Keep the Newborn B the Patient Is Allowed To Keep the Newborn Only if She Can Demonstrate a Reasonable Plan for How To Care for the Child C the Patient Is Not Allowed To Keep the Newborn D It Entirely Depends on the Applicable State Law or I Consult the Ethics Committee So in this Question this Is a Really High Yield Ethical Scenario That's GonNa Come Up Quite a Bit and the Answer Is that the Patient Is Allowed To Keep the Newborn

And I Have a Video on Emancipated Minors That You Should Go and Watch for More Information Regarding this Topic but As Soon as a Patient Gives Birth They Are Allowed To Make Their Own Decisions Regarding Themselves and Their Newborn and Their Legal Guardian So in this Case the Fifteen Year Olds Legal Guardian Has no Say on whether or Not She Keeps the Child and It Doesn't Matter She Can Demonstrate a Reasonable Plan so Choice B Is Wrong the Patient Is Allowed To Keep the Newborn because It's Her Decision It's Her Child and by Giving Birth She's Emancipated so that's Why I Wrote this Question

You Don't Want To Tell Them that They'Re Fine and You Also Don't Want To Use Medical Jargon To Rationalize that It Might Be Okay in the Future so Choice B Is Definitely Wrong Now Choice C Says Why Do You Feel Hideous and that Is Good because You'Re Attempting To Understand Why the Patient Feels Hideous but before You Do that You Have To First Acknowledge Their Feelings and that's Why Choice D Is the Better Initial Response because You'Re Giving Them that Moment To Say Hey Look I'M Sorry if some Up this Must Be Really Hard for You and after You Acknowledge Their Feelings Then You Transition to Something like Choice C and Say Tell Me Why You Feel Hideous Because You'Re Giving Them that Moment To Say Hey Look I'M Sorry if some Up this Must Be Really Hard for You and after You Acknowledge Their Feelings Then You Transition to Something like Choice C and Say Tell Me Why You Feel Hideous I Mean You You Know Why They Feel Hideous They Have All these Scars and Stuff but You Still that's How You Do It Choice E Is Wrong because You Absolutely Don't Tell Them that the Scars and Bruises Look Fine Choice B Is Wrong because You Don't Use Medical Rationalization To Tell Them that this Is Temporary and Choice a It Sounds Really Nice but You'Re the Physician so There's You Have To First Take that Stance of Neutrality

So Let's Keep this Momentum Going Next Case Says a Patient You Care for Is Being Seen around the Holiday Times She Brings a Tray of Cookies Expensive Football Tickets and a Card That Thank You Card to Your Office Which of the Following Gifts if any Should You Accept a the Card Only Be the Card and Cookies Only See the Card Cookies and Football Tickets D None It Is Never Okay To Accept Gifts from Patients or E None Only Gifts That Directly Benefit Patients Can Be Accepted Pause the Video if You Want To Think about What Gifts You Can Accept and if You'Re Ready I Will Tell You What Gifts You Can Accept so the Answer Here Is B the Card and the Cookies

And if You'Re Ready I Will Tell You What Gifts You Can Accept so the Answer Here Is B the Card and the Cookies so the Basically the Rule of Thumb Is that You Can Only Accept Gifts of Minimal Value and Different Sources Will Put Different Dollar Amounts on these Things and Honestly You Shouldn't Memorize a Dollar Amount You Should Just Know the Principle that Minimal Value Only Is Acceptable so Cookies a Card these Are Minimal Value Items so You Can Accept those but Football Tickets Presumably an Expensive Item You Absolutely CanNot Take that Choice E Says that Only Gifts That Directly Benefit Patients Can Be Accepted

Value and Different Sources Will Put Different Dollar Amounts on these Things and Honestly You Shouldn't Memorize a Dollar Amount You Should Just Know the Principle that Minimal Value Only Is Acceptable so Cookies a Card these Are Minimal Value Items so You Can Accept those but Football Tickets Presumably an Expensive Item You Absolutely CanNot Take that Choice E Says that Only Gifts That Directly Benefit Patients Can Be Accepted and that Is True Gifts That Directly Benefit Patients Can in Fact Be Accepted but because We'Re Talking about Football Tickets Cookies and a Thank You Card It's Sort of a Moot Point and Therefore Is Irrelevant for the Purpose of this High-Yield So in this Situation We'Re Talking about Pronouncing a Patient as Formally Dead and in Order To Do that You Have To Show Certain Criteria Now the First Is that There Has To Be the Complete Absence of all Brainstem Reflexes so Ab and D Are all Brainstem Reflexes so You Have To Show that They'Re

all absent the Other Thing That You Have To Do Is Roll Out all Toxic Metabolic Causes because After All if Somebody Has an Overdosed on Something or They Have some Type of Encephalopathy or Anything That's Reversible whether It's Toxic Metabolic What-Have-You

The Other Thing That You Have To Do Is Roll Out all Toxic Metabolic Causes because After All if Somebody Has an Overdosed on Something or They Have some Type of Encephalopathy or Anything That's Reversible whether It's Toxic Metabolic What-Have-You those Are all Things That Are Reversible and the Patient Might Not Die So if You Can Figure that Out and Reverse It Then They'LI Live so You Have To Exclude Toxic Metabolic Causes the Reason that Choice C Is Correct Is because Reversibility of Coma Is Not One of the Things That You Do To Pronounce a Patient as Dead

So if You Can Figure that Out and Reverse It Then They'LI Live so You Have To Exclude Toxic Metabolic Causes the Reason that Choice C Is Correct Is because Reversibility of Coma Is Not One of the Things That You Do To Pronounce a Patient as Dead so that's the Reason I Wrote the First Part of the Question Now Let's Move on to Part Two this Condition of Formal Death Is Termed Blank and Usually Requires Blank Physicians so a It's Termed Brain Death and Usually Requires One Physician B

So that's the Reason I Wrote the First Part of the Question Now Let's Move on to Part Two this Condition of Formal Death Is Termed Blank and Usually Requires Blank Physicians so a It's Termed Brain Death and Usually Requires One Physician B It's Termed Brain Death and Usually Requires At Least Two Physicians C It's Turned Brain Death and Usually Requires At Least Three or D this Is Termed Irreversible Coma and Usually Requires One Physician and E this Is Termed Irreversible Coma and Usually Requires At Least Two Physicians so I'LI Give You Three Seconds I Pause the Video if You Need More

And that Certain Vital Signs Are Not Relevant so that's What Brain Death Is and to Physicians Usually Have To Agree and Say that this Patient Is Brain-Dead at Which Point They Are Formally Dead Question Three of Three the Patient's Family Insists on Keeping the Patient Hooked Up to Life Support Even though the Patient Has Been Declared Brain-Dead by At Least Two Physicians Which of the Following Is the Best Immediate Response Hey I'M So Sorry for Your Loss We Will Maintain Life Support Be I'M So Sorry for Your Loss but We'LI Need To Disconnect Life Support See I'M So Sorry for Your Loss

And this Is a Three-Part Question so the First of Three Questions Says that Assuming the Patient Is a 34 Year Old Competent Male with Full Decision-Making Capacity Who Refuses the Transfusion Which of the Following Is the Best Initial Course of Action a Allow the Patient To Refuse the Transfusion B Allow the Patient To Refuse the Transfusion Only after Discussing Risks Benefits and Alternatives C Allow the Patient To Refuse the Transfusion Only after Signing and against Medical Advice Document D Do Not Allow the Patient To Refuse the Transfusion as It Is Considered Emergency Treatment E Do Not Allow the Patient To Refuse the Transfusion

So if You Have an Adult Who Has Full Making Capacity Then if They Want To Refuse Something That Is Really Good for Them and Could Save Their Life than Whatever and Screw It They'Re Allowed To Refuse It but You Have To Talk about Risks Benefits and Alternatives to Treatment before You Can Actually Say All Right Fine You Can Refuse It and Then You'LI Document that Look I Talked with Them about Risks I Talked with Them about Benefits Alternatives and I Deemed Them To Have Full Capacity so that's Why I Wrote Part One Now Part Two Says that Let's Instead Assume that the Patient Is a Four Year Old Unconscious Male but They'Re Accompanied by Their Legal Guardian Who's Obviously Conscious

So that's Why I Wrote Part One Now Part Two Says that Let's Instead Assume that the Patient Is a Four Year Old Unconscious Male but They'Re Accompanied by Their Legal Guardian Who's Obviously Conscious and the Legal Guardian Says Don't Transfuse the Patient Which of the Following Is Correct a Do Not Transfuse the Patient or B Transfuse the Patient So plus the Video if You Want To Think about this One and if You'Re Ready the Answer Is B So in this Case We'Re Talking about a Minor and in in this Case It Doesn't Matter What the Legal Guardian Says this Is an Unconscious Minor

Let's Talk about Question Three of Three So Now Let's Pretend that the Patient Is a 30 Year Old Unconscious Female Presumably Requiring an Emergency Blood Transfusion but Their Adult Partner Who's Conscious Says Hey Don't Transfuse Them Now What's Correct A Do Not Transfuse the Patient or B Transfuse the Patient Pause the Video if You Want some Time and the Correct Answer to this One Is that You Don't Transfuse Them So because They'Re an Adult and Their Significant Other or Partner Next of Kin if You Will Knows Their Wishes because the Patient Is Not a Minor in this Case You Respect the Wishes of Their Next of Kin

You May Treat the Patient on the Basis that She Requires What May Be Life-Saving Intervention C Do

Not Treat the Patient until Consent Forms Are Signed You Are Illegally Unable To Provide Treatment
D Do Not Treat the Patient an Urgent Care Clinic Is Not Considered an Emergency Setting E Do
Not Treat the Patient She May Have Religious or Spiritual Wishes That Preclude Her from Receiving
Certain Treatments Pause the Video if You Need some Time and if You're Ready Here's the Answer
so the Answer Is that You Can Treat the Patient because They Came to an Urgent Care Clinic So in
this Case the Act of Going to an Office or a Clinic Is Implied Consent and the the Concept of Implied
Consent Is Really Important

Next Case a 40 Year-Old Obese Hispanic Female Has Right Upper Quadrant Pain for Three Days a
Surgeon Performs a Cholecystectomy Sex Wow that's a Mouthful a Cholecystectomy Successfully
but 72 Hours Later the Patient Develops Fever Worsening Right Upper Quadrant Pain and Returns
for Re-Evaluation an X-Ray Is Performed Which Is Shown below and What You See There Is a Pair
of Scissors in the Abdomen I Just Moved that Picture out of the Way and Now the Question Says
Which of the Following Terms Best Applies to this Situation a Sentinel Event B Respondeat Superior
and I'M Probably Butchering that C Res Ipsa Loquitur and Again I'M Probably Butchering that Sorry
D Intentional Breach or Near-Miss Pause the Video if You Want To Think about How the Hell We'Re
GonNa Get these Scissors out of this Person's Chest

So this Is a Completely Different Scenario but Let Me Just Take a Second To Explain What this One
Means so that You'LI Also Get this One Right on Test Day So Let's Say that You Have a Doctor's
Office It's Your Practice and You Hire a Nurse and the Nurse Is Drawing Somebody's Blood and like
Punctures and Artery and the Person Has a Massive Bleed and They Have To Be Rushed to the
Emergency Room and Then that Patient Sue's You because of What Your Employee Did the Question
on Tests Will Be Are You Liable for that and the Answer Is a Resounding Yes

And Then that Patient Sue's You because of What Your Employee Did the Question on Tests Will Be
Are You Liable for that and the Answer Is a Resounding Yes So and the Reason that You Are Liable
Is Choice B in that Case the Answer Would Be Respondeat Superior Which Means Let the Master
Answer so anytime Somebody Who Works Directly beneath You or for You Messes Up and Does
Something Wrong and Creates Liability You Are Liable because They Answer to You So Respondeat
Superior Is the Latin Phrase That Means Let the Master Answer and that Is for Cases Where People
Who Work beneath You Mess Up and You'Re Liable

Answering an Ethical Scenario | Medicine MMI Interviews | Kenji & KharmaMedic - Answering an
Ethical Scenario | Medicine MMI Interviews | Kenji & KharmaMedic by Doctor Kenji 69,845 views 5
years ago 12 minutes, 34 seconds - SUPPORT THE CHANNEL MY ONLINE COURSES How to
Get into **Medical**, School - From Application to Doctor: ...

Ethics for the USMLE: Complete Review in 15 Minutes!! - Ethics for the USMLE: Complete Review
in 15 Minutes!! by AJmonics 5,303 views 2 years ago 15 minutes - Here I cover just about everything
you need to know for **medical ethics**, on the USMLE in 130 slides. I hope you enjoy! Check out ...
Medical Ethics, on the USMLE (Everything You Need to ...

Review Sheet found at

Prenatal Care for a Minor

Refusing Tx on Religious Grounds

Teenage Pregnancy

The Extent of Implied Consent

Remove the Feeding Tube

Suicidal Patient Refusing Tx

Physician Impairment

Physician "Misbehavior"

Accepting Gifts

Accepting Meals

Refusing New Patients

Egg/Sperm Donation

Against the Physician's Belief

Alternative Medicine

Questions!

Talking to a Difficult Patient (MMI roleplay scenario) - Talking to a Difficult Patient (MMI roleplay
scenario) by Rohan Yesudian 11,594 views 1 year ago 8 minutes, 41 seconds - This video is a
demonstration of talking to a difficult patient (about COVID), a common role play scenario station
which comes up ...

Intro

Talking to a difficult patient scenario

Mark scheme and feedback

Bloopers

How to CRUSH the Multiple Mini Interview (MMI) | Medical School HQ - How to CRUSH the Multiple Mini Interview (MMI) | Medical School HQ by Medical School HQ 104,313 views 4 years ago 9 minutes, 31 seconds - A lot of premed students freak out about the MMI (multiple mini interview) because it's a newer type of med school interview.

Intro

Communication

Actor Based

Dont Read Too Far

Understand the MMI

Outro

Ethical dilemma: Whose life is more valuable? - Rebecca L. Walker - Ethical dilemma: Whose life is more valuable? - Rebecca L. Walker by TED-Ed 634,269 views 1 year ago 6 minutes, 6 seconds - Puzzle through a classic **ethical**, dilemma and decide: how do we determine the value of a life, whether human or non-human?

How a Medical Student answers MMI Questions! - How a Medical Student answers MMI Questions! by Emil Eddy 16,451 views 2 years ago 15 minutes - If you need guidance on how you can **answer medical**, interview or MMI questions, watch this video to see how I **answer**, a full MMI ...

Introduction + Context

Going through scenario

First Question

Second Question

Third Question

Fourth Question

Fifth Question

Real MMI Example: Medicine Interviews - Real MMI Example: Medicine Interviews by FutureDoc 14,402 views 2 months ago 40 minutes - Ever wondered what it feels like to go through a **medicine**, interview? Here's what an MMI **medicine**, interview actually looks like.

Best Strategy to Ace MMI Ethical Questions with Expert Answers - Best Strategy to Ace MMI Ethical Questions with Expert Answers by BeMo Academic Consulting Inc. 48,621 views 5 years ago 15 minutes - In this video you'll learn strategies and tips on how to ace your MMI **ethical**, questions, we've even included expert **answers**, to help ...

Intro

Example Ethical Dilemma Scenario

Expert Analysis of the Dilemma

Expert Example Response

Why this is a strong answer

Closing

Medical Terminology Quiz (SURPRISING Medical Trivia) - 20 Questions & Answers - 20 Medical Fun Facts - Medical Terminology Quiz (SURPRISING Medical Trivia) - 20 Questions & Answers - 20 Medical Fun Facts by Quiz Beez 139,388 views 2 years ago 12 minutes, 12 seconds - Copyright Disclaimer Under Section 107 of the Copyright Act 1976, allowance is made for "fair use" for purposes such as criticism, ...

Medical Ethics Interview Stations | MMI & Panel | Medical School Interview Questions 2024 - Medical Ethics Interview Stations | MMI & Panel | Medical School Interview Questions 2024 by Aspiring Medics 1,372 views 1 month ago 33 minutes - WHO WE ARE The Aspiring Medics is the UK's leading platform for aspiring medics providing first-class personal statement ...

The Drunk Consultant (Scenario) | Med School Interviews - The Drunk Consultant (Scenario) | Med School Interviews by Dr Ollie Burton 30,817 views 3 years ago 8 minutes, 14 seconds - VIDEOS: Getting SHOCKED in the labs! (for SCIENCE) » <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q6wCKv9JbiY> My First Week At ...

Can you spot the critical errors in this tourniquet application? - Can you spot the critical errors in this tourniquet application? by TraumaPAK / High Threat Innovations 4,336,944 views 1 year ago 47 seconds – play Short - for educational purposes, fake wound and blood. Can you spot the critical error in this TQ application? To be honest, I missed it ...

Medical Ethics and IVF - Medical Ethics and IVF by Sinai Temple 85 views Streamed 2 days ago 1 hour, 22 minutes - Medical Ethics, and Ivf Come learn from experts Rabbi Dr. Jason Weiner and IVF specialist Dr. Sahar Wertheimer on the medical ...

MMI Interview Examples | Medical Ethics | Medic Mind - MMI Interview Examples | Medical Ethics | Medic Mind by Medic Mind 98,880 views 4 years ago 6 minutes, 33 seconds - Welcome to our video on MMI Interview Examples. Here, we will go through examples of MMIs both good and bad and show you ...

Intro

Summary

Conclusion

Ethics Practice Questions 1-10 - Ethics Practice Questions 1-10 by PEBCprep with San 36,158 views 3 years ago 11 minutes, 34 seconds - This video is for study purposes, intended to make PEBC preparation easy for students.

Mock MMI Interview! (Medical ethics, Role plays, Ethical scenarios, Qualities of a doctor & more!) - Mock MMI Interview! (Medical ethics, Role plays, Ethical scenarios, Qualities of a doctor & more!) by Christina Aaliyah 55,076 views 3 years ago 22 minutes - Mock MMI Interview! MMI and **medicine**, interviews are just around the corner so I wanted to upload my last and final MMI video to ...

Intro

1. Coronavirus

2. Organ Donation

3. Gifts from Patients

4. Leadership

5. Abortion

6. Breaking bad news

Tips for your online MMIs!

Basic Principles in Medical Ethics - CRASH! Medical Review Series - Basic Principles in Medical Ethics - CRASH! Medical Review Series by Paul Bolin, M.D. 142,445 views 5 years ago 22 minutes - (Disclaimer: The **medical**, information contained herein is intended for physician **medical**, licensing **exam**, review purposes only, ...

Intro

Basic Principles

Why are medical ethics important?

Autonomy

Beneficence

Nonmaleficence

Veracity (truth telling)

Distributive justice

Proportionality

Summary

Medical Ethics MUST KNOWS For Medical School Interviews - Medical Ethics MUST KNOWS For Medical School Interviews by FutureDoc 3,292 views 3 years ago 10 minutes, 26 seconds - This module gives you everything you need to know to **answer MEDICAL ETHICS**, questions at panel & MMI medical school ...

Introduction

Intro

Capacity

Best interests

The 4 principles of capacity

Informed consent

Withholding consent

Gillick competence

The Fraser guidelines

Safeguarding

What to do when a child refuses consent

Summary & tips

Medical Ethics MMI 2024 | Medical School Interviews - Medical Ethics MMI 2024 | Medical School Interviews by Aspiring Medics 11,143 views 1 year ago 23 minutes - In this video, Yusuf interviews Will, an Oxford medical student, on common **medical ethics**, scenarios that may pop up in your ...

Introduction

Question 1: Abortion

Question 2: Pillars of Medical Ethics

Question 3: Patient Autonomy

Question 4: Fraser and Gillick Competence

Question 5: BRCA gene testing

Question 6: HIV

Question 7: Patient Confidentiality

Question 8: Medical Electives

Question 9: Bullying and cosmetic surgery

Question 10: NHS funding

HOW TO ANSWER ANY MEDICAL ETHICS QUESTION | Medical School MMI/Panel Interviews

2022/2023 UK - HOW TO ANSWER ANY MEDICAL ETHICS QUESTION | Medical School MMI/Panel Interviews 2022/2023 UK by Christopher Callaghan 408 views 1 year ago 7 minutes, 52 seconds - Hi Team! In this video, I cover everything you need to know to **answer**, any **medical ethics**, question during your MMI/panel medical ...

Intro

Medical Ethics Questions

Medical Ethics Pillars

Summary

Ethics | PRACTICE QUESTIONS | INBDE - Ethics | PRACTICE QUESTIONS | INBDE by Mental Dental 26,533 views 1 year ago 21 minutes - In this video, we go over 15 practice questions to **test**, your knowledge of **ethics**, for the board **exam**,. Thanks for watching! Support ...

Intro

While extracting a maxillary molar, you lose a root in the maxillary sinus which cannot be retrieved at the moment. You do not inform the patient of the incident. Which ethical principle did you violate?

A. Autonomy B. Nonmaleficence C. Beneficence D. Justice E. Veracity

Which ADA Principle of Ethics promotes the concept that the dental profession should actively seek allies throughout society that will help improve access to care for all? A. Autonomy B. Nonmaleficence C. Beneficence D. Justice E. Veracity

The previous dentist did not finish the treatment plan for this patient and did not notify him that treatment would be discontinued. What ethical principle did the dentist violate? A. Autonomy B. Nonmaleficence C. Beneficence D. Justice E. Veracity

A patient wants a fractured tooth extracted. The dentist tells the patient that the fractured tooth is restorable. What two ethical principles are in conflict here? A. Beneficence & Autonomy B. Beneficence & Justice C. Justice & Veracity D. Nonmaleficence & Veracity

Which principle of ethics is associated with reporting this patient's rash? A. Autonomy B. Nonmaleficence C. Beneficence D. Justice E. Veracity

Which component of the ADA Code is legally binding to all dentists globally? A. Principles of Ethics B. Code of Professional Conduct C. Advisory Opinions D. None of the above

What ethical principle allows the legal guardian of a patient to speak on behalf of the patient? A. Autonomy B. Nonmaleficence C. Beneficence D. Justice E. Veracity

In the ADA Code, the principle of justice deals with each of the following issues EXCEPT one. Which is the EXCEPTION? A. Emergency service B. Patient selection C. Criticism of a colleague D. Second opinions E. Expert witness

The patient reports that she is covered under dental insurance, so you decide to increase the fee of endodontic treatment solely for this patient. Which ethical principle are you violating? A. Autonomy B. Nonmaleficence C. Beneficence D. Justice E. Veracity

What ethical principle did the dentist down the street violate by making that comment? A. Autonomy B. Nonmaleficence C. Beneficence D. Justice E. Veracity

Each of the following statements concerning the informed consent discussion is true EXCEPT one.

Which is the EXCEPTION? A. The discussion should be conducted between an administrative dental staff member and the patient 5. The patient must have the opportunity to ask questions about different treatment C. This conversation does not have to include cost of proposed treatment D. The potential risks and benefits of treatment should be included

As a dentist, you are obliged to keep your knowledge up to date and learn new technology under which ethical principle? A. Autonomy B. Nonmaleficence C. Beneficence D. Justice E. Veracity

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